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A

HISTORY

OF

THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

BY

J. T. GILBERT,

MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE OF ANTIQUITIES OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY;
HON. SEC IRISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND CELTIC SOCIETY.

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HISTORY OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

CHAPTER I.

HOGGES—NUNNERY OF ST. MARY—HOGGEN GREEN—TRINITY HALL—IRISH COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS—COLLEGE-GREEN—STATUE OF WILLIAM III.

THE ground at present occupied by "College-green" anciently formed portion of a considerable village outside the city of Dublin, styled "Hogges," or "Le Hogges," a name apparently derived from the Teutonic word "*Hoge*," or "*Hoga*," used to designate small hills or sepulchral mounds, the existence of which in this locality was evidenced by the vestiges found here in the reign of Charles I.

"In November, 1646," writes Sir James Ware, "as people were employed in removing a little hill in the east suburbs of the city of Dublin, in order to form a line of fortification, there was discovered an ancient sepulchre, placed S. W. and N. E., composed of eight black marble stones, of which two made the covering, and were supported by the others. The length of this monument was six feet two inches, the breadth three feet one inch, and the thickness of the stone three inches. At each corner of it was erected a stone four feet high, and near it, at the S. W. end, another stone was placed in the form of a pyramid six feet high, of a rustic work, and of that kind of stone which is called a millstone. Vast quantities of burnt coals, ashes, and human bones, some of

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which were in part burned and some only scorched, were found in it, which was looked upon to be a work of the Ostmen; and erected by that people while they were heathens, in memory of some petty prince or nobleman." The position of this monument was denoted by a portion of it which existed down to the middle of the last century, known as the "long stone, over against the College." A convent for nuns of the rule of St. Augustin was erected on "Le Hogges," in 1146, by Dermod Mac Murchad, King of Leinster. Gregory, Archbishop of Dublin, and Malachy, Primate of Armagh, are stated to have been directors of this building, and generous benefactors to it. Women under thirty years of age were not allowed to enter the nunnery of St. Mary de Hogges; to which, in 1151, the cell of Kilclehin, in Kilkenny, and that of Athaddy, in Carlow, were made subordinate by King Dermod, who, in 1166, also founded on "Le Hogges" the priory of All Hallows, or All Saints. Prince Donall Mac Gillamocholmog, the native ally of the Anglo-Normans, marshalled his troops on "Le Hogges" in 1171, when an attempt was made by the Northmen to recover the city of Dublin, by an attack on the eastern gate; after their repulse from which the Irish pursued them with great slaughter, as they retreated along this plain to their ships. In the excavations on the southern side of College-green, about the year 1817, various remains of weapons, supposed to have been those used by the combatants in this engagement, were discovered, and are now preserved in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy. The Nunnery of Hogges is stated to have been rebuilt and endowed with several chapels and livings by King John, to reward the nuns for having secreted in their house many of the English at a period when the natives had formed a design to cut them off. In mediæval Latin documents the denizens of this establishment are designated, "Moniales Sanctæ Mariæ juxta Hogas." From the Patent Rolls of Edward II., Henry IV., and Richard II., we learn that the elections of their abbesses were made

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by license from the King of England, and subject to his approbation, which was usually conveyed through the Archbishop of Dublin. From the name of "Hogges" the appellation of "Hoggen-green" became gradually applied to this locality; in which, from an early period, public criminals were occasionally executed. Adam O'Tuahal, surnamed *Dubh*, or the dark-complexioned, a gentleman of the Leinster clan of O'Tuahal, was publicly burned, in 1327, on the "Hogges," pursuant to sentence passed upon him for having denied the incarnation of Christ, the doctrine of the Trinity, the chastity of the Virgin Mary, the resurrection of the dead; and for having also asserted that the Holy Scriptures were fables, and that the Apostolic See was erroneous. In 1487 the Earl of Kildare, Lord Deputy, commanded the messenger from the Mayor of Waterford to be hanged on Hoggen-green for having brought word that the citizens of the "urbs intacta" would not espouse the cause of Lambert Simnel. "A place on this Green was anciently called 'Hoggen Butt,' where the citizens had butts for their exercise in archery; and near them was a small range of buildings called 'Tib and Tom,' where possibly the citizens amused themselves at leisure times by playing at keals or nine-pins. We find those buildings called 'Tib and Tom' mentioned in the will of Richard, the first Earl of Cork, as mortgaged to him by Theodore Lord Dockwra, and the Lady Anne, his mother, for three hundred pounds, and rented from the mortgagee by Sir Philip Percival, at twenty-four pounds per annum."

When a Viceroy landed, the Sheriffs of Dublin, with a troop of horse and trumpeters, proceeded to meet him at some distance from the city; and at Hoggen-green he was usually received by the Mayor and Aldermen in their formalities. Elections and public assemblies of the citizens were occasionally held in this locality. We are told that in the year 1528, the Lord Deputy, Pierce Butler, Earl of Ossory, was "invited to a new play every day in Christmas, Arland Ussher

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being then Mayor, and Francis Herbert and John Squire, Bayliffs: wherein the Tailors acted the part of Adam and Eve; the Shoemakers represented the story of Crispin and Crispianus; the Vintners acted Bacchus and his story; the Carpenters, that of Joseph and Mary; Vulcan, and what related to him, were acted by the Smiths; and the comedy of Ceres, the goddess of corn, by the Bakers. Their stage was erected on Hoggen-green, now called College-green; and on it the Priors of St. John of Jerusalem, of the Blessed Trinity, and of All-Hallows, caused two plays to be acted: the one representing the passion of our Saviour, and the other, the several deaths which the Apostles suffered." On the dissolution of monastic establishments, the Priory of "All-Hallows," or "All Saints," was granted by Henry VIII. to the citizens of Dublin, as a recompense for their loyalty during the insurrection of Thomas Fitz Gerald, his Deputy in 1534. The citizens, in the reign of Elizabeth, transferred their property in the dissolved monastery to Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, for the foundation of a University, which still preserves the remembrance of its original position, being styled, in official documents, the "College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, *near* Dublin." Mary Guidon is stated to have been the last Abbess of the Nunnery of St. Mary of Hogges, which on its dissolution was found to be possessed of various houses in the city, and lands in the counties of Dublin, Meath, and Kildare; the official return of which, made A. D. 1540, will be found in the Appendix. The roofing and building materials of the Nunnery were carried away by William Brabazon, the King's sub-treasurer, to be used in repairing the Castle of Dublin; and in 1550 the following application, relative to the site of the institution, was made to the English Privy Council by the Government of Ireland:—

"May it please yo^{r} Hono^{rs}. That we, lately pondering amonge other thaffaires of the publique weale, thonely dekaye of this realme to reste princypally in the ydle people unyver-

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sally inhabyting the same, and wayeng therwth the lading and conveyance of woll, tallowe, butters, lynnen yarne and other suche lyke commodyties, which being dayly transported from hens to other outwarde p'ties ys bothe thoccasion of suche ydlenes, and hathe brought the same to so greate a darthe and skarsytie as the lyke here hathe not byn sene theas many yeares. For redres whereof we have lately stayed the saide wares, and like as wee wolde humbly desyre that no lycence upon any pryvate suete n [*three or four words obliterated*] shoulde be graunted, to the prejudyce of this realme, so have we given order that none shall passe the same wthoute restraynte & forfayture, to thintent that the m'chants (who have byn chiefely thoccasion of this so greate a myschiefe) should studye and practise thuse of those commodyties amongs themselves; and for the suerty of this poore lande (whiche, as we before saide, thoroughe ydlenes ys totally subvertid); see the people sett to labo^{r} and worke, as they doo in other countries, whoose common weales by mayntenance of artificers doo floorishe and prosper. And for that one Rycharde Fyante, a merchante here of the citie of Dublin, who to his power studyeth the preferremente of the common weale, as in his late Mayeraltie he honestely declared, ys very desyrous in this case to be a preasidente to others here, so as he moght obtayne som plott of grounde mete for that purpose, his humble suete to us ys that, in consideration therof, we wolde be petycioners to y^{r} Honours for y^{e} fee farme of the scyte and precyncte of the late housse or Nonnery, called the Hogges, besides the said citie (nowe ruynous, & nothing remaynyng but the walles) with such small parcells as lye aboute the same, payeng therfore the yerely rente yt nowe goeth for; the certenty wherof being not greate shall appeare to yo^{r} wisdomes by a schedule here inclosed. Wherin we thought good to move yo^{r} Hon^{re}, and likewise upon this honeste grounde to beseche the same (forasmoche as the saide Richarde Fyante stondeth bounde to the King's use in two hundreth pound's

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aswell to buylde apon the same scyte as to erecte and contynue VI. lowmes of lynnen and wollen yarne (as may appere by the copie of the saide bonde herewth sente), whiche wilbe the mayntenance of a grete nomber of persons nowe ydle), to further hym in this his suete, and to graunte hym suche state therin as yo^{r} wisdomes (in respecte of his honeste meanyng) shall thinke expediente. And thus we beseche the lyving God long to pres^{r}ve yo^{r} Hono^{rs} to his pleasure. From Kylmaynan', the xxith of October, 1550.

"Yo^{r} Honors to commande,

Thomas Cusake, Cancell^{r}.	Antony Sentleg^{r}.
Edwarde Miden'.	Raphe Bagenall.
Thom's Lutrell, Justice.	Gerald Aylm^{r}, Justic'.
Patrick Barnewall, M^{r}. R'les.	Will'm Brabazon.
Thom's Houeth, Justice.	John Travers.
Edwarde Basnet.	Thom's Lokwod, Dean.

To the King's Majestie's moste honorable Counsaill in England yeove theas.

The schedule referred to in the preceding document will be found in the Appendix. The bond of Richard Fiant is as follows:—

"*Memorand' quod* XXI. *die Octobris, anno regni Regis Edwardi Sexti-quarto, Ricardus Fyan' de Dublin', mercator personaliter comparens coram Domino Rege in Cancellaria sua Hibernie recognovit se debere dicto Domino Regi ducentas libras legalis monete Hibernie fde' bonis catallis terris et ten' suis ad opus dicti Domini Regis levand'.*

"The condicion of this recognisance is soche, That if thabovebounden Richard Fian, or his assignees, within oon' yeare next after assuraunce by o^{r} moost drad Souv^{r}ain Lord the Kinges Majestie to be made unto him of the scite and precincte of the late Howse of Nonry called the Hogges, besides Dublin', in fee fearme or otherwise to him and to his heires: do aswell

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buylde upon the same scyte, as erecte, set upp, and contynue six loomes of lynnen & wullen yarne, for seven years next after the said assurance made, w^th^ weivers, spynners, and outher lyke laborers, for making of wullen and lynnen cloathe. That then this recognisance to be voied, otherwise to stand in full force and effect.

"Copia vera, examinat per me,

"Nicholaum Stanyhurst, Clericum Hanaperij."

Ambrose Forth is metioned in 1612 as owner of the late Abbey "de le Hoggs," and of half a messuage in "Mension's Fields," also of a certain piece of land called "Mension's Mantle." So late as the year 1701, a "garden, &c., part of the dissolved Monastery of the Hoggs," was claimed, under a lease of 1679, by Elizabeth Fisher, before the Commissioners of the Irish Forfeited Estates.

On the 20th of June, 1603, Dr. Lucas Chaloner, one of the original Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, Sir James Ware, father of the learned historian, Sir John King, and Sir James Carroll, presented a petition to the Corporation of the city, soliciting assistance to enable some well-disposed persons to have a Bridewell, or house of correction and labour, erected for the reception of the numerous vagrants, many of them able-bodied, who, resorting hither from the country, endangered the lives of the citizens by introducing contagion. The petition was approved of, and a deputation, consisting of the Mayor and three members of the Corporation, having been appointed to confer with the memorialists upon a plan for forwarding so desirable a work, a portion of Hoggen-green was vested in six trustees—three nominated by the Corporation, and three by the petitioners—on which ground was to be erected a Bridewell, to be under the jurisdiction of the Corporation. As the edifice was to be erected by the petitioners at their own cost, a proviso was introduced, that if, by any fault of the Corporation, the building should be converted to

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any other use than that of a Bridewell, the property should then become vested in the trustees appointed by the petitioners, until such time as it should be re-established as a Bridewell. These conditions were agreed to by the Corporation on the 27th of January, 1603, and subsequently confirmed; but some litigation appears to have arisen with George Breddam, the person employed to build the Bridewell, who, having petitioned the Privy Council for repayment of the amount which he had advanced, the matter was referred to the report of two persons, who recommended that forty pounds should be paid to Breddam in full satisfaction of all his demands, and on his delivering up the building in complete order. On a rehearing of the case, on the 1st of September in the following year, an order was issued, directing the Mayor of Dublin, on the part of the Corporation, to take a review of the expenditure, and that the Corporation should pay the amount so found to be due, within twenty days, to Breddam; or, in case they refused to do so, it was ordered that Sir John King and Sir James Carroll, Knights, two of the original petitioners, should have the house called Bridewell, on paying the amount found due on the new inquiry. The Mayor of Dublin and Sir James Ware, the referees on this occasion, reported, in October, 1616, that Breddam was satisfied to take thirty-two pounds, English, in lieu of all his demands; but neither the Corporation nor the trustees for the original petitioners were disposed to pay the costs of building; which, on the 11th of December, 1616, was offered by the Lord Deputy to Trinity College, for the sum of thirty pounds. This offer having been accepted, the Corporation conveyed the ground on which the house was erected to the College, on the "condition that it was to be converted into a college hall or free school; from which time it took the name of Trinity Hall, and was subsequently occupied by certain students of the College, until the breaking out of the Civil War, during which the Hall was neglected, the College not being then in a condition to look after it; the consequence

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of which neglect was, that the Corporation had thoughts of re-assuming the Hall, because it was not employed for the purpose intended by them. The College, having notice of the intention of the Corporation, consulted how they could frustrate the design of depriving them of the Hall. It was proposed that they should make a lease of the premises; but this plan was objected to by Dr. Stearne, on the grounds that making a lease of the premises would be more contrary to the intent of the conveyance by the Corporation to the College than any former neglect on their part, and consequently would give greater advantage to the other party in prosecuting their design. Dr. Stearne then proposed to the Provost and Fellows that he should be constituted President of Trinity Hall during his life, and be accommodated with lodgings therein on certain conditions; the chief of which were, to keep out the Corporation, to repair the Hall without any expense to the College, and to convert the remainder of so much of the house as should be allotted to him for his accommodation to the sole and proper use of physicians; and lastly, that the College should for ever have the power of nominating the President of Trinity Hall. Upon the acceptance of this proposal, which was made about the year 1654, Dr. Stearne was appointed President, and expended above one hundred pounds on repairing the building, for the purpose of accommodating physicians with a convenient place to meet in until the establishing of a College of Physicians could be accomplished. By this arrangement the design of the Corporation was completely baffled, and the full intent and purpose of the original conveyance carried into effect."

The earliest document known relative to the establishment of a College of Physicians in Ireland is the following letter from Charles I. to Viscount Falkland, Deputy Governor of Ireland, issued in 1626,—nine years subsequent to the foundation of the London College by James I.:—

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"CHARLES REX—Right trusty and well beloved Cossen and Councellor, Wee greete you well. The zeale which our late deare Father, of blessed memory, hath always had to reduce that our Kingdom of Ireland to civility, and to an uniforme manner of Government with this our Realme of England, whereby the same may flourish to the Glory of God, our honour, and the benefitt and comfort of all our subjects and Inhabitants, is not unknowne, nor can be hidden from so many as have observed the sundry alterations tending to that perfection to which the same hath attained since the beginning of our said father's Reigne. For the better effecting whereof our Father was daily studious to establish in the said Kingdom such laudable and profitable things for Civill Administration, as might not onely conforme the same to the President of this our Realme of England, but also to propagate and advance the honor and estimation of that our Kingdom: Wee, therefore, in imitation of so Royall an example, have now taken into our consideration that the establishing and practice of Learning and humane Sciences is not a little available thereunto; and amongst others that laudable and necessary art of Physick, the practise whereof, as we are informed, is daily abused in that our Kingdom by wandering ignorant mountebanks and Empyricks, who, for want of restraint, do much abound, to the daily impaireing of the healths, and Hazarding of the Lives in generall of our good subjects there. For the reformation of which abuse, Wee think it fitt, upon your recommendation, and hereby doe require, and authorize you, with the advice of some of our learned Councill there, by Letters patents to be made and past from us, our Heires and successors, under the great seale of that our Realme—To erect in our Citty of Dublin, in that our Kingdom, a colledge, society, and corporation of Physicians, according to the Rule and forme of the Charter heretofore granted to the Physicians in our Citty of London for the incorporating of them. And also

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to have all and every such articles and priviledges in as ample and beneficiall manner as the Physicians of our Citty of London doe now lawfully enjoy by virtue of any Act of Parliament or Letters patents. And moreover, to erect the said Colledge, Society, and Corporation of Physicians by such name of Foundation, and to be a body consisting of such and so many persons to be incorporated by such names as to them, the said Physitians, shall seem meet to have a perpetuall continuance and succession, with licence and authority to them and their successors for the better maintenance of the said colledge and society, to purchase Mannors, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments in that our Realme in Mortmaine, not exceeding the yearly value of Forty pounds per annum Irish, To be houlden of us, our heirs and successors, as of our Castle of Dublin, in ffree and common soccage, and not in Capite, nor by knight's service; and likewise to purchase to them and their successors Goods and Chattles, reall and personall. And our further pleasure is to give power to the said society and corporation of Physicians to make such laws and ordinances for the Government and well ordering of the said Colledge, and the persons members of that colledge, and professing Physick within that Citty, and twenty miles thereof, and of the Revenues and possessions thereof as they from time to time shall think fitt, or as the colledge of Physicians in England may lawfully doe. And that the said Society and Corporation may alter or abrogate the said Laws or ordinances, or any of them, and to make new, to the same effect, as they shall think good, so as the same be not repugnant to the Laws and Statutes of that our realme. And these our letters shall be as well unto you, our Deputy and Chancellor there now being, as to any other Deputy, Chief Governor or Governors, Chancellor or Keeper of the Great Seale of that our Kingdom, which hereafter for the time shall be, and to all other our officers and ministers there to whome it shall or may apperteyne, and to every of them, sufficient warrant and discharge in that behalf. Given under our signett at

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our pallace of Westminster, the fifth day of August, in the second yeare of our Reigne.

"To our right trusty and well beloved cousin and councellor the Lord Viscount Falkland our Deputy Generall of our realme of Ireland, and to our Chancellor there now being, and to any other Deputy, Chief Governor or Governors, Chancellor or Keeper of the great seale of that our Kingdom, which hereafter for the time shall be, and to all other our officers and ministers there, to whome it shall or may apperteyne, and to every of them."

Dr. William Bedell, shortly after his appointment to the Provostship of Trinity College, wrote, in a letter to Archbishop Ussher, dated London, 1628:—"At my being in Dublin there came to me one Dr. de Laune, a physician bred in Immanuel College [Cambridge], who in speech with me discovered their purpose to procure a patent, like to that which the College of Physicians hath in London." In another letter, written from Hornsheath, April 15, 1628, also addressed to Ussher, Bedell writes:—"I suppose it hath been an error all this while to neglect the faculties of Law and Physic, and attend only to the ordering of one poor College of divines."

"Although," writes Dr. Aquilla Smith, "it does not appear that any immediate benefit was derived by the physicians from the King's letter, still the intention of Provost Bedell to establish a faculty of Physic in Trinity College was not lost sight of; and accordingly, in 1637, a Regius Professor of Physic was nominated.

"The general interruption to public business which was caused by the breaking out of the Civil War created further delays; and the next and most important step yet taken towards the establishing a College of Physicians in Ireland was the appointment of Dr. John Stearne, about the year 1654, as President of Trinity Hall, which was at that time set apart 'for the sole and proper use of physicians;' and thus the matter stood until the Restoration of Charles II., on the 29th

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of May, 166$\frac{9}{10}$. A new Provost, Fellows, and Scholars were then appointed in Trinity College; and to them Dr. Stearne renewed his proposals, on the 18th of February, 166$\frac{9}{10}$. The chief terms of those propositions were, that Trinity Hall and the ground attached to it should be set apart in perpetuity for the advancement of the study of physic in Ireland; and that Dr. Stearne should be constituted President of the Hall during his life, and have the privilege of residing on the premises, or any other building which might hereafter be raised on the same ground; that the President shall call into a fraternity able physicians, who, together with him, were to endeavour to raise funds for additional buildings, and to procure a charter of incorporation for the physicians; that the nomination of the President of Trinity Hall should always remain with the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College; and lastly, that the President and fraternity shall, if demanded, meet to consult upon the best means for the recovery of the Provost and Fellows, or their successors, whenever any of them shall happen to be sick.

"These proposals were approved of by the Provost and Fellows; and a deed or instrument was ordered to be drawn up, binding each party to the performance of the conditions; it was executed on the 22nd of the same month, but was afterwards cancelled, from what cause does not appear, and was renewed and duly executed on the 22nd of April following; and Dr. Stearne was thereby constituted President of Trinity Hall; and on the 3rd of June, 1662, he was elected public Professor of Medicine in Trinity College during life, and was sworn into office by the Vice-Chancellor on the following day. In the meantime the requisite measures were taken for effecting the incorporation of a College of Physicians in Dublin; and on the 8th of August, 1667, the Physicians received their first charter from King Charles II. The title of the new corporation was, 'The President and College of Physicians,' which consisted of fourteen Fellows, including the President, Dr.

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Stearne, who was appointed to that office. The second name in the list of Fellows is that of the celebrated Sir William Petty, who was also a Fellow of the College of Physicians in London. [The other Fellows mentioned in the charter are Edward Dynham, Abraham Yarner, Joseph Waterhouse, William Currer, Robert Waller, Thomas Margetson, Nathaniel Henshaw, Samuel Seiclamore, Jeremiah Hall, Charles Willoughby, John Unmusique, John Cusacke.] The College had jurisdiction over the medical practitioners in Dublin, and within seven miles thereof; and no person without its license could practise medicine within these limits, under a penalty of five pounds for each offence. The College was also authorized to have a common seal, and to sue and be sued in the name of the President in any court of law in Ireland; and every clause was to be construed, as the charter expresses it, 'in maximum advantagium' of the College. They were empowered to acquire property to the value of £100 per annum; to meet as often as they choose; to make by-laws; and elect Fellows, subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant or his deputy. The Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College, provided they settled Trinity Hall, and the lands appertaining to it, on the College of Physicians, were, after the death of Dr. Stearne, to have the privilege of nominating a President annually, which election was also subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant. Immediately after the incorporation of the Physicians, Trinity Hall was granted in trust to Matthew Barry and Lancelot Sandes, for the use of the College of Physicians. And, as one of the original articles had not been provided for in the charter, a new agreement was entered into, by which the College of Physicians were bound 'to meet and consult, without fees, upon the best means for the recovery of the Provost and Fellows, and their successors, whenever they or any of them shall happen to be sick or diseased.' Dr. Stearne having fulfilled all the conditions required of him by the deed of 1661, the Board of Trinity College, on the 9th of September,

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1667, ordered to be entered on the Registry, that Dr. Stearne had fully discharged the trust in him reposed."

John Stearne, whose claims upon the gratitude of the medical profession in Ireland have hitherto been almost unknown, was born at Ardbraccan, in the county of Meath, on the 26th of November, 1624, in the house of his grand-uncle, James Ussher, then Bishop of Meath. In his fifteenth year he entered Trinity College, of which he became a Fellow; he was a Doctor of Medicine, also of Canon and Civil Law; and in 1656 he was elected the first Hebrew Lecturer in the University. Dr. Stearne was a man of profound learning, and the author of several works. From the subjects on which he wrote, it would appear, says Dr. A. Smith, "that he was more inclined to the study of Divinity than to that of his own profession; still it is certain that his medical practice was very considerable, for, in 1655, at his own request, the Provost and Fellows did, 'in consideration of Dr. Stearne's practice of physic, grant unto him full liberty to lie in the city of Dublin or elsewhere, whenever, in his discretion, his physical employments shall require his absence any night from the College.' And again, in 1661, the Board of Trinity College ordered that on account of the remoteness of Trinity Hall from Trinity College, and Dr. Stearne's practice of physic, 'he shall not be penally obliged to be present at College prayers, unless he be thereunto specially required; and that he receive his commons in money.' Nor were these the only favours conferred on him; for, being a married man, he was granted a dispensation for holding his Fellowship and other College preferments, notwithstanding the Statutes. Dr. Stearne died on the 18th of November, 1669, in the forty-fifth year of his age, and was buried in the vaults of the College Chapel. A tablet erected to his memory is still in good preservation, and may be seen affixed to the outer wall near the entrance to the vaults, near the monument of Provost Browne; and although it bears record of his being 'Collegii Medicorum Præses primus,' his

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right to this distinction has been usually conferred on one of his successors."

"On the 27th of January, 167$\frac{9}{1}$, notice was given to Trinity College that the Presidentship of the College of Physicians was vacant by their charter; and Sir Abraham Yarner, Knt., was appointed. Dr. Ralph Howard, Public Professor of Medicine, was elected in 1674; and in 1677 he was succeeded by Dr. Robert Waller; and in 1681 Dr. Patrick Dun was chosen President. In June, 1687, a circumstance occurred, which for a short time created some dissension between Trinity College and the Physicians. Dr. Connor and Dr. Dunn waited on the Provost, and intimated that Dr. Crosby had been chosen President of the College of Physicians, and requested that the appointment might be confirmed. It appears that in 1680 certain articles had been agreed to by the College and the Physicians, whereby each party was bound, under a penalty of £300, to the performance of the conditions mutually agreed on. By one of these articles Trinity College was obliged to confirm the nomination of a President by the College of Physicians, provided the person chosen was a Protestant of the Church of Ireland. On this occasion, Dr. Crosby, who had been elected, was a Roman Catholic, and the confirmation of his appointment was refused by the Provost and Fellows. The Physicians forthwith proposed that the agreement of 1680 should be cancelled, which offer was accepted, provided they would deliver up all the documents in their custody relating to Trinity Hall; and an offer was also made to make a lease of the Hall for forty years to the Physicians, on such terms as might be agreed on. On the 19th of May, 1688, the Physicians again sought for a reason why Trinity College refused to confirm the nomination of Dr. Crosby, and the same reply was given as on the former occasion. It appears, then, that the College of Physicians was without a President from 1687 to October the 18th, 1690, when Sir Patrick Dun was duly constituted President for the year following. A few years' ex-

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perience proved how insufficient were the powers conferred by the Charter towards the checking of quackery and empiricism, the practice of which had increased; with a view to put a stop to these evils, the Physicians presented a petition to Lord Viscount Sydney, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, praying that a new charter might be granted, similar to that of the London College; and also that they might have one of the forfeited houses for a College Hall, and five or six acres of ground in the vicinity of Dublin, for the purpose of establishing a Physic Garden. The petition was referred to Sir John Temple, Attorney-General for Ireland, to report his opinion thereon; and on the 3rd of September, 1692, he recommended that it might be forwarded to their Majesties; and on the 29th of the same month Lord Sydney received the royal authority to have a new charter made out with as little delay as possible after the surrender of the old one. On the 14th of December, 1692, the original charter was surrendered by Dr. Duncan Cumyng to the Lord Chancellor; and on the 23rd of June in the following year the College of Physicians received the new charter, and thereby acquired more extended privileges than they enjoyed before. This charter, together with subsequent Acts of Parliament, are the authorities under which the College is at present constituted."

Trinity Hall appears to have been demolished early in the last century: and a portion of its site is occupied by the Alms House of St. Andrew's Parish. The present Trinity-street, formerly known as "Trinity-lane," received its name from Trinity Hall, from which the hill on which St. Andrew's Church stands was also occasionally styled "Trinity Mount."

Various gardens, orchards, and a "madder garden," existed in the immediate vicinity of Hoggen-green, in the reign of Charles I. Edmund Ludlow, Commander of the Forces in Ireland during the Protectorate, writing of the transactions here in 1659, says:—"Before my departure the Mayor and Aldermen of Dublin, having formed the Militia of that place,

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whereof both officers and soldiers had taken the engagement, they were desirous to give some publick expression of their affection to the Commonwealth; and to that end, on the day I designed to embark, they drew their forces into the field, consisting of about twelve hundred foot, and one hundred and twenty horse, that I might view them, and report to the Parliament their readiness to serve the public. Accordingly, the Commissioners, in their coaches, and I, with the officers of the army, on horseback, took a view of them as they were drawn up on the College-green, being all very well equipped, and drawn up in good order, and indeed so exact in the performance of their exercise that one would have thought them to have been long in the service. Here they repeated their resolutions to serve the cause of God and their country, with the utmost of their endeavours, and promised to live and die with us in the assertion of our just rights and liberties. When they had finished their exercise, I took leave of each officer, at the head of his respective company, and went that evening to my house at Monicktown, in order to imbark for England. The Commissioners of the Parliament did me the honour to accompany me about half a mile out of town, and the officers of the army would have attended me to my house; but, because it was late I," adds Ludlow, "would not permit Sir Hardress Waller and the rest of the officers to go further than half way."

In addition to "Chichester House," the history of which is given in the following chapter, there stood on College-green, in the reign of Charles II., the residences of two distinguished noblemen, the Lords Charlemont and Clancarty. William, second Viscount Charlemont, the most distinguished soldier produced by the Caulfeild family, with the exception of its founder, the gallant Sir Toby, was attainted in the Parliament of 1689, for having aided the Prince of Orange; and during the progress of the northern campaign his estates in Ulster were reduced to a condition of complete sterility by

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the veteran Jacobite, Major Sir Teague (*Tadhg*) O'Regan. After the termination of the Irish wars of the Revolution, he took a prominent part in the proceedings of the House of Lords, was appointed Colonel of a Regiment of Infantry, and subsequently highly distinguished himself in Spain, under the eccentric Earl of Peterborough. In the assault on Barcelona, in 1705, Lord Charlemont commanded the first brigade, at the head of which he stormed the town. At the siege of the almost impregnable city of Montjuich, he "behaved with all imaginable bravery, and, at the attack of the fort, marched into the works at the head of his men, was near the Prince of Hesse when he fell, and continued during the heat of that action to perform his duty with great resolution; which, when ended, the Earl of Peterborough presented his Lordship and Colonel Southwell to the King of Spain, as officers who had done his Majesty signal service, for which they received his thankful acknowledgments." Lord Charlemont, subsequently created a Major-General and Privy Councillor, died at his house on College-green, in 1726, and was then reputed to be the oldest nobleman in Great Britain, having been a peer for more than fifty-five years.

The title of Earl of Clancarty was conferred, in 1658, on Donogh, son of Viscount Muskerry, representative of the ancient hereditary Princes of Desmond, or South Munster. The Earl of Clancarty, "who," said the Duke of Ormond, "was the only person in the world from whom I never did, nor ever would have concealed the greatest and most important secret of my soul," commanded the royal army in Munster during the wars of 1641, and served with distinction on the Continent after the reduction of Ireland by Cromwell.

A letter of the Duke of Ormond to the Earl of Arran, in January, 1681, mentions that a report was circulated that the former "had been seen to receive the sacrament in the Romish way at his sister Clancarty's" [on College-green]. This he

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strenuously denied, and remarked that they might as truly swear that he had been "circumcised in Christ Church;" adding:—"The credulous that trust in prints will never hear or consider that I could have as many masses and sacraments as I had a mind to, brought me, and more secretly, into my lodging, than to go anywhere abroad for them; that the laity never have the sacrament given them (unless they are sick) but at mass; that masses are never said but in the morning; and I defy any body to prove that ever I was to see my sister, this twenty years, but in an afternoon." In March, 1689, the Count D'Avaux "made his solemn entry into Dublin as ambassador from the French King; proceeded from the Earl of Clancarty's house, near the College, attended by the guards, and a great number of Irish, and many officers and gentlemen, to the Castle," where, having audience of James II., he delivered a lengthened discourse in advocacy of the repeal of the Act of Settlement.

By his wife, Eleanor Butler, sister of the Duke of Ormond, the Earl of Clancarty had three sons:—Callaghan, his successor; Charles, Lord Muskerry, who fell in a bloody sea-fight with the Dutch, in 1665; and Justin Mac Carthy, Lord Mountcashel, who married the second daughter of the great Earl of Strafford, was created Lieutenant-General of the Irish Jacobite troops, which he commanded during the northern war of 1689, and in the succeeding year headed the corps forming the first Irish Brigade in the service of France, where he died in 1694. Donogh Mac Carthy, third Earl of Clancarty, embraced the cause of James II., whom he actively supported in the field, and his regiment was consequently created a Royal Regiment of Guards. He was also appointed a Lord of the Bedchamber, and entertained King James when he landed in Cork from France in 1689. After the evacuation of Dublin by the Jacobites, the Williamite Government took possession of "Clancarty House" on College-

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green, whence we find the Lords Justices from that period dating their despatches and proclamations, and we are told that—

"Thursday, the 20th October, 1690, being the anniversary of the former Irish Rebellion, which broke out in this Kingdom on the 23rd of October, 1641, was observed in this city with great solemnity. The Lords Justices, attended by all the Lords spiritual and temporal, judges, officers of the army, and others the gentry in and about the city of Dublin, went from Clancarty House to St. Patrick's Church, with the King-at-Arms, Herald-at-Arms, and other officers in their formalities. After an excellent sermon they returned in the like order, where a splendid entertainment was prepared. At the second course at dinner, the King and Herald-at-Arms, with the maces before them, came before the Lords Justices, and in Latin, French, and English proclaimed their Majesties' titles, as on such solemnities is usual. The day was ended with ringing of bells, bonfires, and other demonstrations of public joy."

"His Majesty's birthday (4th November, 1690) was observed here with all the splendour this city could afford. The Militia thereof, consisting of 2500 foot, two troops of horse, and two troops of dragoons, all well clothed and armed, were drawn out and gave several vollies. In the evening there was a very fine fire-work before the Lords Justices' house, on College-green, during which a hogshead of claret, set out in the street by order of the Lords Justices, was by the people drunk out in their Majesties' healths. Most of the Nobility and Gentry in and about the city were invited by the Lords Justices to a splendid entertainment and banquet, and the day ended with ringing of bells, bonfires in all parts of the city, and all other demonstrations of public joy and satisfaction. The next day, being the anniversary of the Popish Powder-plot, the Lords Justices, attended by the nobility, judges, and other persons of quality in town, with

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the King and Herald-at-arms, and the ensigns of honour carried before them, went to St. Patrick's Church, and, after their return from thence, the Lords Justices gave the nobility, &c., a great entertainment. Their Majesties' titles being, at the second course, proclaimed in Latin, French, and English, by the King-at-Arms, as on such solemnities is usual. The great guns were discharged at the same time (as they were the day before), and that the common people might share in the satisfaction of this day, the Lords Justices ordered an ox to be roasted whole, which, with a hogshead of strong beer, was given among them; and at night the public joy was expressed by bonfires, with all other demonstrations of it becoming the occasion."

Among the "Lanesborough Manuscripts," in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, is extant a short poem, entitled, "Advice to a Painter to draw the late Ball at Clancarty House."

The Earl of Clancarty was taken prisoner at Cork by Marlborough, in 1690, and imprisoned in the Tower of London, from which he escaped to France in 1694, having been appointed by James II. to succeed Sarsfield, Earl of Lucan, as Commander of the Second Irish Troop of Guards. His vast estates, equivalent at the present day to £200,000 per annum, were seized by Cromwellian and Williamite cololonists, and he died in exile at Altona, in 1734. His son, whose title was indisputable, owing to his having been a minor at the Revolution, and claiming under a marriage settlement, endeavoured to recover his patrimonial estates, but his efforts were rendered abortive by the devices of the colonial occupants, who procured an Act outlawing all lawyers who should undertake his cause. "Of the race of *Eoghan Mór*," wrote Charles O'Conor, "the Mac Carthys were the first and the greatest: the oldest Milesian family in Ireland, and one of the most celebrated. Out of the wrecks of time and fortune, Donogh, the late Earl of Clancarty, had re-

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served in his family an estate of ten or twelve thousand pounds a year; a fair possession of more than two thousand years' standing, the oldest, perhaps, in the world, but forfeited in the days of our fathers. Robert, the present [1760] Earl of Clancarty, a nobleman of the strictest probity, a sea officer of the greatest valour and experience, lives now abroad, on an exhibition unworthy of his family and merit, the hard fate of one worthy of a better."

In 1696 the Countess Dowager of Clancarty resided in Dover-street, London. Clancarty House was standing on College-green so late as the year 1743.

"As I passed from the King's Stationer," writes John Dunton in 1698, "I met with an honest gentleman, with whom I was formerly acquainted in London; 'twas my worthy friend Dr. Smith, of College-green, near Dublin; his character is above my pen, yet I may venture to say he is a man of extraordinary sense, and the only physician I desire to commit the care of my health to in the whole country: he invited me to his house, and when I came he gave me a hearty welcome; and for his treat, though 'twas very genteel, yet nothing seemed so agreeable to me as the Doctor's company."

On College-green resided Sir Edward Barry, Bart., M.D., author of "A Treatise on a Consumption of the Lungs; with a previous Account of Nutrition, and of the Structure and Use of the Lungs:" Dublin: 1726, 8vo, pp. 227; second edition published at London in 1727. Dr. Barry was one of the founders of the Physico-Historical Society;" and was appointed, in 1745, Physician-General of the Army in Ireland. Benjamin Victor, in 1750, describes Dr. Barry as the most eminent physician then in Dublin, and mentions that he had been some years previously a resident in Cork. Writing from Dublin, in 1753, to Spranger Barry, who is said to have been related to Dr. Barry, Victor says: "At present the best part of my agreeable philosophical hours here are spent in College-green, with my worthy friend Doctor Barry, with whom I sup

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every Sunday evening through the year; you may guess that you are often our favourite subject—and some late very whimsical accounts of you have afforded us matter of speculation; however, you know, at all events, we are your fast friends." Dr. Barry was Professor of Physic in Trinity College, Dublin, and published at London, in 1759, "A Treatise on the three different Digestions and Discharges of the Human Body, and the Diseases of their principal Organs," pp. 434. Of this work a second edition appeared in 1763. Boswell chronicles Dr. Samuel Johnson having, with reference to Dr. Barry's system of physic, observed: "He was a man who had acquired a high reputation in Dublin, came over to England, and brought his reputation with him, but had not great success. His notion was, that pulsation occasions death by attrition, and that, therefore, the way to preserve life is to retard pulsation: but," added Johnson, "we know that pulsation is strongest in infants, and that we increase in growth while it operates in its regular course, so it cannot be the cause of destruction." Sir Edward Barry died at Bath in 1776, having, in the previous year, published "Observations, Historical, Critical, and Medical, on the Wines of the Ancients, and on the Analogy between them and Modern Wines; with Observations on the Principles and Qualities of Waters, and particularly those of Bath." 4to, London: 1775.

Cornelius Magrath, the Irish giant, was exhibited at the "Sceptre and Cushion," on College-green, where he died in 1760. He was born near Silvermines, in Tipperary, in 1736, of obscure parents, and suddenly grew, in the space of one year, from five to upwards of seven feet. "His hand was as large as a middling shoulder of mutton; and the last of his shoe, which he carried about him, measured fifteen inches." He exhibited himself in the principal towns of Great Britain and the Continent; and Bianchi, a physician at Florence, wrote a treatise concerning him on his visit to that city. A fever, contracted in Flanders, was supposed to have been the

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remote cause of Magrath's death: his body was deposited in the Anatomy House of Trinity College, where a lecture was delivered upon it. He had received much kindness from Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne, who retained him for some time in his house. We are told that Magrath always ate and drank moderately; his complexion was pale and sallow; and his pulse beat sixty times in a minute.

Among the booksellers in College-green were William Winter (1685), "at the Lord Primate's Head;" Joseph Ray, printer of a newspaper called the "Dublin Intelligence," the first Number of which was issued on the 30th of September, 1690; Neal and Mainwaring, at "Corelli's Head," opposite Anglesey-street (1737), music publishers,—the latter, Bartholomew Mainwaring, an accomplished musician, died in 1758; J. P. Droz (1744–49), editor of the "Literary Journal," already noticed; J. Milliken (1771–73); Patrick Byrne, at No. 35, corner of Church-lane (1778–84), remarkable for his subsequent political connexions; John Magee, at No. 41 (1777–89), an extensive lottery broker, publisher of "Magee's Weekly Packet, or Hope's Lottery Journal of News, Politicks, and Literature," first issued in June, 1777, and with each of its early numbers was given a lottery ticket, for a chance of a prize of £50. Magee was also proprietor of the "Dublin Evening Post," in which, in 1789, he published various satires on Richard Daly, Patentee of the Theatre Royal, and Francis Higgins. The latter, known by the appellation of the "Sham Squire," was, it has been observed, a singular instance of what may be done in life by strict attention to private ends, without regard to the means. "Born of obscure parents, Higgins rose through the successive stations of errand-boy, shoe-black, and waiter in a porter's house, to an attorney's clerk, in which situation his talents were not confined to the desk: his master's pleasures found an attentive minister in him, and he found additional profits in his master's pleasures. He soon began to look for money and connexions, and fixed

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his mind on the daughter of a very respectable and opulent citizen of Dublin, who was a Catholic. He procured an introduction to the family, through a priest, whom he deceived in declaring himself the only son of a gentleman of £3000 a year, the nephew of a counsellor and a Member of the Irish Parliament, whose presumptive heir, as having no children, he also was. He feigned a wish to conform to the Catholic religion, in which he had been christened, though educated a Protestant, thinking thereby to ingratiate himself with the family, and was received into the Catholic Church. The imposture was soon detected, and Mr. Higgins confined to gaol, where he improved the only real knowledge he ever possessed, which was the lowest art of Crown law. He afterwards became an attorney. He then attended gaming tables and brothels. He drew great advantages by lending money to the unfortunate adventurers, and managing to defend or keep off prosecutions from the infamous supporters of those receptacles of infamy. In his speculations towards advancement he considered the command of a newspaper as an essential weapon, both offensive and defensive. To attain this very necessary article he insinuated himself into the acquaintance and confidence of the proprietor of a print then in some degree of estimation, the 'Freeman's Journal.' This gentleman was in very embarrassed circumstances. Mr. Higgins lent him £50, and, watching his opportunity, when he thought his distress at the height, suddenly arrested him for the money: to procure his liberty he was glad to transfer to his creditors the property of the paper for one-fourth of its value. This paper [the history of which has been given in the eighth chapter of our first volume] had hitherto been prominently conspicuous on the patriotic side of the question, and was therefore the more saleable a commodity in the hands of this new proprietor. He made his terms with the Castle, and from that time forward his paper was the most subservient to, and therefore the most favoured by, the Minister."

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Higgins "had the address, by coarse flattery and assumed arrogance, to worm himself into the intimacy of several persons of rank, fortune, and consequence in the country, who demeaned themselves by their obsequiousness to his art, or sold themselves to him for his unqualified enterprise in maligning their enemies, or bearing them out of difficulties and disgrace. This man, ready for every job for which he should be paid, under some natural suspicions that the return of the Marquis of Buckingham to assume the Viceregency of Ireland would not be attended by any particular demonstrations of joy, had hired a mob to wait his arrival, and had supplied a proper number of them with silken cords and harness to draw him in his carriage to the Castle, under the fastidious deceit of mercenary popularity and triumph."

Chief Baron Yelverton's opinion of this notorious character was expressed in the following terms, on occasion of counsel reminding him that the printer of the "Freeman's Journal" awaited judgment for having published a libellous paragraph on the Court of Exchequer:—"If you had not mentioned the affair," said his Lordship, "the Court would not have condescended to recollect its insignificance, but would have passed it by, as it has done every other paragraph, whether of praise or censure, that has appeared in that paper, with the most supreme contempt. Let the fellow return to his master's employment; let his master exalt favourite characters; and if there be any mean enough to take pleasure in his adulation, let him continue to spit his venom against everything that is praiseworthy, honourable, or dignified in human nature. Let him not presume to meddle with the courts of justice, lest, forgetting his baseness and insignificance, they should at some time condescend to inflict a merited punishment upon him."

In the satires published in 1789 in the "Evening Post," Daly, under the name of "Richardo," or "Young Roscius," was depicted as a ruined gambler, seeking to retrieve his fortunes by infamous expedients in connexion with Higgins,

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styled "Francisco," who succeeded in obtaining from the Chief Justice, Lord Earlsfort, subsequently Lord Clonmel, a fiat against Magee for £2000, to which extent he swore his character had been damaged by those publications. A judge's fiat, it may be mentioned, was a warrant or authority to the officer of the Court to issue a writ marked in such sum as the fiat directed, on which writ the defendant could be arrested, and should either find bail to the amount of that sum, or remain in prison. The Chief Justice also granted fiats against Magee for £4000 at the suit of Daly, and for £1800 on the affidavits of Higgins' associates, John Brennan, and Miss Frances Tracey, whose characters were aspersed in a letter published in the "Evening Post," dated from "Pluto's Regions." In their affidavits these parties did not state a single instance of actual or specific damage, nor swear to any real or substantial loss; the Judge was consequently much censured for having thus issued fiats to the collective amount of £7800 against Magee, towards whom he was believed to bear ill-will for having personally abused him in his own papers, and who at this period was under a criminal information in his own Court, at the relation of Higgins.

Magee, who styled himself the "Man of Ireland," at first behaved in an eccentric and violent manner, reviling the Judge in his paper, challenging him to send his officers to arrest him on Essex-bridge, and declaring that he could find bail for half a million sterling. Eventually, however, the law requiring that each of the two sureties in such cases should swear himself worth twice the sum for which he became bail, the aggregate amount of which, in this instance, would have been £31,200,—Magee, being unable to furnish security to such an extent, was lodged in gaol. He was, however, subsequently liberated on surety for £4000; and on his application in Michaelmas Term, he was admitted to bail for £500.

"Lord Clonmel had a villa named Temple Hill, close to Sea-point, which," writes Lord Cloncurry, "was made the

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scene of an ingenious stroke of vengeance by John Magee, then printer of the "Dublin Evening Post Newspaper." Mr. Magee thought himself made the subject of undue severity on the part of the Bench. "He certainly was subjected to a very rigorous imprisonment, in efforts to alleviate the hardships of which, I," says Lord Cloncurry, "myself took an active part, and with some success, but not sufficient to obliterate from the prisoner's mind the obligations he thought himself under to the Chief Justice. This debt weighed heavily upon his conscience, and no sooner had his term of confinement expired, than he announced his intention of clearing off all scores. Accordingly, he had advertisements posted about the town, stating that he found himself the owner of a certain sum (I think it was £14,000), £10,000 of which he had settled upon his family, and the balance it was his intention, 'with the blessing of God, to spend upon Lord Clonmel.' In pursuance of this determination, he invited all his fellow-citizens to a 'bra pleasura' [lá bpeag pleasúra—a day of great amusement] to be held upon a certain day [in August, 1789] in the fields immediately adjoining Temple Hill demesne.

"I recollect," continues Lord Cloncurry, "attending upon the occasion, and the fête certainly was a strange one. Several thousand people, including the entire disposable mob of Dublin, of both sexes, assembled as the guests at an early hour in the morning, and proceeded to enjoy themselves in tents and booths erected for the occasion. A variety of sports were arranged for their amusement, such as climbing poles for prizes, running in sacks, grinning through horse-collars [asses dressed up with wigs and scarlet robes, dancing-dogs in gowns and wigs as barristers], and soforth, until at length, when the crowd had obtained its maximum density, towards the afternoon, the grand scene of the day was produced. A number of active pigs, with their tails shaved and soaped, were let loose, and it was announced that each pig should become the

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property of any one who could catch and hold it by the slippery member. A scene impossible to describe immediately took place; the pigs, frightened and hemmed in by the crowd in all other directions, rushed through the hedge which then separated the grounds of Temple Hill from the open fields; forthwith all their pursuers followed in a body, and, continuing their chase over the shrubberies and parterres, soon revenged John Magee upon the noble owner."

These assemblies, although productive of the greatest annoyance to Lord Clonmel, were not sufficiently riotous to be termed a public nuisance, being held in Magee's own field, which his Lordship had omitted to purchase when he built his house.

In Hilary Term Magee's case and the subject of fiats were brought before the Court, which ruled that he should again provide special bail to the extent of £4000; but Magee by affidavit deposed that he had suffered so much from the libels published by Higgins in the "Freeman's Journal," that he could not procure surety for more than £500.

The public, knowing the anxiety of the Judge to be clear of the fêtes of his tormentor, suspected that "he could have no qualms of conscience in giving justice full scope, by keeping him under the eye of the Marshal, and consequently an absentee from "Fiat Hill," for a good space of time. Magee was brought up for judgment, and pleaded himself, in mitigation, that he was ignorant of the publication, not having been in Dublin when the libel appeared; which, in fact, he added, Lord Clonmel well knew. He had been, indeed, entertaining the citizens under the Earl's windows, and saw his Lordship peeping out from the side of one of them the whole of that day; and next morning he had overtaken his Lordship riding into town. 'And by the same token,' continued Magee, 'your Lordship was riding cheek-by-jowl with your own brother, Matthias Scott, the tallow-chandler from Waterford, and audibly discussing the price of fat, at the very

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moment I passed you.' Lord Clonmel and Matthias Scott vied with each other which had the largest and most hanging pair of cheeks—vulgarly called jowls. His Lordship's chin was a treble one, whilst Matthias's was but doubled; but then it was broader and hung deeper than his brother's. There was no standing this—a general laugh was inevitable, and his Lordship, with that address for which he was so remarkable, affecting to commune a moment with his brother Judges, said 'it was obvious, from the poor man's manner, that he was not just then in a state to receive definitive judgment, that the paroxysms should be permitted to subside before any sentence could be properly pronounced. For the present, therefore, he should only be given into the care of the Marshal, till it was ascertained how far the state of his intellect should regulate the Court in pronouncing its judgment.' The Marshal saw the crisis, and hurried away Magee before he had further opportunity of incensing the Chief Justice.

The practice of the Court, allowing the plaintiff three terms before requiring him to try his action, afforded Higgins and Daly the power of keeping their opponent in prison for nineteen months in default of bail. Magee, meanwhile, behaved with much eccentricity. Having sent his compliments to Lord Clonmel, with an assurance that his health was much improved since "he had got his heels out of Newgate," the Chief Justice ordered an inquiry to be immediately instituted as to the means by which he had effected his escape, but it was found that he merely alluded to the custom he had adopted of sitting with his feet cased in scarlet slippers, protruded through the window of his cell. He also contrived to injure Lord Clonmel severely by bribing persons to turn a large body of scalding water upon the Judge while in a public bath. Magee accused Daly of having killed a billiard-marker; avowed his intention of having him hanged for the murder; and, from what he styled his "Fiat Dungeon," sent the Pa-

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tentee's wife a picture of Higgins, begging she would oblige him by affixing in her cabinet "the portrait of the most infernal villain yet unhanged—except the murderer of the honest marker."

Magee petitioned the House of Commons for relief, on the ground of having been illegally deprived of his liberty by the Chief Justice and Court of King's Bench refusing to admit him to bail for £500. His case, and the abuse of the practice of issuing fiats for unreasonable amounts in actions of slander, was brought before the Commons, early in 1790, by George Ponsonby, who proposed a resolution,—that the Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, in ordering a *Capias ad respondendum* against John Magee, on the affidavit of Richard Daly, marked £4000, acted illegally. In discussing the subject in the House, Dr. Arthur Browne observed that the "power of fiats had been particularly directed against printers; whoever presumed to print or publish without the leave, or not under the direction, of Francis Higgins, was in great danger of a fiat: numbers of printers had been run down by fiats, whom the public never heard of. John Magee was more sturdy, and therefore his sufferings made more noise. What gentleman in the kingdom could find such bail as £30,000? It amounted to perpetual imprisonment. The name, the terrific name, of Fiat,—a name which threatens to be as formidable as general warrants, or lettres de cachet,—has," continued Browne, "but recently assumed its terrors; it was not till of late years that the innocent and peaceful citizen discovered and felt that there was a power in this country, which, while he was unconscious of crime, and unembarrassed with debt, could seize him in the public streets, on the way home to his expecting family, and drag him with insult or ignominy to slavery and a prison; a power which could at pleasure destroy the credit of the merchant, and tear the farmer from his labours,—a complaisant power,

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which, by placing an implicit confidence in an absurd and villanous accuser, might be ready to become the instrument of malice and the origin of ruin."

The proposed vote of censure on the Chief Justice was rejected through the Government influence in the House of Commons, which referred the fiats and affidavits in the case to a Grand Committee of the Courts of Justice, before which George Ponsonby discussed the question at great length, and proposed a resolution that the issuing of writs, by the order of a judge, to hold defendants to bail in large sums of money in actions of slander, where no actual and specific damage is sworn to in the affidavits upon which such writs were issued, —was, as the same had been practised of late, illegal, and subversive of the liberty of the subject. This motion was got rid of by the Attorney-General moving that the Chairman of the Committee should leave the chair, which was carried on a division. The result of these proceedings tended to increase the unpopularity of the Administration of the time, as the public had taken up, with much interest, the case of Magee, who had been sanguine of obtaining relief from Parliament.

After many delays, and long incarceration, Magee was, in June, 1790, brought to trial before Lord Clonmel, on Daly's fiat for £4000. Five counsel, among whom were Arthur Browne and George Ponsonby, defended Magee; whilst Daly retained eleven of the most eminent lawyers of the Irish Bar, including John Philpot Curran, Beresford Burston, Hon. Simon Butler, and Sergeant Duquery. Daly laid his damages at £8000; but although a variety of newspapers and letters not alleged in the original affidavit were allowed to be read in evidence against Magee, the Jury returned a verdict for only £200.

Magee was subsequently detained for some time in gaol under a sentence passed upon him by Lord Clonmel for contempt of Court; his imprisonment and persecutions were believed to have had a very prejudicial effect upon his mind.

The other booksellers on College-green were Stewart,

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Douglas, and Spotswood, opposite Anglesey-street, publishers of the "Dublin Chronicle" (1770); William Spotswood, No. 40, publisher of the "Independent Chronicle and Universal Advertiser" (1777); Antoine Gerna, No. 31, next to the Post-office (1787–95), a dealer in foreign books and master of a news-room; John Shea, of the "Lycæum," No. 42, publisher of the "Constitution or Anti-Union Evening Post," commenced in 1799; John Rice, No. 2 (1791–97); James Moore, No. 45 (1785), publisher of the "Anti-Union," a paper established on the model of the "Anti-Jacobin," by Burrowes, Plunket, Bushe, Wallace, Goold, and Smyly. Robert Emmet appears also to have been a contributor to this paper, the first Number of which was issued on the 27th December, 1798, and the last on the 9th March, 1799. Moore, who was also a lottery broker, published the Irish Parliamentary debates, and several pamphlets and speeches against the Union, but betrayed the confidence reposed in him by selling a quantity of manuscript and printed Anti-Union productions, to Lord Castlereagh, by whom they were destroyed. One of the largest works published by Moore was an edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," in twenty volumes, quarto. At No. 5, College-green, the corner of Anglesey-street, was the "Apollo Circulating Library," kept in 1798 by Vincent Dowling, one of the ablest and wittiest writers connected with the Irish journals of his time. The greater parts of the Irish Parliamentary Debates extant were reported entirely from memory by Dowling, who published a large number of ballads and *jeux d'ésprit* against the proposed Union with Great Britain, and was the principal author of his periodical, entitled, "Proceedings and Debates of the Parliament of Pimlico [Ireland], in the last Session of the Eighteenth Century. Tripilo: published by the Executors of Judith Freel, late Printer to his Dalkeian Majesty, and sold at 5, College-green, and by all the Flying Stationers. Price Four Camacks." In his advertisement Dowling stated that, "considering the eventful crisis

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which, at the conclusion of the eighteenth century, has menaced the existence of so many old and settled systems and senates, the Editor resolved at least the Parliament of Pimlico should not sink into the common grave of oblivion without leaving some printed record of its existence, and to show that while the fatal period of its annihilation approached, and the rottenness of its pillars gave awful presage of its speedy ruin, there were not wanting some sound and sturdy columns to support its existence to the last, and some honest understandings and candid tongues to develope and expose the artifices of party, and demark the line which divides between self-interest and public spirit."

In this production the House of Lords is styled "the House of Nobs;" the Chancellor taking his seat on the Woolsack is described as the "the Mufti taking the meal-bag;" the name of Oxmantown is applied to England; and that of "his Dalkeian Majesty" to George III.; while the various Members of Parliament are designated in the following manner:—Archbishop of Crumlin, Dr. Charles Agar, Archbishop of Dublin; Dr. Syntax, Dr. Browne of Trinity College; Secretary Slender, Lord Castlereagh; Mr. Navalcourt, Sir Jonah Barrington; Dr. Virus, Dr. Patrick Duigenan; Mr. Turf, Thomas Connolly; Mr. Gracchus, Henry Grattan, &c.

The debates were paraphrased by Dowling with much ability, and contain numerous local allusions applied with admirable wit and propriety.

This publication was succeeded by Dowling's "Olio, or Anythingarian Miscellany," in the second Number of which appeared the ballad of "Mary Le More," by George Nugent Reynolds, to whom the authorship of the "Exile of Erin" has been ascribed.

Dowling, having tried in Dublin, with ill success, a variety of undertakings, including a coffee-house, a registry office for procuring situations, and a Company for insuring persons against being drawn for the Militia, went, after the Union, to

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London, where for a time he was reduced to a very low state of finances, until relieved by joining some of his fellow-townsmen in a society formed by them in England, for public theological discussions, in which he took a prominent part, and finally became connected with the "Times" newspaper. His son, Vincent George Dowling, educated in Dublin, occasionally assisted him in his duties for the "Times."

Soon afterwards V. G. Dowling engaged with the "Star;" in 1804 he commenced his connexion with Mr. Clement by becoming a contributor to the "Observer;" and in 1809 he transferred his services from the "Star" to the "Day" newspaper. Dowling was present on the lobby of the House of Commons, in 1812, when Mr. Percival was shot, and was the first person who seized Bellingham, whom he had often sat by on the gallery of the House. Jerdan, in his "Autobiography," erroneously claims to have himself been the captor of Bellingham, adding that Dowling was among the earliest of the crowd who came up after the seizure. Dowling made many extraordinary efforts to secure priority of intelligence at a period when great personal courage and physical endurance were required to overcome the numerous difficulties which existed before railway expresses, sea-going steam-boats, and electric telegraphs, had come into operation. Thus, when Queen Caroline was about to return from the Continent, after the accession of George IV., Dowling proceeded to France to record her progress for the "Observer." On the day before the Queen arrived, he, at the request of her principal attendants, having agreed to bring her despatches to England, put to sea in an open boat, pulled by five Frenchmen, and succeeded in arriving in London with the first news, although, owing to the night being stormy, he was nearly twelve hours in crossing the Channel, having had to make a long stretch up the French coast before he could attempt it with safety.

In 1824, Dowling became editor of "Bell's Life in London," and to his unceasing exertions, during eighteen years,

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has been universally ascribed the success of that Journal. Dowling claimed to have been the author of the plan on which the new police system was organized, the details of which, even to the names of the officers, inspectors, serjeants, &c., were published by him in "Bell's Life" nearly two years before they were brought forward for public adoption by Sir Robert Peel. He died on the 25th of October, 1852, from paralysis and dropsy, having been for many years Chairman of the Board of Guardians of the Strand Union, London, and Trustee and Manager of the Holborn Estate Charity of the parish of St. Clement Danes.

The house of Vincent Dowling, Sen., in College-green, has been, for a considerable time, an office of the Royal Exchange Insurance Company.

John Allen, a mercer, of No. 36, College-green, was tried and acquitted of high treason, at Maidstone, in 1798; and in 1803 engaged deeply in Robert Emmet's plans, after the failure of which he escaped from the coast of Dublin, entered the French army, and rose, by his services, to the rank of Lieutenant. His gallant conduct at Astorga, under the Duke d'Abrantes, was rewarded by a colonelcy; he was subsequently taken prisoner by the Spaniards, and, after his liberation by exchange, he joined Napoleon in 1813: in the succeeding year the English Government specially demanded that Allen should be given up to them, but the French soldiers, to whose custody he was committed, connived at his escape, after which he retired to Normandy, and there passed the latter part of his life.

Towards 1776 a proposal was made to erect a monument to Swift on College-green, and, about 1772, the building of Law Courts in this locality was contemplated.

The General Post-office of Dublin was removed, in 1783, from Fownes'-court to the south-eastern side of College-green. While the Irish Post-office was under the control of England, its expenditure exceeded its revenue, and its affairs

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were so badly managed that many considerable places possessed no post-offices, and others were so poorly supplied that a letter by a cross post was most uncertain. In the county of Kerry there was but one post-office, and Leitrim possessed no post-office whatever; between Limerick and Cork, a distance of fifty miles, the post took a circuit of one hundred and fifty miles; letters between Cork and Mallow, fourteen miles by direct road, were carried by way of Clonmel, thus making the post route eighty miles. These defects could not be remedied while the Post-office was under English management, but after Ireland had asserted her independence, the Irish Parliament passed an Act, in 1783–84, establishing "one general letter-office and post-office in some convenient place within the city of Dublin, with sub-offices throughout this kingdom, from whence all letters and packets whatsoever to and from places in Ireland or beyond the seas, might be with speed and expedition sent, received, and despatched"; and enacting that the persons nominated Postmaster-General of Ireland, secretary, treasurer, accountant-general, resident surveyor, and controller of the sorting-office, should receive their appointments by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Ireland. The office of Postmaster-General of Ireland was, in 1784, conferred on James Viscount Clifden, in conjunction with William Brabazon Ponsonby; John Lees being at the same time appointed Secretary.

The details connected with the establishment and organization of an independent Irish Post-office were sedulously cared by the Parliament of Ireland, which, in 1783-4, regulated its affairs by the elaborate Statute, 23 and 24 Geo. III. cap. 17, containing forty-five sections.

Under Irish local management the annual gross receipts of the Post-office increased from £40,115 10*s.* 1*d.* in 1786, to £77,473 17*s.* 11*d.* in 1799.

The Post-office in College-green was an extensive building, in height five stories, each of which contained five windows

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in front, the Secretary's house being located next to Grafton-street.

The General Post-office was removed, in 1818, to Sackville-street; and on the ground in College-green on which it had stood, Mr. George Home erected the "Royal Arcade," which was burned in 1837, and a portion of its site is now occupied by the National Bank and the adjacent buildings.

The taverns and coffee-houses on College-green were the "Parliament Coffee-house" (1706); "Jack's Coffee-house" (1706); the "Bear Tavern" (1741), in which the Charitable Musical Society for the Relief of Distressed Families held their meetings. It was also much frequented by the Collegians, and in it the "Brethren of the Select Club" (1753) used to assemble on the first Friday of every month; Hughes's Club, No. 28 (1787), which was subsequently kept by Patrick Connor. Daly's Original Club-house, in Dame-street, has been already noticed; the new edifice, designed by Francis Johnston, extending from the corner of Anglesey-street to Foster-place, was opened, for the first time, with a grand dinner, on the 16th of February, 1791. The house was furnished in a superb manner, with grand lustres, inlaid tables, and marble chimney-pieces; the chairs and sofas were white and gold, covered with the richest "Aurora silk." For the convenience of Members, a foot-path across Foster-place led from the western portico of the Parliament House to a door, since converted into a window, on the eastern front of the Club-house, opening on a hall and staircase, the latter communicating with the principal portions of the edifice on College-green. Daly's was the chief resort of the aristocracy and Members of Parliament; and many extravagant scenes of gambling and dissipation are said to have been enacted by the members of the "Hell-fire Club," and similar societies who used to assemble within the building. The magnificence of Daly's Club-house excited the surprise and admiration of travellers, who concurred in declaring it to be the grandest edifice of the kind in Europe:—"The

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god of cards and dice," says a writer in 1794, "has a temple, called Daly's, dedicated to his honour in Dublin, much more magnificent than any temple to be found in that city dedicated to the God of the universe." A rent of £600 per annum was paid for the premises on College-green by Daly, who was also lessee of the Curragh Coffee-house, in the town of Kildare, where he died.

His successor in College-green was Peter Depoe, who continued Manager of the Club until 1823; and the building is now occupied by various offices.

The appearance of College-green before and after the Union is exhibited in two spirited etchings, published by Stockdale of London, in 1812.

The statue of William III., on College-green, erected at the expense of the Corporation of Dublin, was inaugurated with the following ceremonial, on July 1, 1701, which was kept as a public holiday, the joy-bells being rung, and all the shops in the city closed. The Lord Mayor, aldermen, sheriffs, masters, wardens, and common councilmen of the city, having assembled at the Tholsel at 4 P. M., walked thence in formal procession to College-green, preceded by the city musicians, and by the grenadier companies of the Dublin Militia. Some time after the city officials had reached College-green, the Lords Justices arrived, and were conducted through a line, formed by the grenadiers, to the statue, round which the entire assembly, uncovered, marched three times; the kettle-drums, trumpets, and other music playing on a stage erected near the front of the monument. After the second circuit, the Recorder delivered an eulogy on King William, expressing the attachment of the people of Dublin to his person and government, and at the conclusion of this oration a volley was fired by the grenadiers, succeeded by a discharge of ordnance. At the termination of the third circuit round the statue, the Lords Justices, the Provost and Fellows of the University, with numbers of the Williamite noblemen and gentry, were con-

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ducted by the Lord Mayor, through a file of soldiers, to a large new house on College-green prepared for their reception, where they were entertained, the ordnance again discharging twice while they drank the King's health and prosperity to Dublin; the surrounding crowd being regaled with cakes thrown amongst them, and several hogsheads of claret were placed on stilts and set running. The Lords Justices, attended by the city officers, then proceeded in their coaches to the Lord Mayor's house, where an entertainment was prepared for them, the nobility, and ladies; after which fireworks were displayed, and the night was concluded with the ringing of bells, illuminations, and bonfires.

The statue is composed of lead, of about a quarter of an inch in thickness, supported on an internal framework of iron, the King's head and portions of the extremities being solid. On the southern side of the pedestal is inserted a white marble tablet, containing the following inscription, engraved and gilt:—

"GULIELMO TERTIO;
MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ
REGI,
OB RELIGIONEM CONSERVATAM;
RESTITUTAS LEGES,
LIBERTATEM ASSERTAM,
CIVES DUBLINIENSES HANC STATUAM
POSUERE."

A similar tablet on the northern side of the pedestal is inscribed as follows:—

"INCHOATUM
ANNO DOM. MDCC.
ANTONIO PERCY, EQUITE AURATO, PRÆTORE.
CAROLO FORREST, } VICECOMITIBUS.
JACOBO BARLOW, }
ABSOLUTUM
ANNO DOM. MDCCI.
MARCO RANSFORD, EQUITE AURATO, PRÆTORE.
JOHANNE ECCLES, } VICECOMITIBUS."
RADULPHO GORE, }

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From the year 1690, the 4th of November being the anniversary of the birth and landing of William III. in England, was annually observed in Dublin with great solemnity; and after the year 1701 the rendering of homage to the King's statue became an important part of the day's ceremonies, which were as follow:—In the morning the English flag was displayed on Birmingham Tower, the guns in the Phœnix Park were fired, answered by volleys from the corps in the barracks, and by a regiment drawn up on College-green; all the bells in the town rang out; and at noon the Lord Lieutenant held a levee at the Castle, whence, about 3 P. M., a procession was formed, the streets from the Castle being lined with soldiers. The procession, composed of the Viceroy, Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, Lord Chancellor, Judges, Provost of Trinity College, Commissioners of Revenue, and other civil and military officers, together with those who had been present at the Castle, moved through Dame-street and College-green to Stephen's-green, round which they marched, and then returned in the same order to College-green, where they paraded thrice round the statue, over which, after the procession had retired, three volleys of musketry were discharged by the troops. Sir Constantine Phipps, while Lord Justice, during the reign of Queen Anne, endeavoured to abolish this custom by refusing to join in the procession, but he was frustrated in his design by the High Sheriff, William Aldrich, a violent ascendancy partisan, who placed himself at the head of the assemblage and led them through the usual circuit, leaving Sir Constantine almost deserted in the Castle. In the early part of the last century the spirit of Jacobitism which prevailed, to a considerable extent, in the University of Dublin, combined with a love of mischief, and a desire to revenge the insult offered to their Alma Mater by the King's back being turned towards the gate of the College, incited the students to inflict repeated indignities upon the statue, which was frequently found in the mornings decorated with green boughs, bedaubed with filth,

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or dressed up with hay; it was also a common practice to set a straw figure astride behind that of the King. On the night of Sunday, the 25th June, 1710, some persons covered the King's face with mud, and deprived his Majesty of his sword and truncheon. On the following Monday the House of Lords resolved—"That the Lord Chancellor, as Speaker, do, as from this House, forthwith attend His Excellency, and acquaint him that the Lords being informed that great indignities were offered, last night, to the statue of his late Majesty King William, of glorious memory, erected on College-green to show the grateful sense this whole kingdom, and particularly the city of Dublin, have of the great blessings accomplished for them by that glorious Prince, have made this unanimous resolution, that all persons concerned in that barbarous fact are guilty of the greatest insolence, baseness, and ingratitude; and desire His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant may issue a proclamation to discover the authors of this villany, with a reward to the discoverer, that they may be prosecuted and punished accordingly." One hundred pounds were consequently offered for the discovery of the iconoclasts; the House of Commons returned the Duke of Wharton, then Viceroy, their thanks for his prompt conduct on the occasion; and, at the expense of the Corporation, the statue was repaired, and a new truncheon placed in his hand with great solemnity, in the presence of the twenty-four guilds of the city. It having been subsequently discovered that the statue had been defaced by three young men, named Graffon, Vinicome, and Harvey, the two former were, in consequence, expelled from the University; condemned, on the 18th November, 1710, to six months' imprisonment, to pay a fine of £100 each, and to be carried, on the 19th November, at 11 A. M., "to College-green, and there to stand before the statue for half an hour, with this inscirption on his breast: 'I stand here for defacing the statue of our glorious deliverer, the late King William.'" The latter part of the sentence was remitted by

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Richard Ingoldsby, Lord Justice, and their fines were reduced to five shillings, on the following petition, a copy of which is preserved in the manuscript Rule Book of the Court of King's Bench:—

"John Graffon of Dublin, gentleman, and William Vinicome, fined £100 each. They state that it was the great misfortune of them, the petitioners, the night that the statue of King William on College-green was defaced, to have, contrary to the former course of their lives, indulged themselves too freely in drinking, on the news of the surrender of Douay. That, returning late that night to the College of Dublin, in company of one Thomas Harvey, who had also been with them drinking, and passing by the said statue, the said Harvey proposing to get up to the statue, the said Graffon and Vinicome dissuaded him it; yet he persisting in the frolic, Vinicome, not being sensible of the evil consequence of the fact, was drawn in, by Harvey's instigation, to assist him. That Graffon, though under great disorder at that time, yet was so far from concurring in that fact, that he went away towards the Round Church, and, coming back again, found they had taken the truncheon from the statue. That, next day, when the said Graffon and Vinicome came to a sense of what they had done, they were seized with confusion and sorrow for their folly, and being swayed by the notions they had of the dishonourableness of the character of an informer, they omitted their duty of discovering it on the proclamation issued to that effect; and afterwards one Markham having, by insinuation and artifices, obtained a confession from the said Vinicome, and discovered the same, and had the same Graffon and Vinicome apprehended and prosecuted, aggravating several circumstances of the crime, beyond what really they were; and that Graffon and Vinicome have been severely punished by the College, to the utter ruin of all their hopes, from the relation they had to that venerable body; and have been also most severely sentenced in the Queen's Bench to an infamous punishment, besides imprison-

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ment, and such a fine as they are no way able to pay, and have already suffered about three months' imprisonment, in miserable circumstances, to the great hazard of their health, and with so great expense and inconveniency that they can scarcely hope to recover from the ill effect."

On the 11th of October, 1714, "some profligate persons, disaffected to his Majesty's Government, did, in the night-time, offer great indignities to the memory of King William, by taking out and breaking the truncheon in his statue." The aggressors on this occasion do not appear to have been discovered, although Government offered £100 for their conviction. The Boyne, Enniskillen, Aughrim, and other Williamite Societies, formed in Dublin in the first half of the last century, were accustomed, on their anniversaries, to march under arms through the city to College-green, where, with drums beating, colours flying, and with green boughs and orange cockades in their hats, they drew up in military array round the statue, and having discharged a general volley of small shot, proceeded in regular order to hear a sermon at one of the parish churches, after which they retired to partake of a banquet provided for the occasion, where they toasted the "glorious, pious, and immortal memory of the great and good King William." In 1765 the statue was taken down and replaced on a stone pedestal of greater elevation than the former pediment; being, however, usually encircled by hackney-chairs, and having a cobbler's stall fixed on its steps, it began to be regarded as an obstruction to the then confined passage through College-green. A watch-house, located on its eastern side, was inefficient to protect its base from being perpetually covered with filth, in consequence of which nuisance to the neighbourhood a proposal was made to remove it to the Barracks.

After the formation of the Volunteers, however, the statue regained its original importance from their annual musters in its vicinity, which commenced on the 4th of November, 1779, when all the bells in the city were rung

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at the opening of day, and the citizens appeared decorated with orange ribbons. At 10 o'clock in the forenoon the different bodies of Volunteers of Dublin City and County, consisting of the cavalry, commanded by their own officers: the corps of the City and Liberty, to the right of the County, commanded by the Duke of Leinster; and the County of Dublin corps, commanded by Captain Gardiner, assembled at St. Stephen's-green, and, having made a proper disposition, with drums beating and colours flying, they marched in files through York-street, Aungier-street, Bishop-street, Bride-street, Werburgh-street, Castle-street, Cork-hill, and Dame-street, till they arrived at College-green, where they arranged themselves around the statue of King William, in the following order:—The Volunteers took their ground, and surrounded the statue at half-past 12 o'clock. They were preceded by the Castleknock troop of Light Horse: uniform, scarlet faced with black, helmets and black plumes; also by Sir John Allen Johnston's Rathdown Light Horse, mounted on fine hunters: uniform, scarlet with black facing, helmets with red plumes, white waistcoats, &c. They were immediately followed by the Dublin Volunteers, under the command of the Duke of Leinster: blue uniform lined with buff, red collars and red edgings, buff waistcoats, &c., the grenadiers with feathers, and the infantry with caps and plumes; 200 men, with two pairs of colours, one of which had been recently presented by the Duke, with the motto of "The 12th October, 1779." The Liberty Volunteers, commanded by Sir Edward Newenham: uniform, blue edged with orange, buff waistcoats, &c.; colours, orange and blue, with oak boughs in their hats; 180 men. Lawyers' Company, under the command of Counsellor Pethard: uniform, scarlet, white waistcoats, &c.; 80 men. Goldsmiths' Company, under the command of Counsellor Caldbeck: uniform, blue, edged with buff, buff waistcoats, &c., and colours; 70 men. This corps brought their train of two field-pieces to the Green, where

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they fired several rounds, and wrought their pieces with much address. Merchant's Company : uniform, blue, faced with red, white waistcoats, &c.; 170 men; colours, orange, with Hibernia endeavouring to support her harp, and grasping the cap of Liberty. Barony of Castleknock, Luke Gardiner, Esq., Captain Commandant; 130 men; scarlet faced black, white breeches and waistcoats; colours, &c. Barony of Coolock, Richard Talbot, Esq., Captain; 150 men; scarlet faced black, white breeches and waistcoats. Uppercross Fusiliers, John Finlay, Esq., Captain; uniform, scarlet faced with black, white waistcoats and breeches; 30 men. The whole being upwards of 900 men. At the discharge of a rocket, and taking the word of command from the Duke of Leinster, they fired three grand discharges, beginning with the Dublin Volunteers on the north side, and followed by the County Volunteers on the south, receiving the word of command from Captain Gardiner. After this there was a discharge of small cannon, which was placed in the centre, and the whole body of Volunteers then separated. The statue and pedestal of King William were painted, and to the shields of the four sides were hung the following labels, in large capital letters: 1. "Relief to Ireland." 2. "The Volunteers of Ireland; Motto—Quinquaginta mille juncti, parati pro patria mori." 3. "A short Money Bill,"—"A Free Trade—or else!!!" 4. "The glorious Revolution." At every discharge of the musketry repeated huzzas were given by the surrounding multitude; after which the Lord Lieutenant, nobility, and gentry paraded round the statue. The regular troops then fired three volleys, and the day concluded with illuminations.

These proceedings, on the 4th November, 1779, formed the subject of a painting by Francis Wheatley, which has been engraved by Collyer, and is now in the possession of the Duke of Leinster. The following contemporary notices exhibit the proceedings of the Volunteers on College-green in the four years subsequent to 1779:—

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"At 10 o'clock in the forenoon [4th November, 1780], the several Volunteer Corps of this city and county assembled in St. Stephen's-green, under arms, in order to celebrate the anniversary of the birth, and landing in England, of King William the Third. At 11 a detachment of Gardiner's Light Horse was despatched to wait upon the Earl of Charlemont (who was appointed General for the day) at his house in Palace-row; and, in an hour after, the appearance of the General at the Green being announced by a rocket, he was saluted by the cannon; he then, accompanied by his aides-de-camp, Mr. Yelverton and Mr. Stewart, rode along the line, who, as he passed, did him military honours. This done, the General put himself at their head, and marched the army to College-green, where, having taken post round the statue in the usual manner, a grand *feu-de-joie* was fired. The Duke of Leinster, Lord Trimleston, Mr. Gardiner, Sir Edward Newenham, Sir Allen Johnson, Mr. Talbot, Mr. Deane, Colonel Caldbeck, &c., &c., appeared at the head of their respective regiments and companies, whose excellent order and discipline deserve the highest praise. Shortly after the Volunteer Army retired, the Royal Army from the barracks took their place in College-green, and also fired a *feu-de-joie*. The whole concluded with a grand procession of coaches, in which were his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, the nobility and great officers of state. The Volunteer Army had all orange cockades, and the caparisons of the horses were likewise decorated with orange ribbands."

"Yesterday morning [4th November, 1781], the following City and County corps of Volunteers, of cavalry and infantry, viz.: Cavalry—Dublin Union, County of Dublin Light Dragoons, Rathdown County of Dublin Carbineers, Lord Powerscourt's Carbineers, Donore Horse, Sir James Tynte's Light Dragoons. Infantry--Dublin, Goldsmiths, Merchants, Lawyers, Liberty Rangers, Independent Dublin, Builders,

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North and South Coolock, Uppercross Fusiliers, the Newcastle and Donore Union; and Colonel Calbeck's train of artillery: having determined to celebrate the birth and landing of William III. of glorious memory, assembled at St. Stephen's-green (as the 4th fell on Sunday), where they were reviewed by the Right Hon. the Earl of Charlemont, from whence they proceeded to College-green, attended by Colonel Calbeck's artillery, which fired three rounds of eleven guns each over the statue, and was answered by as many volleys from the several corps, who were drawn up round the statue, after which they marched to the Royal Exchange, where they dispersed. There was a continual rain all the day, which greatly disappointed a vast number of spectators who were assembled on that occasion. The following inscriptions, in large characters, were hung upon the pedestal of the statue of King William when the Volunteers paraded in College-green. 1. 'The Volunteers of Ireland.' 2. 'Expect a real Free Trade.' 3. 'A Declaration of Rights; a Repeal of the Mutiny Bill, &c., or else ☞ †††.' 4. 'A glorious Revolution.'"

"Yesterday [4th November, 1782] being the anniversary of the birthday of William the Third, the several corps of cavalry and infantry of the County and City of Dublin met, at 10 o'clock, on Stephen's-green, where they paraded under the inspection of their revered General, the Right Hon. the Earl of Charlemont, and from thence they marched in grand divisions through York-street, Aungier-street, Bishop-street, Kevin-street, the Coombe, Meath-street, Thomas-street, Dirty-lane, Queen's-bridge, Arran, Inns', and Ormond-quays, Essex-bridge, Parliament-street, and Dame-street, to College-green, where they formed a square round the statue of King William, and fired three volleys that would have been applauded even by the hoary veteran, Frederick the Third of Prussia, though the greatest disciplinarian in the world; after which the different corps dined together, and spent the remainder of the day with that harmony and hilarity which did

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honour to independent citizens, and loyal subjects. The regulars likewise fired three excellent volleys in honour of the day. On the pedestal of William the Third's statue appeared the following inscriptions:—On the west side was—'The Volunteers of Ireland by persevering will [*on the south side*] overthrow the Fencible Scheme [*on the east side*], procure an unequivocal Bill of Rights, and [*on the north side*] effectually establish the Freedom of their Country.'"

"This day [4th November, 1783] the troops mustered at the Exchange and other parades, and were entirely formed in the Green by 12 o'clock, when the General, Lord Charlemont, entered the field, escorted by Gardiner's Troop of Horse, and was received by the whole with the usual honours. The troops afterwards filed off, and marched through the principal streets and quays of the city, and formed the whole in College-green, round the statue of King William, and fired three of the best *feu-de-joie* that ever rent the air. After the Volunteers had quit College-green, the troops in garrison lined the streets, from the Castle to College-green, and His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, attended by an escort of horse, and a vast number of the nobility and gentry in their carriages, went round Stephen's-green. After their return to the Castle the army fired three rounds, which were answered by the guns at the salute battery in the Park. Around the statue of King William were labels, in large characters, with the following inscription: 'The Volunteers of Ireland, having overturned the cadaverous simple Repeal, must now effectuate an equal Representation of the People.'"

In 1783, the erection of an ornamental water basin on College-green, at the cost of £1200, was contemplated, but, at the suggestion of Milne, the eminent engineer, a public fountain was constructed, at an inconsiderable expense, in the western portion of the pedestal of the statue.

The spirit of union for the objects of reforming Parliament and emancipating the Catholics becoming widely disseminated

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among the people, led them to reflect upon the anomaly of rendering annual homage to the memory of a Prince who had been instrumental in suppressing the chief branch of their commerce; and whose name had been connected, in Ireland, with the various acts of oppression perpetrated on those who desired to exercise liberty of conscience. Desirous of no longer outraging the feelings of their Catholic countrymen, the Volunteers discontinued their annual procession round the statue on the 4th of November, 1792, on which day some of them appeared on parade with green cockades, instead of the orange ribbons which they had previously worn. During the panic of the Government in 1793, it was rumoured that the signal for the rising of the people was to be the pulling down of the statue with ropes.

The statue regained its original notoriety when religious and political rancour was revived after the formation of the Orange Association in 1795, on whose medals and certificates representations of this monument were engraved.

On the 12th of July and 4th of November, the statue was annually coloured white, decorated with orange lilies, and with a flaming cloak and sash; the horse was caparisoned with orange streamers, and a bunch of green and white ribbons was symbolically placed beneath its uplifted foot. The railings were also painted orange and blue; and every person who passed through College-green on these occasions was obliged to take off his hat to the statue. The annual decorations were at the expense of the Corporation, to which the paraphernalia were supplied, for many years, by William Mac Kenzie, a bookseller, residing on College-green, who was known in the city as the "man milliner to King William." These exhibitions produced much political acerbity: during 1798 the sword was wrenched from the side of the statue; and Walter Cox, by trade a gunsmith, attempted to file off the King's head, but having miscalculated that the figure was composed of brass, he

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was obliged to decamp without effecting his object, and deep traces of the "limæ labor" of the editor of the "Irish Magazine" were subsequently discovered on the neck of the statue. In 1805, the 4th of November falling on Sunday, the usual procession was postponed to the ensuing day. At midnight on Saturday, the 3rd of the month, the watchman on duty on College-green was disturbed at his post by a painter, who stated that he had been sent by the city decorator to prepare the statue for the approaching ceremony, adding that the apprehended violence of the people had rendered it advisable to have this office performed at night. Having gained access to the monument, the artist plied his brush industriously for some time, and, on descending, requested the watchman to take care of the painting utensils left on the statue, while he repaired to his employer's warehouse for some material necessary to complete the decoration. The night, however, passed away without the return of the painter; and at daybreak on Sunday the statue was found completely covered with an unctuous black pigment, composed of tar and grease, most difficult to remove, the vessel which had contained the mixture being suspended from a halter tied round the King's neck. This act caused the most violent excitement amongst the Orange Societies in the city, but, fortunately for himself, the adventurous artist was not discovered; and the affair was chronicled as follows in a street ballad, to the air of the old Dublin gaol song, "The night before Larry was stretched:"—

"The night before Billy's birth-day
Some friend to the Dutchman came to him,
And, though he expected no pay,
He told the policeman he'd do him;
'For,' said he, 'I must have him in style:
The job is not wonderful heavy,
And I'd rather sit up for a while
Than see him undress'd at the levée:
For he was the broth of a boy.'

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" Then up to his Highness he goes,
And with tar he anointed his body,
So that when the morning arose
He look'd like a sweep in a noddy;
It fitted him just to the skin,
Wherever the journeyman stuck it;
And, after committing the sin,
' Have an eye,' said he, ' Watch, to the bucket:
For I have not done with him yet.'

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" The birth-day being now very nigh,
And swaddling clothes made for the hero,
A painter was sent for to try
To whitewash the face of the Negro;
He gave him the brush, to be sure,
But the first man so deeply did stain him
That the whitewash effected no cure:
Faith, the whole River Boyne would not clean him!
And still he remains in the dirt."

The usual ceremonies were performed round the monument on the Monday after this affair; but in the succeeding year the Duke of Bedford, then Lord Lieutenant, refused to sanction the procession by his presence. The annual decorations were, notwithstanding, regularly supplied; but the practice of firing volleys over the statue was discontinued; and Sir Abraham Bradley King, Lord Mayor in 1820–21, endeavoured unsuccessfully to abolish the observance altogether. Immediately previous to the visit of George IV. to Ireland, it was agreed that the Protestants and Catholics of Dublin should, during his Majesty's stay, lay aside their party differences and assemble together at a public banquet to entertain the King. This arrangement was nearly dissolved by some persons dressing the statue, as usual, on the 12th of July, 1821; a reconciliation, was, however, effected by the Lord Mayor's declaration that it had been done in defiance of his orders, and without his knowledge. At half-past 4 o'clock in the morning

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of Friday, the 12th of July, 1822, a body of Orangemen marched in procession to College-green, bearing the customary paraphernalia, with which they proceeded to decorate the statue, as usual, amid cheers and vociferations. At that early hour, and during the day, several persons expressed their disapprobation of the exhibition. Towards 9 in the evening a considerable crowd had collected round the statue, and much excitement prevailed, the mob having seized and beaten an Orangeman who had drawn a cane-sword. About 10 o'clock the four lamps surrounding the statue were demolished, and a few active young men rapidly mounted the pedestal, tore down the Orange insigna and flung them in the kennel. At this juncture the Orangemen, aided by a detachment of police and yeomanry, having obliged the populace to retire, took up their station round the monument, and with shouts of triumph, which alarmed the whole neighbourhood, maintained their position, obliging all passengers to take off their hats to the statue. At 11 P. M. these proceedings terminated. A party of yeomanry, in uniform, unrobed the statue, and the trappings were removed in a hackney-coach to Daly's tavern in Werburgh-street, which had formed the head-quarters of the Orangemen during the day. Several persons having been severely wounded during this affray, and there being reason to apprehend that dangerous results might ensue on the next 4th of November, the Lord Mayor, John Smith Fleming, issued a proclamation on the 21st of October, 1822, prohibiting the "decoration of the statue, or affixing thereto any emblem, ornament, or device whatever, with a view to the approaching anniversaries." Since the promulgation of this decree the annual processions and decorations have been abandoned.

The last demonstration here was during Lord Anglesey's viceroyalty, when the Repeal procession of the Trades of Dublin, headed by the gentleman who now holds the office of Attorney-General to her Britannic Majesty at Gibraltar, marched round

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the statue of William, on their way to present an address to Daniel O'Connell, at Merrion-square. William Cobbett was said to have expressed his conviction that there never would be peace in Dublin until the statue had been demolished, the latest, as well as the most ingenious and successful assault on which was made in 1836. During the month of March of that year three attempts were made to blow it up. Thomas Smith, a watchman, located at the College gate, on one of these occasions, discovered a lighted match attached to the statue, and removed it with his pole. On a closer examination he found, in a hole upon the horse's side, a nail joined to a long string of hemp, one yard of the latter being on the exterior, and two yards in the interior of the body of the leaden horse. The discovery was duly reported at the watch-house, and, although the latter was then under the control of a Conservative Corporation, no precautionary steps were taken. On the night of Thursday, the 7th of April, 1836, at a few minutes past 12 o'clock, a light appeared suddenly on the northern side of the statue, and immediately afterwards the figure of the King was blown several feet into the air, with a deafening explosion, extinguishing all the lamps in College-green and its vicinity. The figure fell at a considerable distance from the pedestal, in the direction of Church-lane; its legs and arms were broken, and its head completely defaced by the fall; the horse was also much injured and shattered in several places. The mutilated figure was next day placed in a cart and conveyed to College-street police-office, where it was deposited in the hall while an investigation was held relative to the circumstance connected with the outrage. The inquiry, however, elicited no important information, except that, on a careful examination of the riderless horse, a hole was found bored in its back, between the right hip and the saddle skirt; and as there was no appearance of gunpowder having been placed in its body, it was concluded that the agency of fulminating silver had been employed. The occurrence for some time furnished the newspapers

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and ballad-singers with an interesting theme: the Catholics charged the Orangemen with the offence, while the latter repelled the imputation, and ridiculed a meeting held by the Liberal party on the 25th of April, in the Exchange, for the purpose of "expressing indignation at the outrage on the statue of King William III., and of devising means of bringing the perpetrators to justice." Rewards of £100 and £200 were offered respectively by the Lord Lieutenant and the Corporation for the detection of the iconoclast, who was not discovered, and the secret was kept until the term of the information expired. The Corporation issued notices that they would receive proposals from contractors to restore the statue, and the damages having been repaired, King William was reinstated in his seat, and exposed to public view on the 1st of the following July.

During the Mayoralty of Daniel O'Connell, in 1842, the statue was coloured bronze, and in the succeeding year the pedestal was cleared of the numerous coatings of paint with which it had been covered. The railings, with the fountain on the western side, have been removed; and, at the expense of the Corporation of the city, the statue was thoroughly repaired and strengthened in 1855.

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CHAPTER II.

CARYE'S HOSPITAL—CHICHESTER HOUSE—THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

On part of a garden in the eastern suburbs of Dublin, a large edifice, intended for an hospital, was erected, at the cost of above four thousand pounds, towards the close of the sixteenth century, by Sir George Carew or Carye, President of Munster, and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland. During Michaelmas, 1605, and the two succeeding terms, the Courts of Law were held in "Carye's Hospital," the purchase of which was contemplated in 1606 by the Government, but, the latter being unwilling to pay four thousand pounds, the sum demanded for the building, Carew set it to his successor in the Treasurership, Sir Thomas Ridgeway, first Earl of Londonderry. The Hospital, described at this time as "a large mansion, with a gate-house, a garden, and plantations," was subsequently transferred to Sir Arthur Basset, from whom it passed to Sir Arthur Chichester, acquiring from him the name of "Chichester House." Chichester having in early life been obliged to fly from England to escape punishment for a robbery which he perpetrated upon one of Queen Elizabeth's purveyors, repaired to France and there distinguished himself as a soldier under Henri IV., from whom he received knighthood. He was subsequently pardoned, and employed by the Queen in Ireland, where his eminent services procured him the command of the forces stationed in Ulster. In 1604 he was appointed Lord Deputy, and sent the first English judges of assize into Connacht; while his exertions in carrying out the Plantation of Ulster were re-

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warded by large regal grants in that province, together with the title of Baron of Belfast, in 1612. Chichester, while in Dublin, resided in "his own house at Hoggen Green" during his tenure of the Deputyship of Ireland from 1604 to 1615; and the Exchequer records mention that in the latter year Richard Brown was sworn Mayor of Dublin, on the Red Book of the Exchequer, before the Lord Deputy and Council, at "Chichester House," outside the walls of the city.

After his removal from the Government in 1615, Chichester was created Lord High Treasurer of Ireland; and in 1622 proceeded as the Ambassador from James I. to the Palatinate in Germany. He died without issue, in 1624, and his estates passed to his brother, Sir Edward Chichester, in whose favour the peerage was revived, with the additional honour of Viscount Chichester, of Carrickfergus.

From an unpublished memorandum roll of the Court of Exchequer, of the third year of Charles I., we learn that, at his decease, Sir Arthur Chichester, among other debts, owed to the King a sum of £10,000, which his brother discharged by sale of a portion of his estates, in the execution of which he had sold to Sir Samuel Smith "an absolute estate in fee-simple of the house called 'Carye's Hospital,' and more lately called Chichester House, and other the premises thereunto belonging," to him and his heirs for ever, for a valuable sum of money; Chichester "being willing to part with the said house rather than with any other part of his estate, in regard it lay most remote from any part of his dwelling." It also appears that the "said house was much decayed and ruinous, and still decaying," by reason that Chichester "could not make his abode there," neither could he, from the opposition of the feoffees, "set the same for a valuable rent." Sir Samuel Smith, however, having obtained possession, "bestowed much money and cost in building and repairing the house to his great charge and expense," but on his "agree-

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ing and contracting with others to pass unto them a lease of the greatest part of the house," the feoffees, desirous of obtaining it themselves, refused to ratify the agreement, to which, however, they were compelled to assent by a decree given "at the King's Courts, Dublin," June 12, 1627.

Chichester House was subsequently tenanted by Sir John Borlase, a veteran soldier, who, having distinguished himself in the wars in the Netherlands, was in 1634 appointed Master-General of the Ordnance in Ireland, and nominated in 1640 Lord Justice, in conjunction with Sir William Parsons.

At Chichester House, on the night of the 22nd of October, 1641, Borlase and his colleague, Parsons, received from the inebriated Owen O'Connolly information relative to the attempt intended to be made on the next day to seize Dublin Castle; in consequence of which they immediately summoned the Privy Council, with the two members of which who attended them, they sat here till the following morning in consultation. O'Connolly, who, at his own request, had been provided with a bed, to sleep off the effects of the drink under which he laboured, was subsequently examined upon oath; but doubts have been cast upon the authenticity of the document given to the public as his deposition, on account of its not being attested by the signature of Justice Borlase, in whose house it was taken. Hugh Mac Mahon, a grandson of the great Hugh O'Neill, and who had served as Lieutenant-Colonel under the King of Spain, having been arrested on the northern side of the city, upon O'Connolly's information, was, at about 5 o'clock on the same morning, carried before the Council and Justices at Chichester House, where he undauntedly declared that he was associated with those who designed to surprise the Castle; and "withal told them, that it was true they had him in their power, and might use him how they pleased, but he was sure he would be revenged." Mac Mahon was committed a prisoner to Dublin Castle, whither the Lords Justices and Council removed on the next day from Chichester House.

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The first Parliament convened in Ireland after the Restoration was opened at Chichester House, on the 8th of May, 1661. In the House of Peers, the Lords having taken their places, John Bramhall, the English Primate of all Ireland, seated on the woolsack, delivered the King's commission constituting him Speaker; the Lords Justices, Sir Maurice Eustace, Roger Boyle Earl of Orrery, and Charles Coote Earl of Mountrath, took their seats in chairs set on an elevation under the cloth of state,—Lord Baltinglass bearing the sword, Viscount Montgomery carrying the cap of maintenance, and the Earl of Kildare holding the robe. The House of Commons was composed almost exclusively of Protestant English settlers, with the exceptions of one Catholic and one Anabaptist, both returned for Tuam, whence their Speaker Sir Audley Mervyn, in his official address to the Lords Justices, observed:—"I may warrantably say, since Ireland was happy under an English Government, there was never so choice a collection of Protestant fruit that ever grew within the walls of the Commons' House. Your Lordships have piped in your summons to this Parliament, and the Irish have danced. How many have voted for and signed to the returns of Protestant elections? So that we may hope for, as we pray, that Japhet may be persuaded to dwell in the tent of Shem." Among the members of the Commons were the famous Sir William Temple, Sir James Ware, Sir William Petty, and the learned Dr. Dudley Loftus.

This Parliament continued, with various prorogations, to sit till the 8th of August, 1666, when it was dissolved, having, in the previous year, passed the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, placing the Cromwellian adventurers in the possession of the lands of the Irish adherents of the Stuarts, to the extent of seven millions eight hundred thousand acres. "A measure of such sweeping and appalling oppression is," observes an English writer, "perhaps without a parallel in the history of civilized nations: its injustice could not be denied; and the only apology offered in its behalf was the stern necessity of

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quieting the fears and jealousies of the Cromwellian settlers, and of establishing on a permanent basis the Protestant ascendancy in Ireland."

"Chichester House" was taken by the Crown for the Parliament of Ireland in the twenty-fifth year of Charles II., when John Parry, Bishop of Ossory, who had become possessed of the property, leased to Sir Henry Forde, Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on the behalf of his Majesty and his successors, "all that part and so much of the messuages, houses, gardens, lands, and tenements, called 'Chichester House,' as was then in his Majesty's possession, for the use of the two Houses of Parliament; which are expressed to be a large room, wherein the Lords sat; two committee-rooms for the Lords on the same floor; a stair-head room; a robe-room; a wainscot-room at the stair foot; a conference-room below-stairs, wherein the Commons sat; a passage-room leading to the committee-room, two committee-rooms above-stairs for the Commons; the Speaker's room: two rooms below-stairs for the sergeant-at-arms; three rooms adjoining for the clerk; two small cellars; a gate-house next the street, containing five small rooms; a court-yard, with an entry through the house to the back yard; a stable-yard, with a range of old buildings, containing five rooms, with a coal-yard, a stable, and an house of office; a large garden, with an old banqueting-house, and house of office; and all other rooms in the said house then in his Majesty's possession; to have and to hold the same for the term of ninety-nine years, paying the rent of £22 for the first six months, and for the next ensuing two years and six months the yearly rent of £105; and for the residue of the said term the yearly rent of £180." In 1670, William Robinson, Esq., was granted by the King the out-ground and gardens belonging to "Chichester House," "except a terras-walk at the east end of the said house, twenty-five feet broad, and a terras-walk on the south side of the said house, twenty feet broad; and a back yard forty feet deep,"

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at the yearly rent of £1, provided that no building should be erected on any of the said places, and that he should keep the house in repair, and pay all taxes for gaol, hospital, and poor, and other usual payments payable thereout.

The office of Keeper of the Parliament House was instituted in the reign of Charles II.; the preamble of the patent, dated Dublin, 2nd June, 1677, states:—"Whereas, William Robinson, Esq., Superintendent-General of our fortifications and buildings in Ireland, hath of his humble petition besought us, that whereas Chichester House, taken by us for the use of our Parliament, being uninhabited during the intervals of Parliament, doth much decay, and the reparations, being incumbent on us, are now grown very chargeable, we would be pleased to grant him a lease of the out-grounds and gardens belonging to the said house, for 90 years, from 26th March, 1677, under some acknowledgement of rent payable thereout to us; and also to have the keeping of the said house in the intervals of Parliament, during his life, upon which account he will be obliged to all reparations at his own charge during the said term;" whereupon, adds the record, his Majesty granted the Keepership of the said House in the intervals of Parliament to the said William Robinson, Esq., Knight.

The statute of the tenth year of Henry VII., styled "Poyning's Law," enacted that no Parliament should be held in Ireland without the license of the King of England, and that no Acts passed in an Irish Parliament should be valid, except those which had previously been approved of by the monarch and the English Privy Council.

The first Parliament convened in Ireland after the termination of the wars of the Revolution assembled at "Chichester House" in 1692, and was composed mainly of English colonists; the British Legislature having passed, in 1691, an Act excluding Catholics from sitting in either House of Representatives.

"Yesterday, October 5th, 1692, being," says the contem-

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porary account, "the day appointed for the meeting of the Parliament, in the morning my Lord Lieutenant [Henry Viscount Sidney], was attended at the Castle by the Lord Chancellor, Archbishops and Bishops in their white habits, the members of the Privy Council, the Judges in their robes, the officers in Chancery, most of the Peers, and many of the House of Commons. About ten of the clock his Excellency set out from the Castle towards the Parliament House: before his coach went the Trumpets and Kettle-Drums, the Pages, the Yeomen of the stirrup, the Gentlemen-at-large, the three Pursuivants, the Chaplains, the Steward and Comptroller of the house, the Heralds-at-arms, the Sergeants-at-arms, the Gentlemen-ushers, and then the King-at-arms. After his coach went the Horse-guards, and the Nobility with several coaches and six horses, the way being lined on both sides from the Castle to the Parliament House with foot. When his Excellency came to the Parliament House, he went immediately into the robing-room, after which the House proceeded according to the accustomed manner. The Bishop of Kildare, being the youngest bishop, read prayers; the Lord Chancellor and the rest of the Lords, which were in by descent, or had passed before; the Archbishops and Bishops took the oaths and subscribed the declaration; and after them the inferior officers of the house. The Lord Chancellor being made acquainted that there were several Lords who desired to be introduced, he appointed two of the eldest Peers (which were the Lords Ely and Massareene) to bring them into the Lords' House: the Lords who were introduced were the Lord Longford, Lord Blessington, Lord Shelburne, and the Lord Coningsby, one by one, before whom went the King-at-arms, and the Usher of the Black Rod; each as he came in delivered his patent and writ of summons on his knees to the Speaker, which he caused to be read by one of the Clerks; and being allowed of, he took his seat; which being all done, my Lord Lieutenant entered the House in his robes; before him went

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his Gentlemen, the two White staves, the Black Rod, the two Heralds, the cap of maintenance carried by my Lord Donegal, the Sword by the Earl of Meath; the train was held up by three noblemen's sons, who were the Earl of Drogheda's son, Mr. Boyle, my Lord Clifford's son, and the Lord Santry's son. His Excellency being seated in the throne, my Lord Chancellor standing on his right hand, ordered the Black Rod to go to the House of Commons, and acquaint them that his Excellency commanded them to attend at the bar of the House of Lords. After they were come up, his Excellency made a speech to them, and then my Lord Chancellor directed them to return and chuse their Speaker. My Lord Lieutenant being returned from his robe-room, the Lord Chancellor adjourned the House to Friday, ten of the clock, at which time the Commons were to present their Speaker to his Excellency. The House of Commons being returned and sat, an honorable Member of the house, being one of the Privy Council, moved and put the House in mind, that Sir Richard Levinge, their Majesties' Solicitor-general, would be a fit person to supply the chair: and the question being put by the Clerk, by direction of the House, it was resolved that Sir Richard Levinge, Knight, their Majesties' Solicitor-general, be Speaker of this House; and thereupon Mr. Speaker was conducted to the chair, and placed therein by two of the Members, one whereof was the person who first moved for the question. The Speaker afterwards, standing up, gave the House thanks for the honor they had done him, excusing his inability for so great an undertaking and trust, promising, nevertheless, his utmost endeavours to serve their Majesties and this country, and hoped this House would assist and support him therein. Mr. Speaker being seated, a motion was made for the reading a late Act of Parliament made in England in the third year of their Majesties' reign, intituled an Act for the abrogating the oath of supremacy in Ireland, and appointing other oaths. Upon reading whereof, the House proceeded to the swearing their members then pre-

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sent in the House. And they being sworn, the House adjourned until Friday morning at eight a clock, in order to attend his Excellency, the Lord Lieutenant, and present their Speaker to him, according to his Excellency's command."

This Parliament had been convened by Government to supply funds for discharging the public debts contracted during the war with the Irish Jacobites; but the House of Commons, irritated at the King's disinclination to violate the Treaty of Limerick, and resenting the encroachment of the English Legislature, rejected a Money Bill transmitted to them from London, and passed resolutions that it was the sole and undoubted right of the Commons of Ireland to prepare heads of Bills for raising money; they also ordered an entry to be made in their Journals that the Bill was thrown out by them because it had not had its rise in their House.

The Viceroy, Lord Sydney, reproved the Commons for their conduct in this affair, and, on proroguing the Parliament on the 3rd of November, 1692, addressed them as follows, in his speech from the throne:—

"These votes of yours being contrary to the Statutes of the tenth of Henry the Seventh and the third and fourth of Philip and Mary, and the continued practice ever since, I find myself obliged to assert their Majesties' prerogative and the rights of the Crown of England, in these particulars, in such a manner as may be most public and permanent; and therefore I do here, in full Parliament, make my public protest against those votes and the entries of them in the Journal of the House of Commons: which Protest I require the Clerk of this House to read, and afterwards to enter it in the Journals of this House, that it may remain as a vindication of their Majesties' prerogative, and the right of the Crown of England in these particulars, to future ages."

The Parliament of Ireland was again convened in August, 1695, and some of the members of its Committee for Religion are stated to have proposed that John Toland, the noted Irish

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deistical writer, should be burned alive for propagating, in his treatise entitled "Christianity not Mysterious," views opposed to the doctrine of the Established Church. Another less zealous member suggested that the author should be obliged to burn his book publicly; but Toland having decamped from Dublin, the Committee were obliged to content themselves with having "Christianity not Mysterious" burned by the hangman, at noon, on College-green, at the gate of the Parliament House, and at the Tholsel. The Parliament also petitioned the Viceroy to prohibit the sale of the book, and to order the prosecution of Toland, who, in safety at a distance, compared these Protestant legislators to the "Popish Inquisitors, who," said he, "performed that execution on the book when they could not seize the author, whom they had destined to the flames."

The Parliament continued to sit at "Chichester House" till prorogued in January, 1698-9, and its dissolution took place in the ensuing June.

The English Parliament in 1698 made a formidable encroachment upon the judicial power of the Legislature of Ireland by annulling a decision given by the Irish House of Lords in a suit between the Bishop of Derry and the Irish Society. This proceeding, combined with the Act introduced in the English Parliament, prohibiting the exportation of the woollen manufactures of Ireland, elicited from William Molyneux, noticed in our account of New-row, his treatise, entitled the "Case of Ireland being bound by Acts of Parliament in England stated," in which he maintained that this newly assumed prerogative was opposed to precedent and history. After having cited the various records supporting his argument, Molyneux, at the close of his treatise, protested against being subjected to the Acts passed by the Legislature of another country.

"If," wrote he, "the religion, lives, liberties, fortunes, and estates of the clergy, nobility, and gentry of Ireland, may

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be disposed of, without their privity and consent, what benefit have they of any laws, liberties, or privileges granted unto them by the Crown of England? I am loth to give their condition an hard name; but I have no other notion of slavery, but being bound by a law to which I do not consent.

"The obligation of all laws having the same foundation, if one law may be imposed without consent, any other law whatever may be imposed on us without our consent. This will naturally introduce taxing us without our consent; and this as necessarily destroys our property. I have no other notion of property but a power of disposing my goods as I please, and not as another shall command: whatever another may rightfully take from me without my consent, I have certainly no property in. To tax me without consent is little better, if at all, than downright robbing me." Lastly, adds Molyneux, "the people of Ireland are left by this doctrine in the greatest confusion and uncertainty imaginable. We are certainly bound to obey the supreme authority over us; and yet hereby we are not permitted to know who are or what the same is; whether the Parliament of England or that of Ireland, or both; and in what cases the one, and in what the other: which uncertainty is or may be made a pretence at any time for disobedience. It is not impossible but the different Legislatures we are subject to may enact different or contrary sanctions: which of these may we obey?

"We have heard great outcries, and deservedly, on breaking the Edict of Nantes, and other stipulations; how far the breaking our Constitution, which has been of 500 years' standing, exceeds that, I leave the world to judge."

Molyneux declared himself persuaded that in this question the true welfare of England was as deeply engaged as the Protestant interest of Ireland; and although he avowed his intention of submissively acquiescing in the decision of the English Parliament, the latter condemned his treatise, which they ordered to be publicly burned in London by the common hangman.

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In the year 1700 the lands of the Irish adherents of James II. were sold by public auction, or "cant," at "Chichester House." From these forfeitures, amounting to upwards of one million of acres, large grants had been made by William III. to the foreign officers who had served under him in the Irish wars. An act of resumption, however, replaced these lands in the hands of the English Parliament; and, when sold, they were so much deteriorated in value, by embezzlement and malversation, that the sum they produced was comparatively small; the greater part of the estates of the Irish Jacobites, instead of having been applied to reduce the heavy expenses of the Williamite wars, thus served to aggrandize and enrich a number of adventurers. The claims of the various parties interested in these estates began to be heard by the Trustees in September, 1700, and the sittings concluded in 1702. The particulars of these proceedings are preserved in a large volume of 363 pages, printed in 1701, and entitled "A List of the Claims as they are entered with the Trustees at Chichester House on College-green, Dublin, on or before the 10th of August, 1700." During the latter part of the period appointed for the registry of the claims the crowds attending at Chichester House were very great, and on one day upwards of 300 petitions were presented. The sales terminated on 23rd June, 1703. The auction bills were printed on large sheets of paper, under the following heads:—"Late proprietors' names, and nature of their estates; denominations; number of acres, Irish measure; yearly rents, 1702; real value per annum; neat value to be set up at; tenants' names; quality of the land, &c.; estate or interest claimed or allowed." A collection of these bills, containing the names of the purchasers, and the amounts realized by each lot, was made by the late Austin Cooper, and bound in a large volume with the following title: "A Book of Postings and sale of the forfeited and other estates in Ireland, vested in the Honourable Sir Cyril Wich, Knt., Francis Annesley, Esq., James Hamilton, Esq., John Baggs, Esq., John Tren-

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chard, Esq., John Isham, Esq., Henry Langford, Esq., James Hooper, Esq., John Carey, gent., Sir Henry Shere, Knt., Thomas Harrison, Esq., William Fellowes, Esq., Thomas Rawlins, Esq., Trustees nominated and appointed by Act of Parliament made in England in the eleventh and twelfth years of the reign of King William the Third, intituled an Act for granting an Aid to his Majesty by the Sale of the forfeited and other Estates and Interests in Ireland, and by a Land Tax in England, for the several purposes therein mentioned."

Among the documents of the Court of King's Bench is a record that Bryan Hogan, and Edmond Lindon, having been found guilty of perjury before the Trustees at "Chichester House," were ordered "to be carried publicly through the streets of the city of Dublin to 'Chichester House' aforesaid, and be carried unto the Trustees' Court, with these words written in large letters on papers, on each of their breasts, viz.: 'This is for perjury committed here,' and then to be re-conveyed to Newgate, and there imprisoned until the latter paid a fine of £20, and the former of £10."

In 1703 the English Parliament having reversed a decree of the House of Lords of Ireland, ordered the Earl of Meath to be ejected from certain lands in Tipperary; but the Irish Peers protested, and commanded the sheriff of the county to reinstate the Earl.

On the 22nd of February, 1703, Sir Theobald Butler, Counsellor Malone, and Sir Stephen Rice, the most eminent Catholic lawyers of the time, the two former in their gowns, as counsel for the petitioners in general, and the latter without a gown, as a petitioner in his private capacity, together with many others, appeared at the bar of the House of Commons, where they vainly appealed against the infringement of the Treaty of Limerick by the enactment of the first Bill "to prevent the further growth of Popery." Their appeal at the Bar of the House of Lords, six days afterwards, was attended with no better success; and the Irish regretted, too late, having

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laid down their arms on the faith of a Treaty which, although solemnly guaranteed under the Great Seal of England, was, as on former occasions, observed no longer than suited the purposes of the stronger party. Thus, in opposition to a minority of their own party, was initiated by the Colonial Legislature, described by Lord Chancellor Clare as a motley crew of English adventurers, the unparalleled Penal Code: that complete system, full of coherence and consistency, well digested and well composed in all its parts; a machine of elaborate contrivance, as well fitted, said Edmund Burke, "for the oppression, impoverishment, and degradation of a people, and the debasement in them of human nature itself, as ever proceeded from the perverted ingenuity of man."

In 1709 it was found necessary to expend a considerable sum in repairing "Chichester House," and "although several parts of the interior were in such order as that they might last a considerable time, yet they appeared by no means fit to continue in the condition they were in for the Parliament, the floors being very uneven, and patched in many places, and the windows and ceilings very unbecoming." From an official document of the year 1709 we learn that the roof of Chichester House was 110 feet square, that the house had eight stacks of chimneys; and that there were five windows in the roof of the House of Commons. It also appeared that the Banqueting House had then fallen to the ground. "I remember," says Lord Mountnorres in 1792, "to have heard from a clerk of the House of Lords, Mr. Hawker, that Chichester House was very inconvenient. I," adds his Lordship, "cannot help, however, lamenting that a map of the dispositions of the apartments and grounds of Chichester House, which, about twenty years ago, was hung up in the House of Commons' Coffee-house, was unaccountably lost."

The English Peers, in 1717, entertained an appeal from Maurice Annesley against a decree of the Irish Lords, whose decision they reversed; and, supported by the authority of the

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English Barons of the Irish Exchequer, they directed the she riff of Kildare to reinstate Annesley in the lands from which he had been dispossessed by order of the House of Lords of Ireland. The sheriff having been heavily mulcted for refusing to execute this English order, appealed to the Irish House of Peers, which remitted the fines, declaring that he had behaved himself with integrity and courage, and with due respect to the orders and resolutions of Parliament.

The Duke of Leeds formally protested against the vote of the House of Lords in England, which declared this trial before the Irish Peers to be *coram non judice*, and the latter appealed to the King against the attempts made to transfer the court of *dernier resort* or final judicature from them to the English Lords. The controversy was terminated by the English Parliament passing the declaratory Statute of 6 George I. (1719), which expressly set forth: "That the Kingdom of Ireland hath been, is, and of right ought to be, subordinate unto, and dependent upon, the Imperial Crown of Great Britain, as being inseparately united and annexed thereunto, and that the King, with the consent of the Lords and Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, hath power to make laws of sufficient force to bind the Kingdom and people of Ireland. And that the House of Lords of Ireland have not, nor ought of right to have, any jurisdiction to judge of, affirm, or reverse any judgment or decree made in any court within the said Kingdom; and that all proceedings before the said House of Lords upon any such judgment or decree, are void."

"Lord Chesterfield," says Hardy, "thought proper to term the House of Lords in England an hospital of incurables; but by what appellation he would have distinguished the [colonial] Irish House of Lords, I cannot well conceive. However, it reflects no discredit on their Lordships, that, borne down as they were by a power which they could not resist, their Journals, session after session, present nothing

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but one unvaried waste of sterility or provincial imbecility. The proceedings of many a solemn day in the first assembly of the kingdom, are recorded in the following brief chronicle: 'Prayers. Ordered, that the Judges be covered. Adjourned.' But, whatever their unimportance, they seem, in the shreds and patches of their political capacity, to have been the most versatilely civil, obsequious noblemen, that could possibly exist. Their varying adulation [in their addresses to the Viceroys] can excite no levity; it inspires far other sentiments; it shows the malignant effect of overbearing power, degrading all within the influence of its fatal touch, and sinking the loftiest natures to one sad level of piteous servility."

Swift in his "Drapier's Letters," published in 1724, boldly opposed the doctrine sought to be promulgated, that Ireland was a kingdom dependent upon England, and protested against the right which the English Parliament had recently assumed, of making laws to bind Ireland, wherein he observed: "They were at first openly opposed (as far as truth, reason, and justice are capable of opposing) by the famous Mr. Molyneux, an English gentleman born here, as well as by several of the greatest patriots and best Whigs in England; but the love and torrent of power prevailed. The arguments," continued the Dean, "were invincible, for, in reason, all government without the consent of the governed, is the very definition of slavery; but, in fact, eleven men well armed will certainly subdue one single man in his shirt." But, added Swift, alluding to the rigid suppression of independent opinion at the time, "I have done: for those who have used to cramp liberty have gone so far as to resent even the liberty of complaining; although a man upon the rack was never known to be refused the liberty of roaring as loud as he thought fit."

The decay of "Chichester House" demanding the serious attention of its frequenters, a Committee was appointed in 1723 to report on the condition of the edifice, and to estimate

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for the erection of a new Parliament House. There were not, however, any steps taken towards this undertaking till 1727, when it was found that the outer walls of "Chichester House" overhung dangerously in several places; that the wall-plates and bottoms of the rafters were so decayed that but for timely repairs the roof must have fallen in; and as it appeared impracticable to put the old building in a condition to stand for any length of time, a report was made on the 10th of January, 1728, that the erection of a new house was absolutely necessary. On the succeeding day £6000 were voted "towards providing materials and building a new Parliament House," the receiving of plans and proposals for which was delegated to a Committee appointed by the Commons. On the 30th of the ensuing April the House resolved that the ground on which Chichester House stood, with what was further proposed to be granted by Mr. Parry, was the most convenient site for the erection of a new Parliament House; and Thomas Burgh, the Surveyor-General, was desired to prepare and lay before the Lord Lieutenant a plan for the building.

A lease of the ground for 900 years having been taken by the Crown from Benjamin Parry, "Chichester House" was demolished in December, 1728. On the 3rd of February, 172$\frac{8}{9}$, the first stone of the new building was laid with great ceremony by the Lords Justices, attended by several Peers, the King-at-Arms, the Sergeant-at-Arms, and Captain Edward Lovet Pearce, with crowds of spectators. The foundation stone, a large, hewn, white block, with a cavity in the centre, was placed in its bed by Primate Boulter removing the prop with which it was supported, after which it was adjusted by the Lords Justices, assisted by the King-at-Arms, who at certain intervals waved his handkerchief for the State musicians to play. A large silver plate, bearing the following inscription, was then placed in the cavity of the stone:—

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"Serenissimus et potentissimus Rex Georgius Secundus, per Excellent. Dominum Johannem, Dominum Carteret et Baron de Hawnes Locum tenentem, et per Excellent. Dominos Hugonem, Archiep. Armachan., Thomam Wyndham, Cancell., Guliel. Conolly, Dom. Com. Prolocut., Justiciarios Generales, primum hujusce Domus Parliament. lapidem posuit, tertia die Februarii, Anno Dom. MDCCXXVIII."

With the plate were deposited several gold and silver coins of George I., George II. and his Queen, and the aperture was closed by a small stone, bound down with iron bars.

Thomas Burgh, whom the Commons desired to prepare plans for the new Parliament House, held the office of Director-General and Overseer of Fortifications and Buildings from 1700 to 1730, and published, in 1724, "A Method to Determine the Areas of Right-Lined Figures universally; very useful for ascertaining the contents of any survey." Sir Edward Lovet Pearce, who succeeded Burgh as Surveyor-General, appears in all the official documents as the designer and director of the building of the Parliament House.

The Committee appointed to inquire what progress had been made in the building, reported in November, 1729, that they could not "help observing, with the greatest pleasure, an uncommon beauty, order, and contrivance in the building; and that the same had been carried on with unusual expedition and diligence; that the money expended thereupon had been laid out with the greatest frugality, and the accounts thereof kept in a most regular and orderly manner." The Committee further observed that "the Director appointed by the Government had attended the said work from the beginning with the utmost application, and had thereby saved a large sum to the public, which, in the course of such work, by the ordinary method, must necessarily have been expended; and at the same time had charged nothing for his own great expenses, skill, and pains." On November 22, 1729, the day on which

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this report was brought up, the Commons unanimously voted the payment of £1000 to Captain Edward Lovet Pearce, for the care and pains he had taken in contriving and carrying on the building of the new Parliament House.

It having been found necessary to obtain possession of various buildings contiguous to the site of Chichester House, a Bill was passed in 1730 to enable his Majesty to purchase the respective interests of the several persons entitled to the houses and grounds adjoining to the new Parliament House, in which edifice the first session was opened on the 5th of October, 1731, by Lionel, Duke of Dorset, then Lord Lieutenant. In December of the same year the Commons agreed to a resolution to present an address to the Viceroy, that the additional sum of £1000 might be paid to Edward Lovet Pearce, Esq., "in consideration of the care and pains he had taken in carrying on the building of the Parliament House, and shall take, in finishing the same." The House of Lords, at the same time, unanimously resolved that Captain Edward Lovet Pearce, Surveyor-General of his Majesty's works, had shown true ability, skill, and good workmanship, in the building of the Parliament House, and had executed his office with great fidelity, care, and diligence. It was, however, rumoured at the time, that Pearce had obtained the plan from Richard Castle, the architect of Leinster House and other elegant edifices, author of an "Essay towards supplying the City of Dublin with water (1735)." Pearce was further said to have cheated Castle in the transaction by not paying him the amount stipulated for his plans and assistance. The earliest accessible authority for these statements is a pseudonymous work, printed for private circulation in 1736, the writer of which admitted that Pearce had incurred his enmity by opposing him in a family lawsuit, and described the Surveyor-General in the following unflattering terms:—

"Eques auratus, qui et Architectus Regius: architectus, si ad ædes, quas extruxerat, spectes, imperitus; si ad scelera,

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peritissimus. Miles etiam, et Capitanei titulo insignitus est: sed et rei militaris et virtutis omnis expers. Mœchus autem fuit strenuus; ac stipendia in eo bello meruit, nequaquam laborans de ætate contubernalis.—Alieni appetens et profusus mutuum argentum rogavit undique; nec solvendo erat. Cum nusquam inveniret mutuum, vim armorum adhibuit, et de bonis extraneorum prædatus est.—Castellus sive Castles fuit Architecton, cujus consilio, studio et labore nixus Perseus ædificavit Senaculum Dubliniense. Postea verò, cum amplissimis et indebitis præmiis a Senatu donatus sit, pactam mercedem Castello denegavit.

"Quis, benè qui novit Persei insidiasque dolosque,
Temperet a satyrâ? Regis se jactat in aula;
Ingenioque opifex alieno vivere doctus,
Quas non edidicit, sibi Perseus arrogat artes:
Cui res, et titulus, cui crevit fama labore
Pauperis, heu! Castelli; ac dum bis mille Senatus
Decernit, digno quota pars donatur amico,
Omnia quæ fecit, solusque meretur honorem!
Sic vos non vobis!"

Dr. Delany's poem, entitled the "Pheasant and the Lark," published in 1730, contains a complimentary allusion to the architectural skill of Pearce, who was Captain in Nevill's regiment of Dragoons, and sat in the Parliament of Ireland as Member for Ratoath. Pearce died at his house at Stillorgan in 1733, and was buried in Donnybrook Church, where also was subsequently interred his brother, Lieutenant-General Thomas Pearce, who had displayed great courage and abilities through the campaigns in Spain and Portugal, and was elected Privy Councillor, Member of Parliament, and Governor of Limerick. After Sir Edward Pearce's death, the works at the Parliament House were finished under the superintendence of Arthur Dobbs, who succeeded him as Surveyor-General, and was said also to have been assisted by Castle.

The expenditure on the Parliament House to December,

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1735, including £2000 to Pearce, and £490 paid pursuant to Act of Parliament, to the proprietors of the several buildings which obstructed the approaches, amounted to £28,471 10*s*. 5½*d*. The Parliamentary Committee appointed in 1735 to inquire into the state and condition of the building, resolved "that Sir Edward Lovet Pearce, late Engineer and Surveyor-General, and his executrix Anne, Lady Pearce, had faithfully and honestly accounted for the several sums by him received for building the Parliament House." In November, 1737, there remained to be finished all the portico from the architrave upwards, with its roofing and ceiling, part of the carving of the voluta columns, the whole pavement within the colonnade, the pavement in the area before the portico, with the balustrade and iron palisade to enclose it, pursuant to the plan, to conclude which and other necessaries the House of Commons voted £5461 4*s*. These works were completed in 1739 under the superintendence of Arthur Dobbs, and the Parliamentary Committee having resolved that, in finishing the building he had acquitted himself with great care and frugality, the House of Commons in 1741 voted him £250 "for his care and pains in finishing the Parliament House."

Of the new edifice, Thomas Malton, an English artist of the last century, has left the following description:—

"The Parliament House of Ireland is, notwithstanding the several fine pieces of architecture since recently raised, the noblest structure Dublin has to boast; and it is no hyperbole to advance, that this edifice, in the entire, is the grandest, most convenient, and most extensive of the kind in Europe. The portico is without any of the usual architectural decorations, having neither statue, vase, bas-relief, tablet, sculptured key-stone, or sunk panel, to enrich it; it derives all its beauty from a simple impulse of fine art; and is one of the few instances of form only expressing true symmetry. It has been with many the subject of consideration, whether it could not have been rendered still more pleasing had the dado of the pedestal

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above the entablature been perforated, and balusters placed in the openings; but those of the best taste have been decidedly of opinion it is best as the architect has put it out of his hands. This noble structure is situated on College-green, and is placed nearly at right angles with the west front of the College. The contiguity of two such structures gives a grandeur of scene that would do honour to the first city of Europe. The inside of this admirable building corresponds in every respect with the majesty of its external appearance. The middle door under the portico leads directly into the Commons-house, passing through a great hall, called the Court of Requests, where people assemble during the sittings of Parliament, sometimes large deputations of them with, and attending petitions before the House. The Commons-room is truly deserving of admiration. Its form is circular, 55 feet in diameter, inscribed in a square. The seats whereon the members sit are disposed around the centre of the room in concentric circles, one rising above another. About 15 feet above the level of the floor, on a cylindrical basement, are disposed 16 Corinthian columns supporting a rich hemispherical dome, which crowns the whole. A narrow gallery for the public, about five feet broad, with very convenient seats, is fitted up, with a balustrade in front between the pillars. The appearance of the House assembled below from the Gallery corresponds with its importance, and presents a dignity that must be seen to be felt; the strength of the orators' eloquence receives additional force from the construction of the place, and the vibration in the dome. All around the Commons-room is a beautiful corridor, which communicates by three doors into the house, and to all the apartments attendant thereon, which are conveniently disposed about, committee-rooms, rooms for clerks, coffee-rooms, &c. The House of Lords is situated to the right of the Commons, and is also a noble apartment; the body is forty feet long by thirty feet wide, in addition to which, at the upper end, is a circular recess 13 feet deep, like a large niche, wherein the

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throne is placed, under a rich canopy of crimson velvet: and at the lower end is the bar, 20 feet square. The room is ornamented at each end with Corinthian columns, with niches between. The entablature of the order goes round the room, which is covered with a rich trunk ceiling. On the two long sides of the room are two large pieces of tapestry, now [1792] rather decayed: one represents the famous battle of the Boyne, and the other, the siege of Derry. Here again," adds Malton, "the House assembled, from below the bar a high scene of picturesque grandeur is presented: and the Viceroy on his throne appears with more splendour than his Majesty himself on the throne of England."

The tapestry in the House of Lords was manufactured by Robert Baillie, of Dublin, at the rate of three pounds per ell, inclusive of the expense of the designs. When set up in the House of Lords in September, 1733, this tapestry was considered equal to that made at Brussels to commemorate Marlborough's victories. Baillie's original contract, in 1737, was to furnish six pieces of tapestry, including, in addition to the two above mentioned, the landing of the Prince of Orange and his army at Carrickfergus; his entry into Dublin; the battle of Aughrim; and the taking of Cork and Kinsale by Marlborough. As compensation for the loss he sustained by not supplying those four additional pieces, the House of Lords presented Baillie with a gratuity of £200.

The Parliament of Ireland, as constituted by the policy of England, was not even remotely representative of the Irish people, four-fifths of whom were, as Catholics, permitted neither to sit in it, nor to vote at the election of its members, who openly avowed towards the natives irreconcilable antipathies of country, interests, and religion. The numerical body of the inhabitants having been effectually excluded from taking an active part in the affairs of the nation, every important question between Great Britain and Ireland affecting the political situations of the two countries was freed from the interference of

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the Irish Catholics as completely as if they had no actual existence; and thus the interest of the majority of the people exerted no influence whatever in the agitation of any national subject. "The Parliament of Ireland," said Lord Chancellor Clare, "seemed to have rested the security of the colony upon maintaining a perpetual and impassable barrier against the ancient inhabitants of the country."

The Government business in the Parliament of Ireland was managed by three or four leaders of the ascendancy, possessing sufficient influence in the House of Commons to obtain by their coalition a clear majority upon any question. These personages, styled "Undertakers," regularly stipulated with the Viceroys the terms on which they would carry the King's business through the House, and procure the passing of the votes for supplies. In return, they required that the disposal of all Court-favours, places, pensions, and preferments, should pass through their hands, in order to keep their subalterns in a state of dependence on them. The leader made all applications, and claimed as a right the privilege of gratifying his friends in proportion to their numbers. When the demands of the "Undertakers" were not complied with, every measure was taken to cross and obstruct the business of Government, and the Parliamentary session became a struggle for power between the heads of rival parties, who, during the absence of the Viceroy, pushed themselves into the office of Lord Justice, according to the prevalence of their interest.

To obviate the inconveniences resulting from that portion of "Poyning's Law" decreeing that no Acts should be passed in the Irish Legislature except those which had been approved in England, and transmitted thence before the opening of the Parliament of Ireland, a Statute of Philip and Mary authorized the Irish Peers and Commons to pass all Bills which should, at any time during the session, be certified to the King by the Viceroy and Privy Council, as expedient for the kingdom, and returned under the Great Seal of England. This Statute and Poy-

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nings' Act regulated the entire proceedings of the Legislature of Ireland, and at the first sitting of every new Parliament, and then only, Bills were sent over under the Great Seal of England, and either passed or rejected by the two Houses. The ordinary course was for a Member of either House to bring in "heads of a Bill," which, if passed, were carried to the Viceroy, and by him referred to the Privy Council, who, having made such alterations as they desired, certified them to the King under the Great Seal of Ireland. The Privy Council of England referred the document to their Attorney-General; and after having undergone his amendments, with the approval of the Council, it was returned under the Great Seal of England to the Parliament of Ireland, which could merely receive or reject, but had not the power of altering a word of it. The Bill, having passed a second time the House in which it had taken its rise, was sent to the other House, and subsequently received the Royal Assent. Any proposed Bills militating against the sentiments of Government were usually arrested in their progress to the Throne by the Irish Privy Council refusing to certify them; and this suppression was technically styled "putting them under the cushion." The authority thus assumed by the Privy Council of standing between the King and his subjects was frequently employed to prevent the enactment of proposed laws of the most salutary nature; and was consequently long considered a heavy grievance by the people.

The Viceroy's visits to the Parliament House were conducted with all the pomp and state of royalty, the streets, from the Castle to the College, being lined with soldiers on these occasions; while a squadron of cavalry accompanied the cortege, which moved forward in solemn procession amidst military music. On entering the Parliament House, the Viceroy went to his "robing-room;" thence, arrayed in royal robes, he proceeded to the House of Lords, attended by two Earls bearing the sword of state and the cap of maintenance, three noblemen's sons supporting the train of his robe.

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After making a congè to the Throne, the Viceroy ascended and took his seat in the chair of state under the canopy; all the Lords, spiritual and temporal, standing robed in their places, and uncovered, till they took their seats. When the royal assent was to be given to Bills, the Lord Chancellor, kneeling, conferred with the Viceroy, and then, standing on the right hand of the chair of state, commanded the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to acquaint the House of Commons that it was his Excellency's pleasure that they should attend him immediately in the House of Peers. The Commons, with their Speaker, having arrived, were conducted to the Bar, where the Speaker, after an oration, read the titles of the Bills prepared to be presented for the royal assent. The Bills were then delivered at the Bar by the Speaker to the Clerk of the Parliaments, who brought them to the table, where the Clerk of the Crown having read their titles, the Clerk of the Parliaments pronounced the royal assent severally in these words: "Le Roy remercie ses bons sujets, acceepte leur benevolence, et ainsi le veut." When the Bills were not Money Bills, the assent was given by the words: "Le Roy le veut," or "Soit fait comme il est desirè." The Lord Lieutenant with his suite then withdrew, in the same order as they had entered, and the Commons having returned to their House, the Lords retired to unrobe, after which the sitting was either adjourned or resumed.

The meetings of the Lords with the Lower House were either relative to messages sent up, or on conferences; on these occasions the mode of proceeding was as follows. The Commons having, by the Usher, given notice to the Lords, the latter, after despatching the business on which they were engaged, and all sitting covered, sent for them, who, on entering, stood at the lower end of the chamber. The Chancellor, with those peers who pleased, then rose and went down to the middle of the Bar, to which the chief of the Committee, in the midst of them, and the rest about him, came, with three cour-

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tesies, and delivered their message to the Chancellor, who, on receiving it, retired to his former place, and reported it to the Peers after the withdrawal of the Commons. The Lords having formed their decision, sent for the Commons, who, on re-entering, approached the Bar with three courtesies, as before, and the Peers, sitting in order and covered, the answer, in the name of the House, was delivered by the Chancellor from the woolsack..

The place of meeting of the Peers with the Commons was usually the conference-chamber below stairs, between both Houses. The Lords always came in a body, and sat covered, while the Commons, at such committees or conferences, were not allowed to be covered or to sit down.

No persons, except Members, or such as were commanded to attend, were permitted to enter the House of Peers during the sittings, or to be present at any committee or conference, under pain of severe and exemplary punishment. At conferences with the Commons, none but Members of the Committee were allowed to speak, and when any matter that had been committed was reported, all the Lords of the Committee stood up uncovered.

The Usher of the Black Rod waited outside the Bar, and spoke there, according to occasion. The Sergeant-at-Arms was also stationed outside the Bar, in an adjoining apartment, and entered only when called upon.

At the debates in the House of Lords none were suffered to be present but the sons of peers and persons obliged to attend. The constables and messengers of the Parliament were ordered to prohibit hackney-coachmen with their coaches from coming to the door of the House: previous to the opening of the session, the Lord Mayor usually issued a proclamation forbidding all drivers of carts, cars, and drays to pass, re-pass, or go through any part of Dame-street or College-green from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M., during the sitting of Parliament, in order to prevent stoppages and obstructions to

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the great concourse of people whose affairs caused them to resort thither.

The persecuting spirit exhibited by the Legislature of their English mother country towards the Press was emulated by the Parliament of Ireland, which usually ordered publications reporting its proceedings or reflecting on its Members to be burned by the common hangman, at noon, at the gate of the House, to the Bar of which the publishers were summoned, and fined and imprisoned for breach of privilege.

For having committed George Faulkner to Newgate in 1735, the Commons were censured in verses commencing:—

"Better we all were in our graves
Than live in slavery to slaves."

The lengths to which the persecution of the Press were carried by the Parliament of Ireland in the earlier years of the reign of George II. elicited the following diatribe:—

"Ye paltry underlings of state;
Ye senators who love to prate;
Ye rascals of inferior note,
Who, for a dinner, sell a vote;
Ye pack of pensionary peers,
Whose fingers itch for poets' ears;
Ye bishops, far removed from saints,
Why all this rage? why these complaints?
Why against printers all this noise?
This summoning of blackguard boys?
Why so sagacious in your guesses?
Your F's, and T's, and R's, and S's!
Take my advice; to make you safe,
I know a shorter way by half.
The point is plain:—remove the cause;
Defend your liberties and laws;
Be sometimes to your country true;
Have once the public good in view;
Bravely despise champagne at court,
And choose to dine at home with port:

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Let prelates, by their good behaviour,
Convince us they believe a Saviour;
Nor sell what they so dearly bought—
This country—now their own—for nought."

From the shape of its original dome, the appellation of the "Goose Pie" was commonly applied to the Parliament House and its Members in the local satires of the last century, of which one of the most severe was that written by Swift in 1736, entitled "A Character, Panegyric, and Description of the Legion Club." This satire was occasioned by an inroad made on the income of the Clergy of the Established Church by the great Protestant land-owners in Ireland resisting payment of the tithe of agistment or pasturage, in which they succeeded by disposing of the question before themselves in the House of Commons, where they passed resolutions that the commencing of suits on the demand of tithe agistment for dry and barren cattle, must impair the Protestant interest, and occasion Popery and infidelity to gain ground. The Protestant gentry of the country at this period felt no interest for the clerical order, not seeing any prospect of their own relations receiving promotion in it, as the Episcopal Bench and other important preferments in the Established Church in Ireland were then mainly filled by English ecclesiastics. In the "Legion Club" the following passages occur:—

"As I stroll the city, oft I
See a building large and lofty,
Not a bow-shot from the College;
Half the globe from sense and knowledge:
By the prudent architect,
Placed against the church direct,
Making good my grandam's jest,
'Near the church'—you know the rest.
Tell us what the pile contains?
Many a head that holds no brains.

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These demoniacs let me dub
With the name of Legion Club;
Such assemblies, you might swear,
Meet when butchers bait a bear:
Such a noise, and such haranguing,
When a brother thief is hanging:
Such a rout, and such a rabble,
Run to hear Jack-pudding gabble.
Could I from the building's top
Hear the rattling thunder drop,
While the Devil upon the roof
(If the Devil be thunder-proof)
Should with poker, fiery red,
Crack the stones, and melt the lead;
Drive them down on every skull;
When the den of thieves is full;
Quite destroy that harpies' nest;
How might then our Isle be blest!
For Divines allow that God
Sometimes makes the Devil his rod;
And the Gospel will inform us,
He can punish sins enormous.
Yet should Swift endow the schools,
For his lunatics and fools,
With a rood or two of land,
I allow the pile may stand.
You, perhaps, may ask me, why so?
But it is with this proviso:
Since the house is like to last,
Let the royal grant be pass'd,
That the Club have right to dwell
Each within his proper cell,
With a passage left to creep in,
And a hole above for peeping.
Let them, when they once get in,
Sell the nation for a pin;
While they sit a-picking straws,
Let them rave at making laws.
Let them form a grand committee,
How to plague and starve the city;

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Let them stare, and storm, and frown,
When they see a clergy gown;
Let them with their gosling quills
Scribble senseless heads of Bills."

After a fierce diatribe against Sir Thomas Prendergast, one of the Members most active in the encroachment upon the revenues of the Protestant clergy, the author continues:—

"Come, assist me, Muse obedient!
Let us try some new expedient;
Shift the scene for half an hour,
Time and place are in thy power.
Thither, gentle Muse, conduct me;
I shall ask, and you instruct me.
See, the Muse unbars the gate;
Hark, the monkeys, how they prate!
All ye gods who rule the soul:
Styx, through Hell whose waters roll!
Let me be allowed to tell
What I heard in yonder Hell.
Near the door an entrance gapes,
Crowded round with antic shapes,
Poverty, and Grief, and Care,
Causeless Joy, and true Despair;
Discord, periwigg'd with snakes,
See the dreadful strides she takes!
In the porch Briareus stands,
Shews a bribe in all his hands;
Briareus, the Secretary,
But we mortals call him Carey.
When the rogues their country fleece,
They may hope for pence a-piece.
There Clio saw three hundred brutes
All involved in wild disputes,
Roaring till their lungs were spent,
'Privilege of Parliament.'"

The author then proceeds with merciless invectives against John Waller, Richard Tighe, Sergeant Bettesworth, Owen Wynne, Bingham, the Allens, and other Members of the

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House. After reproaching Dr. Marcus Anthony Morgan, Chairman of the obnoxious Committee, for having joined with the faction against the clergy, the writer concludes as follows:—

"How I want thee, humorous Hogarth!
Thou, I hear, a pleasant rogue art.
Were but you and I acquainted,
Every monster should be painted:
You should try your graving tools
On this odious group of fools;
Draw the beasts as I describe them:
Form their features while I gibe them;
Draw them like, for, I assure you,
You will need no car'catura;
Draw them so that we may trace
All the soul in every face.
'Keeper, I must now retire,
You have done what I desire;
But I feel my spirits spent
With the noise, the sight, the scent.'
'Pray, be patient; you shall find
Half the list are still behind!
You have hardly seen a score;
I can shew two hundred more.'
'Keeper, I have seen enough.'
Taking then a pinch of snuff,
I concluded, looking round them,
'May their god, the Devil, confound them.'"

The first trial held in the new Parliament House was that of Henry, fourth Lord Santry, who, in 1739, was indicted for having in the previous year killed a man at Palmerstown. The 27th of April having been appointed for the trial, a regiment of infantry took up its station on College green, soon after 6 A. M., and at 7 o'clock the company of Battle-axe guards lined the avenues leading to the Parliament House, the city constables attending to preserve the peace. At 7½ o'clock, the prisoner, then in his twenty-ninth year, was conveyed, in a hackney-coach, from gaol by the High Sheriffs

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of the city, to the House of Commons, which had been fitted up for the occasion; and at 10 o'clock, Thomas, Lord Wyndham, Chancellor of Ireland, constituted High Steward by royal commission, proceded from his residence in Stephen's-green to the Parliament House. The following circumstantial account of the proceedings is preserved in a contemporary manuscript:—

"On the morning of the trial, the Judges in their scarlet robes, together with the King-of-Arms, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, and the Sergeant-at-Arms, assembled at the Lord High Steward's house, to wait upon his Grace, the King-of-Arms being in his coat of arms, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod having the white staff, and the Sergeant-at-Arms having his mace. After a short stay, his Grace the Lord High Steward went to his coach in the following order: his Grace's twelve gentlemen, two and two, bare-headed; his Sergeant-at-Arms and Seal-bearer, both bare-headed, the one with the mace, the other with the purse; the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod with his Grace the Lord High Steward's white staff, and the King-of-Arms on his right hand, both bare-headed; then his Grace the Lord High Steward, in his rich gown, with his train borne, followed by the Chief Justices and Judges. His Grace's gentlemen first took their coaches, four in a coach, each coach having two horses. Then his Grace the Lord High Steward took his coach, with six horses, seating himself on the hinder seat of the coach singly, the King-of-Arms and the Seal-bearer sitting over against his Grace, bare-headed, the Black Rod in the right-hand boot of the coach, with his Grace's white staff; and his Grace's Sergeant-at-Arms in the left boot, with his mace. The Judges took their coaches and followed his Grace. A messenger was sent a little before to acquaint the Lords the Triers, who were assembled in a room near the place appointed for the trial of the prisoner, that his Grace was coming, upon which they went and took their seats in the Court. When his Grace

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came to the gate where the Court was held, he was met by four other Sergeants, with their maces, and attended to his seat in the Court in this order: his Grace's gentlemen, two-and-two; the Sergeants-at-Arms two-and-two; his Grace's Sergeant-at-Arms and Seal-bearer; the Black Rod, and King-at-arms; his Grace the Lord High Steward, with his train borne, followed by the Chief Justices and Judges, two-and-two. Then his Grace proceeded, saluting the Peers on each side as he passed, to a chair, under a cloth of state, placed upon an ascent of one step only, and having seated himself, the purse was laid on a stool a little before him on his right hand, and his Grace's Sergeant-at-Arms went with his mace to the lower end of the table. Then, his Grace being in the chair, the Lords Triers on their benches on each side, and the Judges on their seats at the table, the King-of-Arms and the Seal-bearer placed themselves on his Grace's right hand, the Black Rod on his left, and the Sergeant-at-Arms and his Gentlemen on each side of his Grace, more backward. Then the Clerk of the Crown in the King's Bench, and the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, having the King's commission to his Grace in his hand, both made three reverences to his Grace, and at the third reverence, coming up before him, they both kneeled down; and the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, on his knee, presented the commission to his Grace, who delivered it to the Clerk of the Crown of the King's Bench, who received it upon his knees, and then they, with three reverences, returned to the table. Then the Clerk of the Crown of the King's Bench directed his Grace's Sergeant-at-Arms (after thrice crying 'oyez') to make proclamation of silence, while his Majesty's commission to his Grace the Lord High Steward was reading, which proclamation the Clerk of the Crown directed, and the Sergeant-at-Arms made, with his mace on his shoulder; then the Clerk of the Crown of the King's Bench, opening the commission, read it, his Grace and the Lords standing up, uncovered, while it was reading.

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The commission being read, and his Grace bowing to the Peers, who returned the salute, and sitting down again, the King-of-Arms, and the Black Rod, with three reverences, jointly presented the white staff, on their knee, to his Grace, who, after a little time, re-delivered the same to the Usher of the Black Rod, to hold during the trial. Then the King-of-Arms returned to the right, and the Usher of the Black Rod, holding the white staff, to the left of his Grace's chair. And proclamation was made for all persons, except Peers, Privy Councillors, and the Judges, to be uncovered. Then proclamation was made, that the person or persons to whom any writ or precept had been directed, for the certifying any indictment or record before the Lord High Steward, his Grace, should certify and bring in the same forthwith, according to the tenor of the same writ and precept to them or any of them directed. Whereupon the writ of *certiorari*, with the precept to the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and the returns to the same, were delivered in at the table, and read by the Clerk of the Crown of the King's Bench. Then proclamation was made for the person or persons in whose custody the prisoner was, to return to his or their writ and precept, together with the body of the prisoner, into court. Whereupon the Sheriffs of the city of Dublin gave in the writ directed to them for bringing up the prisoner, together with his Grace's precept and their returns to the same, which were read by the Clerk of the Crown of the King's Bench. Then they brought the prisoner to the bar, the axe being carried before him, and the person carrying the axe stood with it at the bar, on the right hand of the prisoner, turning the edge from him. The prisoner, at his approach to the bar, made three reverences, one to his Grace the Lord High Steward, the others to the Peers on each hand, and his Grace and the Peers returned the salute to him. Then the proclamation was made for the Sergeant-at-Arms to return his Grace the Lord High Steward's precept to him directed, together with the names of

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all the Lords and noblemen of the realm, peers of the prisoner by him summoned forthwith. The Sergeant-at-Arms having delivered in his precept and return at the table, the same were read by the Clerk of the Crown. Then the Clerk of the Crown of the King's Bench directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to make proclamation for all Earls, Viscounts, and Barons of the realm, peers of the prisoner, who, by commandment of his Grace the Lord High Steward, were summoned to appear there that day and were present in court to answer to their names. Then the Peers summoned were called over, and those who appeared, standing up uncovered, answered to their names, each making a reverence to his Grace the Lord High Steward, and were:—

Robert, Earl of Kildare.
Henry, Earl of Thomond.
Alexander, Earl of Antrim.
James, Earl of Roscommon.
Chaworth, Earl of Meath.
Edward, Earl of Drogheda.
Hugh, Earl of Mount-Alexander.
John, Earl of Grandison.
Nicholas, Viscount Netterville.
Theobald, Viscount Mayo.
William, Viscount Mountjoy.
George, Viscount Castlecomer.
James, Viscount Limerick.
Marcus, Viscount Tyrone.
Brabazon, Viscount Duncannon.
Humphry, Viscount Lanesborough.
Francis, Baron of Athenry.
William, Baron of Howth.
George, Baron of Carberry.
Charles, Lord Tullamore.
Thomas, Lord Southwell.
William, Lord Castledurrow.
John, Lord Desart.

"After this the Peers Triers took their places on the benches on each side, according to their respective degrees. Then his Grace the Lord High Steward addressed himself to the prisoner, and the indictment having been read,—Clerk of the Crown: Is your Lordship guilty or not guilty? Lord Santry: Not guilty. Clerk of the Crown: How will your Lordship be tried? Lord Santry: By God and my peers. Then the Lord High Steward gave his charge to the Peers."

"Laughlin Murphy, the unfortunate man killed, was," according to Robert Jocelyn, the Attorney-General, "a person who with a good deal of industry and difficulty main-

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tained himself, a wife, and three small children, by being employed as a porter, and carrying letters and messages.—The day this unfortunate accident happened," continues our authority, "was the 9th of August, the fair-day of Palmerstown, the house a public-house, and, as I am instructed, the door that leads into the house goes into a narrow passage upon the right hand; the passage leads to the chamber where the noble Lord, the prisoner at the bar, was with his company on the left to the door of the kitchen, where the deceased was. It has been opened that the Lord the prisoner at the bar had been drinking some time,—my brief says, some hours. The company was gone, but there happened some words between the noble Lord the prisoner at the bar and one Humphreys, something more than words; for," continued Jocelyn, "according to my instructions, the noble Lord the prisoner at the bar twice attempted to draw his sword, but could not do it. He was then in a passion, and suddenly left the room; and was going either out of doors or to the kitchen. It was then he met this poor man in the passage, and pushed him with his right hand, and the deceased went on to the kitchen, whither the Lord the prisoner followed him, and swore he would kill any man that should speak a word. The poor man spoke, and the noble Lord the prisoner at the bar too punctually performed what he had so rashly sworn, and stabbed him. Upon this the man went into a room near the kitchen, stayed but a little while, and came back into the kitchen; the blood gushed out of the wound, the man fell down and cried out 'I am killed.' Upon this the noble Lord the prisoner, going out hastily, took his horse, and gave the man of the house a four-pound piece, but gave him no order what to do." Murphy died on the 25th of September, in Hammond-lane, Dublin. Lord Santry's defence was, that his death had been caused by disease.

A letter written from Dublin by Dr. Thomas Rundle, Bishop of Derry, contains the following notice of this trial:—

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"Poor Lord Santry was tried on Friday by his Peers. I never beheld a sight so awful and majestic and dreadfully beautiful in my life; and nothing was ever performed with so much solemnity, silence, and dignity before in any country. The finest room in Europe filled with the nobility and gentry of the whole kingdom and both sexes; the High Steward, every one of the Judges; the Lords the Triers; and the noble prisoner, young and handsome, most decent in his behaviour, and with a becoming fortitude in his speaking,—could not but compose the most affecting scene. All were so attentive that silence was not once proclaimed. The King's counsel did admirably; but Bowes [the Solicitor-General] had an opportunity to show himself to the highest advantage. I always thought him an admirable speaker; but never imagined him half so great a man as I do at present, though I always loved and esteemed him. He did not use one severe word against the unhappy Lord, nor omitted one severe observation that truth could dictate. I never heard, never read, so perfect a piece of eloquence. Its beauty arose from true simplicity and unaffected ornaments; from the strength and light of his reason, the fairness and candour and good nature of his heart; from the order and disposition of what he said, the elegance and fulness of his expressions, the shortness and propriety of his reflections, the music of his voice, and the gracefulness of his elocution. They were all wonderful indeed; and charmed even those who were concerned and grieved at his most masterly performance. But if they did well, I think the counsel for the prisoner acted detestably. They only prompted him to ask a few treacherous questions, and spoke not one word in his favour; though I have the vanity almost to think I could have offered a point of law that would have bid fair to save him. When the twenty-three Peers returned to give their opinion, their countenances astonished the whole House; and all knew, from the horror of their eyes and the paleness of their looks, how they were agitated within before they

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answered the dread question—'Guilty, upon my honour;' and he was so most certainly, according to the law: nor could they perhaps have brought in their dreadful verdict otherwise."

The Peers unanimously recommended Lord Santry to the royal mercy, which being seconded by the Lord Lieutenant, the King granted him a reprieve, and subsequently a full pardon.

Four years after Lord Santry's trial, Nicholas, fifth Viscount Netterville, was indicted at the Parliament House for the murder of Michael Walsh, in the county of Meath.

At 8 A. M., on the 3rd February, 1743, the Lords assembled in their robes, and at 9 the trial commenced, the following Peers being present:—Robert, Baron Newport, Chancellor of Ireland, and Lord High Steward; the Earls of Kildare, Clanrickard, Antrim, Roscommon, Meath, Cavan, Drogheda, Mount Alexander, Ross, Londonderry, Bessborough; Viscounts Valentia, Mayo, Strangford, Ikerrin, Massareene, Mountjoy, Molesworth, Boyne, Allen, Lanesborough; the Archbishops of Armagh, Dublin, and Tuam; the Bishops of Meath, Kildare, Limerick, Dromore, Cork, Elphin, Killala, Clonfert, Waterford, Derry, Down, Ossory, Killaloe; Lords Athenry, Kingsale, Blayney, Kingston, Tullamore, Southwell, Castle Durrow, and Desart.

"After prayers had been read, William Hawkins, Esq., Deputy to Ulster King-of-Arms of all Ireland, being permitted to come to the table, the House was called over by the Clerk of the Parliaments; the said Deputy King-of-Arms marking such of the Lords as were present in a list. Then the House, according to order, was adjourned into the Court appointed for the trial of Nicholas Lord Viscount Netterville, whither the officers, attendants, Peers' sons, minor Peers and Lords, went in the order directed, the Deputy King-of-Arms calling them in their due places by a list. When the Lords were seated on their proper benches, and the Lord High Steward

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upon the woolpack, the House was resumed. The Clerks of the Crown presented the commission upon their knees to the Lord High Steward. Then proclamation was made for silence; and all the Lords standing uncovered, the commission was read. Which being ended, the Sergeant-at-Arms said, 'God bless the King's Majesty.' Then the Deputy King-of-Arms and the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod presented the staff, on their knees, to his Grace the Lord High Steward. Proclamation was made for all persons but Peers to be uncovered. The certiorari was then read by the Clerk of the Crown of the King's Bench. Then the Lord High Steward removed from the woolpack to the chair appointed for his Grace, which was placed upon an ascent, just before the uppermost step of the Throne, and seated himself in the chair. Proclamation was made for bringing the prisoner to the bar, according to the order of the House of Lords, who being come, and kneeling; his Grace the Lord High Steward desired his Lordship to rise, and acquainted him on what account he was brought thither, and that he had it in command from the Lords to let his Lordship know that he was not to hold up his hand at the bar, and that his Lordship and all other persons who might have occasion to speak to the Court were to address themselves to the Lords in general, and not to the Lord High Steward. Then the Clerk of the Crown of the King's Bench read the indictment, and after his Lordship was arraigned, he was asked 'whether he was guilty of the felony, treason, and murder, whereof he stands indicted, or not guilty?' He said he was not guilty. And being asked by whom he would be tried, he said, by God and his Peers. Proclamation was then made for the witnesses to be brought into court. Then Mr. Prime Sergeant Malone opened the indictment, and Mr. Attorney-General and Mr. Solicitor-General were likewise heard on his Majesty's behalf." Leave having been given to the Lords spiritual to withdraw, the trial proceeded; but owing to the death of the two principal

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witnesses, whose depositions were rejected in evidence, no case could be sustained against Lord Netterville, and the trial terminated as follows:—"The Peers being come into the Court appointed for the trial, the House was resumed: and after proclamation for silence, the Lord High Steward said: 'The House having heard all the evidence, the question was, whether Nicholas Lord Viscount Netterville is guilty of the felony, treason, and murder, whereof he stands indicted, or not guilty?' Then the Lord High Steward stood up, and by a list called over every Peer then present by his name, beginning with the youngest Baron; and put the question to every Lord to know what his judgment was, Whether Nicholas Lord Viscount Netterville was guilty of the felony, treason, and murder, whereof he stands indicted, or not guilty? And the Lord to whom he called stood up in his place uncovered, and laying his right hand upon his breast, delivered his judgment:—'Not guilty, upon my honour.' Then the Lord High Steward standing up uncovered, putting his right hand upon his breast, said, 'My Lord Viscount Netterville is not guilty, upon my honour;' and then declared that their Lordships were unanimously of opinion that my Lord Viscount Netterville is not guilty of the felony, treason, and murder whereof he stands indicted. Then the Lord Viscount Netterville, being by order brought to the bar, the Lord High Steward let his Lordship know that he was indicted for the murder of Michael Walsh, and that he having put himself upon his Peers for his trial, declared, that the Peers by their judgment had unanimously found him not guilty of the felony, treason, and murder whereof he stood indicted; and that therefore his Lordship is discharged. And then the White Staff being delivered to his Grace the Lord High Steward, he stood up, and holding it in both his hands, broke it in two, and then leaving the chair, came down to the woolpack, and said, 'Is it your Lordships' pleasure to adjourn the House of Peers?' Which was agreed to by the House. The House being adjourned to

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the House of Peers, the Lords and the attendants went back in the same order as they came."

In the Lords' Committee-room of the Parliament House, the Dublin Society, previous to taking possession of "Shaw's-court," held their meetings on every Thursday, except during the long vacation. Experiments relative to agricultural machinery were made here under their superintendence; their machines and models were deposited in the vaults, and the Society's Agricultural Museum at the Parliament House was open to the public on Mondays and Thursdays, from 12 till 2 P. M. On the occasions of the adjudication of the Society's premiums for proficiency in the fine arts, the performances of the various candidates were hung round a spacious room in the Parliament House; the boys were directed to sit at a large table and draw the figures or living model placed upon it. The drawings were divided by the judges into classes, according to their merits, and the young artists received premiums varying from a guinea to a crown.

The Lords' Committee-room was also used for the meetings of the Incorporated Society for promoting English Protestant schools in Ireland; and the "Physico-Historical Society," founded in 1748, "to make inquiries into the natural and civil history of the kingdom," used to assemble there on the first Monday of every month. The Society for the relief of Protestant strangers also met there, towards the middle of the last century; and book auctions were frequently held in the Coffee-room of the House of Lords.

Between 1749 and 1751 upwards of £2000 were expended in various repairs of the Parliament House. The seats in the House of Lords were covered with red, and the benches of the Commons with green cloth.

Dr. Charles Lucas, of Dublin, in his political publications in 1748, protested more pertinaciously than either Molyneux or Swift against Irishmen tolerating the right assumed by England to legislate for them. He denounced oynings'

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Act as unconstitutional, and declared that the imposition of laws made in a "strange, a foreign Parliament," without their consent or knowledge, placed the Protestant Irish under a more severe bondage than the Israelites suffered in Egypt. Lucas averred that he disdained the thought of being the representative of a people who dared not be free, and called on his fellow-citizens to demand a repeal or abolition of the unjust and oppressive statutes: telling them that they could not, consistently with their duty to their God, their King, and country, themselves and their posterity, relinquish the claim to their birthright—liberty. "Though it may," he added, "be by unjust superior force for a while suppressed, you are not, like spurious sons and dastards, to be discouraged, and, by abandoning, suffer it to be extinguished. No; you are to pursue and cherish it; and then, you may be assured, it must, sooner or later, work your deliverance."

When Lucas in 1749 became a candidate for the representation of Dublin, Government influenced the House of Commons to pass unanimous votes declaring his writings seditious, and himself an enemy to his country. They also requested the Viceroy to issue an order for his apprehension, to escape which he was obliged to seek a temporary asylum in England.

The first serious dissension between the Government and the Parliament of Ireland originated in a contest for power between the Primate George Stone, head of the English interest, and Henry Boyle, the Whig, Speaker of the House of Commons, seconded by the Prime Sergeant, Anthony Malone. A considerable surplus of revenue remaining in the Irish Exchequer, the Commons, in 1749, prepared a Bill enacting that the amount should go towards the discharge of their National Debt; but the British Cabinet, resenting what it considered an assumption by the Irish Legislature of the right to apply the unappropriated fund without the previous consent of the Crown, directed the Duke of Dorset, on his

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return as Viceroy in 1751, to acquaint the Parliament that the King would *consent* to the suggested allocation. The Commons, in their Bill for the application of £120,000 of the surplus, specially omitted all mention of the Royal Prerogative, and the document was consequently sent back altered in the preamble by an insertion of his Majesty's *consent* and recommendation, in which form it was passed at once by the House; the "Patriot" members desiring to avoid divisions while directing their energies against the "English interest" in the person of Arthur Jones Nevill, the Government Surveyor and Engineer-General. Having passed a resolution in March, 1752, that many of the barracks erected, rebuilt, or repaired under the direction of Nevill, were extremely ill executed, unfit for the reception and dangerous to the health of troops, they voted that he should, at his own expense and without any further charge to the public, be obliged to cause the several contractors whom he had employed, to make good the defects in the barracks, and finish them in the most effectual manner.

On the 9th of October, 1753, when Parliament again assembled, the Duke of Dorset, in opening the session, stated that he was commanded by the King to acquaint the House that he would graciously *consent* and recommend that so much of the money remaining in his Treasury as was necessary should be applied to the discharge of the National Debt, or of such part of it as they thought expedient. In their Bill for the application of a further portion of the surplus, the Commons again omitted the word "consent," as well as the compliments to the King usually embodied in the preambles of such documents. These omissions were supplied by the Ministry, who sent back the Bill with the following alteration: "And your Majesty, ever attentive to the ease and happiness of your faithful subjects, has been graciously pleased to signify that you would *consent* to recommend it to us, that so much of the money remaining in your Majesty's Treasury

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as should be necessary, be applied to the discharge of the national debt, or such part thereof as should be thought expedient by Parliament."

In November, 1753, Colonel Richard Boyle moved that Arthur Jones Nevill, late Engineer and Surveyor-General, in not complying with the resolutions of the House, had acted in manifest contempt of its authority. This motion being the foundation for Nevill's expulsion from his seat in Parliament, occasioned a debate which lasted till 10 P. M., when the "English interest" was defeated by a majority of eight votes—the numbers being, Ayes, 124; Noes, 116. On the 14th of the following December the altered Money Bill was brought to the House; on the 16th it was read a second time, and the alterations which had been made in it reported by a committee. The House, on the 17th of December, went into committee, and agreed to all the enacting paragraphs and title, but disapproved of the preamble of the Bill, which they rejected by a majority of five—Government having 117, and the Opposition 122 votes. This debate lasted nine hours; when the result of the division, which took place late at night, was announced, thousands of anxious people who had crowded round the Parliament House rent the air with acclamations, conducted the "Patriot" members home in triumph; and numbers bearing torches and sheaves of burning furze on pitchforks marched before the Speaker's carriage through streets blazing with bonfires, while the bells of the city rang out joyful peals for the defeat of the English interest.

To commemorate this Parliamentary achievement gold medals were struck, bearing on the obverse the legend—"Utcunque ferent ea facta Minores vincit Amor Patriæ;" in the centre stands Hibernia, with a harp in her left hand, and behind her another figure holding a distaff, emblematic of the staple trade of the country. On her right stands another female, grasping her hand, and holding in her right a roll inscribed "Leges." To her left is the Speaker of the House

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of Commons, in his robes, placing a cap of liberty on her head, and holding in his left hand a heavy bag, inscribed "Vindicata," and behind him three senators stepping out from a portico. Over the figures is Fame flying, and blowing a trumpet, with a banner appended, and inscribed "cxxiv.;" she holds in her left hand a ribbon or band bearing the inscription, "Ergo tua jura manebunt." On the exergue are two naked human figures: one with the head of a bird of prey clutching at a quantity of money scattered on the ground, guarded by the other with the head of a wolf, and loosed from a chain fastened to a rock; behind them some open rolls. The legend on the reverse reads: "Quique sui Memores alios fecere merendo." Across the field: "Sacrum —Senatoribus cxxiv.—Qui Tenaces Præpositi—Fortiter ac Prudenter—Jura Patriæ Rite—Vindicarunt xvii—Die Decembris Æræ—Christianæ MDCCLIII.—Quocirca Vivite—Fortes." Another medal and medallet, both of similar type, were also struck upon this occasion—obverse, "The Speaker, and Liberty;" bust, three-quarter face to the left, in wig and robe of office; reverse, "The 124 Patriots of Ireland;" in the field a harp with the royal crown over it; exergue, December 17, 1753.

Most of the Members who on this question sided with the Speaker were soon dismissed from such offices as they held under the Crown, and the surplus in the Exchequer was by the King's letter transferred to London, where the British Ministers expended it in purchasing English boroughs to make good their interest at the ensuing elections. To prevent a recurrence of such an appropriation, the Parliament of Ireland took measures to apply every future surplus to local public improvements; the leaders of the Commons thus insured the fidelity of their subalterns, and by reducing the Crown to call for the supplies, made their own political services necessary for the support of the King's Government.

"The question of 1753 was," it has been observed, "the

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beginning, in this country, of that constitutional spirit which asserted afterwards the privilege of the Commons, and guarded and husbanded the essential right of a free Constitution. The question was of its very essence; but the effect spread beyond the question, and the ability of the debate instructed the nation, and made her not only tenacious of her rights, but proud of her understanding. There might have been party, there might have been faction, mixing with a great public principle; so it was in the time of Ship-money; so it was in the Revolution. In these instances the private motive mixed with the public cause: but still it was the cause of the public, and the cause of liberty."

The House of Commons of Ireland acquired new importance so rapidly from the transactions of 1753, that a borough sold in the succeeding year for three times the price paid for it in 1750.

The "Patriot" party fell into popular disrepute when its leaders, Anthony Malone and Henry Boyle, entered into terms with the Government, which conferred upon the latter the Earldom of Shannon, with a pension of £2000. The Speakership of the Commons, thus vacated in 1756, was conferred upon John Ponsonby, son of the Earl of Besborough. A Bill, proposed in 1756 to vacate the seats of Members enjoying pensions or Government offices, was rejected by 85 against 59; but in the same year the Commons exhibited much spirit and determination in proceedings in volving the question whether the people of Ireland were to be deprived of the Parliamentary laying their grievances before the Crown.

A report having gained circulation in Dublin, in 1759, that the Parliament contemplated passing an Act of Union with Great Britain, the populace became riotous, and beset the entrance to the House of Commons. Rigby, the Viceroy's Secretary, came forth, and assured them that there were no grounds for their apprehensions; but the people refusing to take his word, Ponsonby, the Speaker, was obliged to go out and pa-

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cify them; and Rigby having made a declaration in the House that if a Bill of Union were brought in, he would vote against it, the tumult subsided, and the crowds dispersed. Their former suspicions were soon afterwards revived by a motion brought forward by Rigby, that the Lord Lieutenant might, on an emergency, such as an invasion, summon the Parliament to meet without an interval of forty days. This motion being interpreted as preparatory to a sudden scheme of Union before measures could be taken to oppose it, the people, on the 3rd December, 1759, rose in all parts of Dublin, and possessing themselves of the avenues to the Parliament House, laid hands upon the Members, obliging them to take an oath to be true to Ireland, and to vote against a union. Rowley, a rich Presbyterian, was seized, stripped, and threatened with drowning. They pulled off Lord Inchiquin's periwig and red ribbon; on his stuttering, from an impediment in his speech, when the oath was put to him, they cried, "Damn you! do you hesitate?" but, hearing that his name was O'Brien, their rage was changed to acclamations. The English Bishop of Killala, and John Bowes, the English Lord Chancellor of Ireland, were dragged out of their coaches, and obliged to take the oath; but the mob being struck with the idea that their administration of it might not be considered binding, they stopped the Chief Justice, and made the Chancellor renew the oath in his presence. Although Anthony Malone took the engagement, the people were so disgusted at his having lapsed from a "Patriot" leader into a Government pensioner, that one of the ringleaders dipped his fist in the channel before he would shake hands with him. Sir Thomas Prendergast, one of a family long in bad odour with the native Irish, being caught looking out from the House of Lords, was pulled forth by the nose, and rolled in the kennel. Finding Lord Farnham taking the oaths on the death of his father, the people obliged him to take theirs; and, as a practical satire on the political imbecility of the Peers, they placed an old woman on the throne in the House of Lords, and sent

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for pipes and tobacco for her. Proceeding to the House of Commons, they ordered the Clerk to bring the Journals to burn, but altered their intention on his telling them that they would thus destroy the only records of the defeat of the English interest in 1753. The greatest fury of the mob was directed against Rigby, recently appointed Master of the Rolls; they prepared a gallows, and determined to hang him, which he escaped by being out of town. The Duke of Bedford, then Viceroy, sent to the Lord Mayor to quell the disturbance; but he excused himself on the grounds of there being no Riot Act in Ireland. The Privy Council was then summoned, on the advice of which, a troop of horse was despatched against the mob, with orders not to fire; and by riding amongst them, with their swords drawn, they succeeded in dispersing the rioters, after having killed fifteen or sixteen persons.

On the day after these disturbances, the Commons passed resolutions declaring that the assaulting, insulting, or menacing any member of their House on his coming to or going from it, or upon the account of his behaviour in Parliament, was a high infringement of their privileges, a most outrageous and dangerous violation of the rights of Parliament, and a high crime and misdemeanour. Mr. Rowley and others were appointed as a Committee to endeavour to find out the names and places of abode of the rioters; to draw up an address of thanks to the Lord Lieutenant for his seasonable interposition in using the most effectual means to disperse a dangerous and insolent multitude of people assembled before the Parliament House in order, illegally and audaciously, to obstruct and insult the Members of both Houses of Parliament, attending the public service of the nation; and to request his Excellency to offer a reward for the discovery of any of the mob or their abettors. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of the city were examined at the Bar, and admonished by the Speaker to strictly observe the orders relative to keeping the avenues leading to the House free and open, and preventing riotous assemblies.

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"Refinement of language was not to be found in Parliament at this time, nor for many years preceding. So far from it, that an unlettered style, almost approaching to coarseness and vulgarity, was the only one permitted by the House of Commons. Some of the old Members (such is the force of habit) insisted, that business could not be carried on in any other, and the young Members, till Mr. Hutchinson appeared, would not venture to contradictthem. The genuine business of the House will always remain in the hands of a few, but Parliamentary speaking was, in those days, confined also to a few: the Secretary, the leading Commissioners of the Revenue, the Attorney-General, and one or two Commissioners, grave Sergeants-at-law. Men of sterile, and almost interminable rhetoric. If a contested election, or some such question, called forth the exertions of the gentlemen last mentioned, they never thought of closing their speeches 'till repeated hints from their party obliged them so to do. If, to the dismay of the House, they rose near midnight, they were as certain, though sad, harbingers of day, as the 'bird of dawning' ever was. The House was astonished at the laborious constancy of such men, and often resigned all speaking to them, in a kind of absolute despair."

A classical idiom was first introduced into the House of Commons of Ireland by John Hely Hutchinson, who entered Parliament in 1759, the same year in which was first elected his political opponent, Henry Flood, the senator, who, "by his exertions, and repeated discussion of questions, seldom, if ever approached before, first taught Ireland that it had a Parliament."

The first printed reports of debates in the Irish Parliament were those for the years 1763 and 1764, published from memory by Sir James Caldwell, comprising the discussions concerning the grant of pensions on the civil establishment, and the sums necessary for the military establishment in time of peace; the address to the King on the Peace; the insurrec-

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tions in the North; the residence of the clergy; the publication of libels; and the limitation of the duration of Parliaments. The principal speakers in these debates were, Edmund Sexten Pery, Francis Andrews, Dr. Charles Lucas, Anthony Malone, John Hely Hutchinson, Henry Flood, Philip Tisdal, John Fitzgibbon, Sir Richard Cox, and William Gerard Hamilton. "These debates," observes their Reporter, "were carried on with the deepest penetration, the most extensive knowledge, and the most forcible eloquence. I flatter myself that, notwithstanding the injury they may have suffered in my hands, they will discover abilities in the speakers, that would do honour to any age and any nation; and that, notwithstanding their different situations, and the different circumstances in which the business of Parliament is transacted, their speeches will not suffer by a comparison even with those of the Senate of Great Britain. In Ireland," adds Sir James, "the debates are confined to subjects that principally relate to its interior interest; the Parliament assembles but six months in a revolution of two years; and indispensable attendance on the Courts of Law prevents many members from being constantly present, and the whole number is comparatively few. These circumstances considered, the spirit of these debates will do yet greater honour to the speakers, both with respect to their principles and their abilities." Although the English thought that Sir James Caldwell's Reports placed Irish oratory in a very favourable point of view, the people of Dublin did not consider them to reflect much honour on the nation, as they alleged that justice was not done to any of the speakers except those of the middle class; the third class being made to speak too well, but the first not well enough.

One of the first steps towards the improvement of the relations between the representatives and their constituents, was the enactment, in 1768, of the Octennial Bill, limiting to eight years the duration of Parliament, which had previously existed during the entire lifetime of the reigning monarch. The

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supineness of some of the representatives was illustrated by the case of a Member who absented himself for seven years from his Parliamentary duties, and at last appeared reluctantly at the Speaker's summons.

After having been agitated from 1761 to 1768, the Octennial Bill was assented to by the Privy Council, to the surprise and chagrin of those of the Commons who, to maintain their popularity with the people, had supported it publicly in the House, conceiving that Government would never permit it to pass.

The first session of an octennial Parliament was opened at Dublin in 1769; and although the House contained numerous Government dependents, it determined to resist the attempts of the English Privy Council to make Money Bills originate in London, instead of with the Commons of Ireland. A Money Bill transmitted from the Irish Parliament to London having been returned with alterations, the House appointed a Committee of Comparison, which reported three positive and substantial changes, in the matter of supply, relative to duties on cottons, British herrings, and foreign diapers. The Commons consequently rejected the altered Bill, but on the same day prepared and passed heads of a Bill under a different title, yet as nearly as possible of the same import with that which they had thrown out, their object being to show that the rejection was not on account of any particular objection to the nature of the changes, but solely because it was an altered Money Bill. Woodfall, in his London "Public Advertiser," published strictures on these proceedings, reflecting insolently on the Irish Parliament, proposing the dissolution of this "factious, obstinate, provincial assembly," and the voting of the supplies by the English Legislature. This publication was declared libellous by the Irish Commons, on whose order the paper was burned by the common hangman before the gate of the Parliament House, in the presence of the Sheriffs of Dublin, amidst the shouts of a crowd of spectators. Lord Townshend being unable to pro-

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cure a majority in the House, prorogued the Parliament, having protested against its rejection of the Money Bill; but the Commons ordered their Clerk not to permit the Viceroy's protest to be entered on their Journals; he, however, succeeded in having it enrolled in the records of the House of Peers. The Parliament was not again summoned till 1771, when, by the expenditure of half a million sterling, Lord Townshend succeeded in establishing a majority of less than thirty in the Commons. The Opposition, vigorously headed by Lord Charlemont, censured the Government measures in a series of spirited protests, signed by many noblemen of the first rank in the peerage of Ireland; a majority of 27 of the Commons, however, passed a vote for an address thanking the King for continuing Lord Townshend in the Viceroyalty.

In consequence of this proceeding, the Speaker, John Ponsonby, addressed a letter to the House, reminding it that on the last day of the last session the Lord Lieutenant had accused the Commons of the great crime of entrenching upon the King's royal power and authority, and the just and undoubted rights of the Crown of Great Britain. "As," added Ponsonby, "it has pleased the House of Commons to take the first opportunity after this transaction, of testifying their approbation of his Excellency, by voting him an address of thanks this session; and as the delivery of such approbation to his Excellency is incidental to the office of Speaker, I beg leave to inform you that, as such thanks seem to me to convey a censure of the proceedings, and a relinquishment of the privileges of the Commons, my respect to them must prevent my being the instrument of delivering such Address; and therefore I request you may elect another Speaker, who may not think such conduct inconsistent with his honour."

As successor to Ponsonby, the Commons elected for their Speaker Edmund Sexten Pery, characterized as having been a party in every great statute and measure that took place in Ireland during his own time; a man, said Grattan, "of the

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most legislative capacity I ever knew, and the most comprehensive reach of understanding I ever saw; with a deep engraven impression of public care, accompanied by a temper which was tranquillity itself, and a personal firmness that was adamant; in his train was every private virtue that could adorn human nature."

By the power assumed by the English Privy Council of rejecting or altering Bills originating in the Parliament of Ireland, "the Attorney-General of England, with a dash of his pen, could reverse, alter, or entirely do away the matured result of all the eloquence and all the abilities of this whole assembly."

"The inconveniency of this was illustrated by a Bill returned to Ireland altered in seventy-four places, which had been successively revised by Lord Thurlow, when Attorney-General, Lord Roselyne, when Solicitor-General, and Mr. MacNamara, a chamber counsel. The Bill, so metamorphosed, was rejected by the Commons of Ireland. These various corrections by an English, Scotch, and Irish lawyer, were of serious consequence to Government. The temporary duties of Ireland expired in a few days after the rejection of the Bill. Several weeks elapsed before a Money Bill could be perfected, sent over to England, returned, and approved by the Irish Commons and Lords, and in the interim the merchants imported duty free. The Commissioners of the Revenue, though no law existed by which they could levy the duties, seized the goods, and lodged them in the King's stores. The merchants replevied, the Commissioners opposed the Sheriffs of Dublin, who raised the *posse comitatus*, broke open the stores, and the goods were conveyed to the merchants' houses in triumph."

In December, 1775, Henry Grattan, in his twenty-ninth year, son of the Recorder of Dublin, took his seat in the Irish House of Commons, having been returned for the borough of Charlemont through the influence of his friend, Lord Charlemont. The first step towards the relaxation of the Penal

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Code was a statute passed by the Parliament of Ireland in 1776, permitting Catholics to acquire an interest in the soil by allowing them to take leases for 999 years, and to purchase land, under certain restrictions.

The suppression of all branches of commerce and manufactures in Ireland likely to interfere with British interests resulted in the pauperization of the Irish people, and the bankruptcy of the colonial Government at Dublin, the public revenue of which became inadequate to pay the "infamous pensions to infamous men," with which it was burthened by the prodigality of the English Ministry.

The Government, in 1778, possessing neither resources nor credit, having officially avowed its inability to protect the people against the invasion menaced by France, authorized the Irish to form associations for their own defence, and 40,000 armed Volunteers were consequently soon organized.

The American war closed the principal market for Irish linens, while England, by embargoes, prohibited the export of provisions—almost the only trade allowed to exist in Ireland, which was thus reduced to a state of general poverty. The petitions of the people to Parliament were neglected; Grattan's motion, to lay before the King a full detail of the national distress, was negatived in the Irish House of Commons in February, 1778; and a recommendation from a Committee of the British Cabinet, to allow Ireland free exports and imports to a limited extent, was abandoned on the petition of some English manufacturing towns. The speech delivered by the Viceroy, at the opening of the Parliament in Dublin on the 12th of October, 1779, not containing any reply to the addresses of the suffering Irish, an amendment was moved by the Prime Sergeant, Hussey Burgh, and unanimously adopted,—"That we beg leave humbly to represent to his Majesty that it is not by temporary expedients, but by a Free trade alone, that this nation is now to be saved from impending ruin." The address for Free Trade was

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carried to the Lord Lieutenant at the Castle by the entire House of Commons; the Volunteers, under the command of the Duke of Leinster, lined the streets, and presented arms to the Speaker and the Members as they passed through their ranks, amidst the applause of an assembled multitude.

On the 15th of the following month, about eight thousand working manufacturers, mostly armed with swords and pistols, assembled before the Parliament House on College Green, and in the adjacent streets, crying, "A short Money Bill! a free trade! the rights of Ireland!" stopped several Members going to the House, and administered oaths to such as they suspected. A party went to the Attorney-General's house at Harcourt-place, but not meeting him at home, they broke a few of his windows and proceeded to the Four Courts, after which they returned to the Parliament House. Some mischief being apprehended, a troop of horse was ordered to patrol the streets, and a party of Highlanders came to disperse the mob, but the latter remained resolutely determined to keep their ground. The Lord Mayor perceiving that any forcible attempts to disperse them might be attended with fatal consequences, dismissed the military, and, mildly addressing the populace, remonstrated on the impropriety of their proceedings, enjoining them to depart peaceably, as a more effectual mode to attain the end universally wished for. Several popular Members of Parliament, and other gentlemen, harangued them to the same effect, upon which they dispersed quietly. Five hundred pounds were offered by the Lord Lieutenant, at the request of Parliament, for the discovery of these rioters.

The King having returned a temporizing answer, the supplies were stopped by 123 out of 170 Members in the House carrying a resolution "that at this time it would be inexpedient to grant new taxes." On the following day a motion to grant the loan duties for only six months passed by a majority of 38 against the Government. In this debate the Prime Sergeant, Hussey Burgh, delivered a brilliant oration

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in favour of the rights of Ireland, thus sacrificing his prospects of Government promotion. "The usurped authority of a foreign Parliament has kept up," said Burgh, "the most wicked laws that a jealous, monopolizing, ungrateful spirit could devise, to restrain the bounty of Providence, and enslave a nation whose inhabitants are recorded to be a brave, loyal, and generous people; by the English code of laws, to answer the most sordid views, they have been treated with a savage cruelty; the words penalty, punishment, and Ireland, are synonymous; they are marked in blood on the margin of their statutes; and though time may have softened the calamities of the nation, the baneful and destructive influence of those laws have borne her down to a state of Egyptian bondage. The English have sown their laws like dragon's teeth, and they have sprung up in armed men."

The concluding passage, and the manner in which it was delivered, produced such a sensation that the House burst into applause, which was re-echoed for a considerable time by the occupants of the galleries. Several of the Government place-holders reprobated the clamour, and demanded that the galleries should be cleared, but the Attorney-General said that it would be severe were they to reprove that expression of applause which was an emanation of joy, inspiring a people possibly much distressed, and they could not blame them for the feelings of nature. The non-consumption and non-importation of English manufactures, universally agreed to by the people, combined with the stoppage of the supplies to the Crown, extorted a free trade, thus, "breaking in an hour the chain which had blocked up our harbours for ages." The declaration of the Minister, that the concession of free trade was revocable, having demonstrated that the independence of the Irish Legislature could alone guarantee the commercial freedom of the country, Grattan, supported by eighteen counties, by the Grand Jury addresses, and the resolutions of the Volunteers, moved, in the House of Commons, on the

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19th of April, 1780, the Declaration of Rights, for the recovery of the supreme legislative power of which the Parliament of Ireland had been so long deprived.

"If," said Grattan, "I had lived when the ninth of William took away the woollen manufacture, or when the sixth of George I. declared this country to be dependent, and subject to laws to be enacted by the Parliament of England, I should have made a covenant with my own conscience to seize the first moment of rescuing my country from the ignominy of such acts of power; or, if I had a son, I should have administered to him an oath that he would consider himself as a person separate and set apart for the discharge of so important a duty; upon the same principle am I now come to move a declaration of right, the first moment occurring, since my time, in which such a declaration could be made, with any chance of success, and without aggravation of oppression. Sir, it must appear to every person, that, notwithstanding the import of sugar and export of woollens, the people of this country are not satisfied—something remains; the greater work is behind; the public heart is not well at ease;—to promulgate our satisfaction; to stop the throats of millions with the votes of Parliament; to preach homilies to the Volunteers; to utter invectives against the people, under pretence of affectionate advice, is an attempt weak, suspicious, and inflammatory. You cannot dictate to those whose sense you are intrusted to represent; your ancestors, who sat within these walls, lost to Ireland trade and liberty; you, by the assistance of the people, have recovered trade, you still owe the kingdom liberty; she calls upon you to restore it. The ground of public discontent seems to be, 'We have gotten commerce, but not freedom:' the same power which took away the export of woollens and the export of glass may take them away again; the repeal is partial, and the ground of repeal is upon a principle of expediency.—It is very true you may feed your manufacturers, and landed gentlemen may get their rents; and you may ex-

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port woollens, and may load a vessel with baize, serges, and kerseys, and you may bring back again directly from the Plantations, sugar, indigo, speckle-wood, beetle-root and panellas —but liberty, the foundation of trade, the charters of the land, the independency of Parliament, the securing, crowning, and consummation of everything are yet to come. Without them the work is imperfect, the foundation is wanting, the capital is wanting, trade is not free, Ireland is a colony without the benefit of a charter, and you are a provincial synod without the privileges of a Parliament.

"I," continued Grattan, "read Lord North's proposition; I wish to be satisfied, but I am controlled by a paper, I will not call it a law,—it is the sixth of George I. [The statute referred to at page 71 was here read.] I will ask the gentlemen of the long robe is this the law? I ask them whether it is not practice? I appeal to the Judges of the land whether they are not in a course of declaring that the Parliament of Great Britain, naming Ireland, binds her? I appeal to the magistrates of justice whether they do not, from time to time, execute certain acts of the British Parliament? I appeal to the officers of the army whether they do not fine, confine, and execute their fellow-subjects by virtue of the Mutiny Act, an Act of the British Parliament? And I appeal to this House whether a country so circumstanced is free? Where is the freedom of trade? Where is the security of property? Where is the liberty of the people? I here, in this Declaratory Act, see my country proclaimed a slave! I see every man in this House enrolled a slave! I see the Judges of the realm, the oracles of the law, borne down by an unauthorized foreign power, by the authority of the British Parliament, against the law! I see the magistrates prostrate, and I see Parliament witness of these infringements, and silent (silent, or employed to preach moderation to the people, whose liberties it will not restore!). I therefore say, with the voices of three millions of people, that, notwithstanding the import of sugar, beetle-

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wood, and panellas, and the export of woollens and kerseys, nothing is safe, satisfactory, or honourable,—nothing, except a declaration of right. What! are you, with three millions of men at your back, with charters in one hand, and arms in the other, afraid to say you are a free people? Are you,—the greatest House of Commons that ever sat in Ireland, that want but this one Act to equal that English House of Commons that passed the Petition of Right,—are you afraid to tell that British Parliament you are a free people? Are the cities and the instructing counties, who have breathed a spirit that would have done honour to old Rome when Rome did honour to mankind,—are they to be free by connivance? Are the military associations, those bodies whose origin, progress, and deportment have transcended, equalled at least, anything in modern or ancient story,—is the vast line of northern army,—are they to be free by connivance? What man will settle among you? Where is the use of the Naturalization Bill? What man will settle among you? Who will leave a land of liberty and a settled government for a kingdom controlled by the Parliament of another country, whose liberty is a thing by stealth, whose trade is a thing by permission, whose Judges deny her charters, whose Parliament leaves everything at random; where the chance of freedom depends upon the hope that the Jury shall despise the Judge stating a British Act, or a rabble stop the magistrate executing it, rescue your abdicated privileges, and save the constitution by trampling on the Government, by anarchy and confusion."

After having pursued the subject through its various details, Grattan concluded as follows:—

"I might, as a constituent, come to your Bar and demand my liberty. I do call upon you, by the laws of the land and their violation, by the instruction of eighteen counties, by the arms, inspiration, and providence of the present moment, tell us the rule by which we shall go,—assert the law of Ireland,

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—declare the liberty of the land. I will not be answered by a public lie, in the shape of an amendment; neither, speaking for the subjects' freedom, am I to hear of faction. I wish for nothing but to breathe, in this our island, in common with my fellow-subjects, the air of liberty. I have no ambition, unless it be the ambition to break your chain and contemplate your glory. I never will be satisfied so long as the meanest cottager in Ireland has a link of the British chain clanking to his rags: he may be naked—he shall not be in iron; and I do see the time is at hand, the spirit is gone forth, the declaration is planted; and though great men should apostatize, yet the cause will live; and though the public speaker should die, yet the immortal fire shall outlast the organ which conveyed it, and the breath of liberty, like the word of the holy man, will not die with the prophet, but survive him."

This was considered by Grattan to have been the ablest of his speeches, and the House was said to have been astonished by its fire and eloquence, combined with the singular but effective style in which it was delivered. After a debate of fourteen hours, terminating at 6½ on the following morning, the motion was negatived, but the sense of the House was nearly unanimous against Ireland being bound by English Acts of Parliament.

The convention of armed Volunteers assembled at Dungannon on the 15th of February, 1782, having passed resolutions declaring the claim of the English Parliament to make laws for Ireland to be unconstitutional, illegal, and a grievance, Grattan, on the 14th of March, in the Irish House of Commons, announced that he would bring forward the question of Right, and carried the following resolution of summons: —"Ordered, that this House be called over on Tuesday, the 16th of April next, and that the Speaker do write circular letters to the members, ordering them to attend that day, as they tender the rights of the Irish Parliament."

The British Ministers requested an adjournment of the

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question of Independence, offering, in return, office, or anything in the power of the Crown, to Lord Charlemont and Grattan, who, although far from wealthy, refused their overtures, and declined to postpone measures which they considered public property.

"Early on the 16th of April, 1782," writes Barrington, "the great street before the House of Parliament was thronged by a multitude of people, of every class, and of every description, though many hours must elapse before the House would meet, or business be proceeded on. As it was a circumstance which seldom takes place on the eve of remarkable events, it becomes a proper subject of remark, that though more than many thousands of people, inflamed by the most ardent zeal, were assembled in a public street—without any guide, restraint, or control, save the example of the Volunteers—not the slightest appearance of tumult was observable; on the contrary, such perfect order prevailed that not even an angry word or offensive expression escaped their lips. Nothing could more completely prove the good disposition of the Dublin populace than this correctness of demeanour, at a time when they had been taught that the very existence of their trade and manufactures, and consequently the future subsistence of themselves and their families, was to be decided by the conduct of their representatives that very evening; and it was gratifying to see that those who were supposed, or even proved to have been their decided enemies, were permitted to pass through this immense assemblage, without receiving the slightest token of incivility, and with the same ease as those who were known to be their determined friends. The Parliament had been summoned to attend this momentous question by an unusual and special call of the House; and by 4 o'clock a full meeting took place. The body of the House of Commons was crowded with its Members; a great proportion of the Peerage attended as auditors, and the capacious gallery which surrounded the interior magnificent dome of the

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house contained above 400 ladies of the highest distinction, who partook of the same national fire which had enlightened their parents, their husbands, and their relatives, and by the sympathetic influence of their presence and zeal communicated an instinctive chivalrous impulse to eloquence and to patriotism. Those who have only seen the tumultuous rush of Imperial Parliaments can form no idea of the interesting appearance of the Irish House of Commons.—The cheerful magnificence of its splendid architecture—the number—the decorum and brilliancy of the anxious auditory—the vital question that night to be determined, and the solemn dignity which closed the proceedings of that awful moment—collectively produced impressions, even on disinterested strangers, which perhaps had never been so strongly or so justly excited by the appearance and proceedings of any house of legislature. Mr. Pery [the Speaker] took the Chair at 4 o'clock. The singular wording of the summonses had its complete effect, and procured the attendance of almost every Member resident within the kingdom. A calm but deep solicitude was apparent on almost every countenance, when Mr. Grattan entered, accompanied by Mr. Brownlow, and several others, the determined and important advocates for the Declaration of Irish Independence. Mr. Grattan's preceding exertions and anxiety had manifestly injured his health; his tottering frame seemed barely sufficient to sustain his labouring mind, replete with the unprecedented importance and responsibility of the measure he was about to bring forward. He was unacquainted with the reception it would obtain from the connexions of the Government; he was that day irretrievably to commit his country with Great Britain, and through him Ireland was either to assert her liberty, or start from the connexion. His own situation was tremendous—that of the Members attached to the Administration embarrassing—that of the people, anxious to palpitation. For a short time a profound silence ensued: —it was expected that Mr. Grattan would immediately rise—

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when the wisdom and discretion of the Government gave a turn to the proceedings, which in a moment eased the Parliament of its solicitude, Mr. Grattan of the weight that oppressed him, and the people of their anxiety. Mr. Hely Hutchinson (then Secretary of State in Ireland) rose. He said that his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant had ordered him to deliver a message from the King, importing that, 'His Majesty being concerned to find that discontents and jealousies were prevailing amongst his loyal subjects of Ireland, upon matters of great weight and importance, recommended to the House to take the same into their most serious consideration, in order to effect such a *final* adjustment as might give satisfaction to both kingdoms. And Mr. Hutchinson accompanied this message with a statement of his own views on the subject, and his determination to support a declaration of *Irish Rights* and Constitutional *Independence*.—Thus, on the 16th of April, 1782, did the King of Ireland, through his Irish Secretary of State, at length himself propose to redress those grievances through his Irish Parliament; an authority which, as King of England, his Minister had never before recognised or admitted. In a moment the whole scene was completely changed; those miserable prospects which had so long disgusted, and at length so completely agitated the Irish people, vanished from their view; the phenomenon of such a message had an instantaneous and astonishing effect, and pointed out such a line of conduct to every party and to every individual, as left it almost impossible for any but the most mischievous characters, to obstruct the happy unanimity which now became the gratifying result of this prudent and wise proceeding. Mr. Hutchinson, however, observed in his speech, that he was not officially authorized to say more than simply to deliver the message: he was therefore silent as to all details—and pledged the Government to none; the Parliament would act upon the message as to themselves might seem advisable. Another solemn pause now ensued. Mr. Grattan remained

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silent—when Mr. George Ponsonby rose, and, after eulogizing the King, the British Minister, and the Irish Government, simply proposed an humble address in reply.—It is an observation not unworthy of remark, that in describing the events of that important evening, the structure of the Irish House of Commons, at the period of these debates, was particularly adapted to convey to the people an impression of dignity and of splendour in their legislative assembly. The interior of the Commons' House was a rotunda of great architectural magnificence; an immense gallery, supported by Tuscan pillars, surrounded the inner base of a grand and lofty dome. In that gallery, on every important debate, nearly 700 auditors heard the sentiments and learned the characters of their Irish representatives; the gallery was never cleared on a division; the rising generation acquired a love of eloquence and of liberty; the principles of a just and proud ambition; the details of public business; and the rudiments of constitutional legislation. The front rows of this gallery were generally occupied by females of the highest rank and fashion, whose presence gave an animating and brilliant splendour to the entire scene; and, in a nation such as Ireland then was, from which the gallant principles of chivalry had not been altogether banished, contributed not a little to the preservation of that decorum so indispensable to the dignity and weight of deliberative assemblies. This entire gallery had been crowded at an early hour by personages of the first respectability of both sexes—it would be difficult to describe the interesting appearance of the whole assemblage at this awful moment. After the speech of Mr. Hutchinson, which, in fact, decided nothing, a low confidential whisper ran through the house, and every Member seemed to court the sentiments of his neighbour, without venturing to express his own; the anxious spectators, inquisitively leaning forward, awaited with palpitating expectation the development of some measure likely to decide the fate of their country, themselves, and their

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posterity; no middle course could be possibly adopted; immediate conciliation or tranquillity, or revolt and revolution, was the dilemma which floated on every thinking mind—a solemn pause ensued—at length Mr. Grattan, slowly rising from his seat, commenced the most luminous, brilliant, and effective oration ever delivered in the Irish Parliament."

"I am now," said he, "to address a free people: ages have passed away, and this is the first moment in which you could be distinguished by that appellation.—I found Ireland on her knees, I watched over her with an eternal solicitude; I have traced her progress from injuries to arms, and from arms to liberty. Spirit of Swift! spirit of Molyneux! your genius has prevailed! Ireland is now a nation! in that new character I hail her! and, bowing to her august presence, I say, 'Esto perpetua!' She is no longer a wretched colony, returning thanks to her Governor for his rapine, and to her King for his oppression; nor is she now a squabbling, fretful sectary, perplexing her little wits, and firing her furious statutes with bigotry, sophistry, disabilities, and death, to transmit to posterity insignificance and war.

"There are some who think, and a few who declare, that the [Volunteer] associations to which I refer are illegal: come, then, let us try the charge, and state the grievance. And, first I ask, what were the grievances?—an army imposed on us by another country; that army rendered perpetual; the Privy Council of both countries made a part of our Legislature; our Legislature deprived of its originating and propounding power; another country exercising over us supreme legislative authority; that country disposing of our property by its judgments, and prohibiting our trade by its statutes: these were not grievances, but spoliations, which left you nothing. When you contended against them, you contended for the whole of your condition; when the Minister asked, by what right?—we refer him to our Maker: we sought our privileges by the right which we have to defend our property

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against a robber, our life against a murderer, our country against an invader, whether coming with civil or military force—a foreign army or a foreign legislature.—Let other nations be deceived by the sophistry of courts.—Ireland has studied politics in the lair of oppression, and, taught by suffering, comprehends the rights of subjects and the duty of kings. Let other nations imagine that subjects were made for the monarch, but we conceive that kings, and Parliaments, like kings, are made for the subjects.—You can get a king anywhere, but England is the only country with whom you can participate a free constitution. This makes England your natural connexion, and her king your natural as well as your legal sovereign: this is a connexion—not as Lord Coke has idly said, not as Judge Blackstone has foolishly said, not as other Judges have ignorantly said—by conquest; but as Molyneux has said, and as I now say, by compact; and that compact is a free constitution. Suffer me now to state some of the things essential to that free constitution; they are as follows: the independency of the Irish Parliament; the exclusion of the British Parliament from any authority in this realm; the restoration of the Irish Judicature, and the exclusion of that of Great Britain."

"This speech, ranking in the very first class of effective eloquence, rising in its progress, applied equally to the sense, the pride, and the spirit of the nation; every succeeding sentence increased the interest which his exordium had excited—trampling upon the arrogant claims and unconstitutional usurpations of the British Government; he reasoned on the enlightened principle of a federative compact, and urged irresistibly the necessity, the justice, and the policy of immediately and unequivocally declaring the constitutional independence of the Irish nation, and the supremacy of the Irish Parliament, as the only effectual means of preserving the connexion between the two nations.

"Proceeding in the same glow of language and of reason-

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ing, and amidst an universal cry of approbation," Grattan concluded by moving the following amendment to Ponsonby's motion :—

"To assure his Majesty of our unshaken attachment to his Majesty's person and government, and of our lively sense of his paternal care in thus taking the lead to administer content to his Majesty's subjects of Ireland. That, thus encouraged by his royal interposition, we shall beg leave, with all duty and affection, to lay before his Majesty the causes of our discontents and jealousies. To assure his Majesty that his subjects of Ireland are a free people. That the Crown of Ireland is an Imperial Crown, inseparably annexed to the Crown of Great Britain, on which connexion the interests and happiness of both nations essentially depend; but that the kingdom of Ireland is a distinct kingdom, with a Parliament of her own, the sole Legislature thereof. That there is no body of men competent to make laws to bind this nation except the King, Lords, and Commons of Ireland, nor any other Parliament which hath any authority or power of any sort whatsoever in this country, save only the Parliament of Ireland. To assure his Majesty that we humbly conceive that in this right the very essence of our liberties exists; a right which we, on the part of all the people of Ireland, do claim as their birthright, and which we cannot yield but with our lives. To assure his Majesty that we have seen, with concern, certain claims advanced by the Parliament of Great Britain in an Act entitled 'An Act for the better securing the dependency of Ireland;' an Act containing matter entirely irreconcileable to the fundamental rights of this nation. That we conceive this Act, and the claims it advances, to be the great and principal cause of the discontents and jealousies of this kingdom. To assure his Majesty that his Majesty's Commons of Ireland do most sincerely wish that all Bills, which have become law in Ireland, should receive the approbation of his Majesty, under the seal of Great Britain; but that yet we do consider the practice of

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suppressing our Bills in the Council of Ireland, or altering the same anywhere, to be another just cause of discontent and jealousy. To assure his Majesty that an Act, entitled 'An Act for the better accommodation of his Majesty's Forces,' being unlimited in duration, and defective in other instances, but passed in that shape from the particular circumstances of the times, is another just cause of discontent and jealousy in this kingdom. That we have submitted these, the principal causes of the present discontent and jealousy of Ireland, and remain in humble expectation of redress. That we have the greatest reliance on his Majesty's wisdom, the most sanguine expectations from his virtuous choice of a Chief Governor, and great confidence in the wise, auspicious, and constitutional councils, which we see with satisfaction his Majesty has adopted. That we have, moreover, a high sense and veneration for the British character, and do therefore conceive that the proceedings of this country, founded as they were on right, and tempered by duty, must have excited the approbation and esteem, instead of wounding the pride, of the British nation. And we beg leave to assure his Majesty that we are the more confirmed in this hope, inasmuch as the people of this kingdom have never expressed a desire to share the freedom of England, without declaring a determination to share her fate likewise, standing and falling with the British nation."

This amendment was seconded by Mr. Brownlow, Member for the county of Armagh, one of the first of the country gentlemen of Ireland in point of wealth and reputation. On the part of the Government adherents in the House, George Ponsonby assented to the proposed measure; and after Hussey Burgh, John Fitzgibbon, and other Members had spoken in advocacy of it, all further debate ceased. "The Speaker put the question on Mr. Grattan's amendment; a unanimous 'Aye' burst from every part of the House—he repeated the question—the applauses were redoubled—a moment of tumultuous exultation

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followed—and, after centuries of oppression, Ireland at length declared herself an independent nation.—This important event quickly reached the impatient crowds of every rank of society, who, without-doors, awaited the decision of Parliament; a cry of joy and of exultation spread with electric rapidity through the entire city—its echo penetrated to the very interior of the House—everything gave way to an effusion of happiness and congratulation that had never before been exhibited in that misgoverned country."

The interior of the House of Commons on this occasion, with its assembled Members, formed the subject of a painting by Francis Wheatley, now in the possession of Grattan's son. In the Dining-hall of Trinity College is to be seen Kenny's full-length portrait of Grattan, attired in his Volunteer uniform, moving the Declaration of Rights.

The address of the Irish Parliament having been laid before the King, was by him submitted to the British Legislature, which with much expedition acceded to the repeal of the Act of 6 George I., thus restoring to Ireland the Court of Final Judicature. This decision was communicated in the following May to the Parliament of Ireland, which then passed Bills regulating Irish Acts of Parliament, the Habeas Corpus Act, the repeal of "Poynings' Law," and of the perpetual Mutiny Bill; securing also the Final Judicature, the freedom of election, the independence of the Judges, and permitting Catholics to acquire lands by purchase, and restoring to them the rights of person, property and religion. Referring to the difficulties which he experienced in reconciling the Members of the Irish Peerage to the restoration of their own privileges, Grattan observed:—"I carried the Lords upon my back; and a heavier load I never bore. I could never have got them to move, if it had not been for the bayonets of the Volunteers."

In this session, Beauchamp Bagenal, Member for Carlow, proposed that £100,000 should be granted as a national gift

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to Grattan, at whose friends' request the vote was limited to half that amount. The House of Commons having resolved itself into a Committee to take into consideration what sum of money it might be proper to grant for the purpose of purchasing an estate, and building a mansion, to be settled on Henry Grattan, voted, on May 31, 1782, £50,000, to be laid out in the purchase of lands in Ireland, to be settled on him and his heirs, in testimony of the gratitude of the nation for his eminent and unequalled services to this kingdom.

The "simple repeal" of the declaratory Statute of George I. satisfied Charlemont and Grattan; but Flood and his adherents objected to its inadequacy, maintaining, as indispensable for the security of the country, that the British Parliament should expressly and for ever renounce the possession of legislative authority over Ireland, and disclaim any future renewal of such assumption. These arguments, with the important constitutional questions arising from them, were debated with great ability; and finally, the British Parliament, by the Act of Renunciation, explicitly surrendered, on the part of England, all right or pretension to legislate for Ireland, internally or externally.

The House of Commons of Ireland, consisting of 300 Members, was, in 1783, constituted as follows:—

32 Counties returned, ...	Knights, . . .	64	
7 Cities, ...	Citizens, . . .	14	
The University of Dublin, .	Representatives,	2	
110 Boroughs, ...	Burgesses, . .	220	
	Total,		300
Of which number the People returned, . .	81		
The Patrons, ...	219		
			300

With the object of reforming this corrupt state of the House of Commons, an armed convention of Volunteers was formed in 1783, acting in concert with which, Flood, in the same year, moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the more equal Parliamen-

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tary representation of the people, exclusive of the Catholics. This, however, after a protracted and most violent debate, which lasted all through Saturday night and part of Sunday morning, was rejected by 159 to 77. In the succeeding year Flood brought forward another Bill for Parliamentary reform, which was lost by 85 against 159.

"How," asked Grattan, "came the Irish Parliament, with all its Borough Members, in 1779, to demand a free trade—in 1782, to demand a free constitution? Because," he replied, "it sat in Ireland; because they sat in their own country; and because, at that time, they had a country; because, however influenced as many of its Members were by places, however uninfluenced as many of its Members were by popular representation, yet were they influenced by Irish sympathy. They did not like to meet, every hour, faces that looked shame upon them; they did not like to stand in the sphere of their own infamy; thus they acted as the Irish absentee at the very same time did not act; they saved the country, because they lived in it, as the others abandoned the country, because they lived out of it."

John Philpot Curran obtained a seat in the Parliament of Ireland in 1783, as Member for the borough of Kilbeggan, through the influence of its proprietor, Lord Longueville. "I," said Curran, "was a person attached to a great and powerful party [the Opposition], whose leaders were men of importance in the State, totally devoted to those political pursuits from whence my mind was necessarily distracted by studies of a different description. They allotted me my station in debate, which, being generally in the rere, was seldom brought into action till towards the close of the engagement After having toiled through the Four Courts for the entire day, I brought to the House of Commons a person enfeebled and a mind exhausted. I was compelled to speak late in the night, and had to rise early for the Judges in the morning: the consequence was, my efforts were but crude; and, where

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others had the whole day for the correction of [the reports of] their speeches, I was left at the mercy of inability or inattention."

In November, 1783, on occasion of a debate on a petition respecting the importation of tobacco, the occupants of the gallery having loudly applauded the sentiments expressed by Prime Sergeant Kelly, the House was ordered to be cleared, and Fitzgibbon, the Attorney-General, after censuring the conduct of those in the gallery, moved a resolution—"That a gross and indecent outrage, by clapping of hands, having been committed this night by the strangers admitted to the gallery, resolved, that the Sergeant-at-Arms do, from time to time, take into his custody any stranger or strangers that he shall see or be informed of to be in the House, while any Committee of the whole House, or the Committee of Privileges, is sitting; and that this order should be strictly enforced." Flood, who strongly advocated the admission of constituents to hear the debates, declared that if gentlemen were not ashamed of their conduct, they had nothing to fear from it being known; and that it was unreasonable and unjust to exclude all from the galleries for the intemperate conduct of a few. The motion was, however, carried by 157 against 72.

To alleviate the distress resulting from the oppression of the trade of Ireland, a Bill was introduced into Parliament to establish restrictive duties to protect the Irish manufacturers against the long-standing British monopolists. The rejection of this Bill, on Friday, March 9, 1784, highly incensed the suffering populace. About five hundred distressed artisans assembled at the Parliament House on the following Monday, and having made their way into the gallery of the House, then sitting, they loudly taunted the Members who had voted against the Bill with having received bribes from England. The troops were immediately ordered out, and two of the chief rioters having been arrested, were carried to the Bar,

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and ordered to be committed to Newgate; after which the business of the House was resumed.

John Foster was in 1785 elected Speaker of the Commons, on the resignation of Edmund Sexten Pery, who had held that office with high reputation for above fourteen years.

The Peers in 1778 had decided on erecting additional apartments for their own convenience over the clerk's offices, the coffee-room, the adjacent chamber, and the robing-room; but in the ensuing year they resolved that in the then state of the country it was expedient to defer those buildings, which, in 1782, they agreed to proceed with, under the superintendence of Thomas Cooley. This design was, however, abandoned in the same year, the House resolving that, in consequence of the new plan adopted by Parliament for opening a communication between the northern and southern sides of the city, there would be an opportunity of building the required additional rooms in a commodious manner, by erecting an east front to the House, with a convenient entrance. Various architects, consulted by the Peers, reported that the contemplated erection would be attended with serious obstacles, the eastern portion of the Parliament House being environed with houses and buildings standing on ground, the sudden and great declivities of which opposed the observance of a due regard to architectural uniformity in preserving continuously the lines of cornices, blank windows, and rustic basement. James Gandon, however, having given his opinion that the additions could be carried out, provided the ground were obtained, proposed the erection of a portico on the east side, as an entrance to the House of Lords, connected with the south front by a circular ornamental wall; the portico to be of the Corinthian order, the lengthened shaft and capital of which would, with the aid of one or two steps of approach, nearly meet the obstacle presented by the declivity of the ground. An Ionic portico on this site should have been ascended by a consider-

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able flight of steps, or its grandeur would have been totally marred by the high pedestals required for the columns.

The Peers having in December, 1783, agreed to accept Gandon's plans, with some alterations from his original design, voted £7761 17*s.* 5*d.* for the purchase of the site; and the digging of the foundation was commenced in May, 1785. The portico thus erected in Westmoreland-street is composed of six Corinthian columns, 3 feet 6 inches in diameter, surmounted by a handsome pediment, originally approached by two steps, and with the circular ornamental wall, as in the plan, carrying round the cornice and rustic basement, but without columns, and substituting niches instead of windows. The apparent incongruity of erecting a Corinthian portico to an Ionic edifice excited numerous comments from those unacquainted with the difficulties presented by the site. "During the erection of this portico, a gentleman passing by, just at the moment when Mr. Gandon was visiting the works, accosted him, not knowing that he was the architect, and begged to know what the order of the columns was, perceiving that they differed from those in the front portico. Mr. Gandon's playful reply was: —'Sir, the order you are now inquiring about is a very substantial one, being an order of the House of Lords.'" The additional apartments erected at this period in the House of Lords included a committee-room 39 feet by 27; a library 33 feet square; a hall 57 feet by 20; an elegant circular vestibule; and an office for the Ulster King-at-Arms; the total expenditure being £20,137 7*s.* 5½*d.* The three figures representing Justice, Wisdom, and Liberty, on the pediment of this eastern portico, were executed by Edward Smith, the sculptor of the statue of Dr. Lucas in the Royal Exchange, already noticed.

"The House of Lords," wrote the Rev. John Wesley in 1787, "far exceeds that at Westminster: and the Lord Lieutenant's throne as far exceeds that miserable throne (so-called) of the King in the English House of Lords. The House of

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Commons is a noble room indeed,—it is an octagon, wainscotted round with Irish oak, which shames all mahogany, and galleried all round for the convenience of the ladies. The Speaker's chair is far more grand than the throne of the Lord Lieutenant. But," adds Wesley, "what surprised me above all, were the kitchens of the House, and the large apparatus for good eating. Tables were placed from one end of a large hall to the other, which, it seems, while the Parliament sits, are daily covered with meat, at four or five o'clock, for the accommodation of the Members."

Barrington, who sat in the latter Irish Parliaments, tells us that—"on the day whereon the routine business of the Budget was to be opened, for the purpose of voting supplies, the Speaker invited the whole of the Members to dinner in the House, in his own and the adjoining chambers. Several Peers were accustomed to mix in the company; and I believe an equally happy, joyous, and convivial assemblage of legislators never were seen together. All distinctions as to Government or Opposition parties were totally laid aside; harmony, wit, wine, and good humour reigning triumphant. The Speaker, Clerk, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a very few veteran financiers, remained in the House till the necessary routine was gone through, and then joined their happy comrades, the party seldom breaking up till midnight. On the ensuing day the same festivities were repeated; but on the third day, when the report was to be brought in, and the business discussed in detail, the scene totally changed: the convivialists were now metamorphosed into downright public declamatory enemies, and, ranged on opposite sides of the House, assailed each other without mercy. Every questionable item was debated—every proposition deliberately discussed—and more zealous or assiduous senators could nowhere be found than in the very members who, during two days, had appeared to commit the whole funds of the nation to the management of half-a-dozen arithmeticians. But all this was consonant to the national cha-

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racter of the individuals. Set them at table, and no men enjoyed themselves half so much; set them to business, no men ever worked with more earnestness and effect."

In the Parliament House was performed the ceremony of waking the Duke of Rutland, who died in November, 1787, during his Viceroyalty. At 3 A. M. the coffin containing the Duke's corpse was conveyed from the Lodge in the Park, attended by his domestics, and escorted by a squadron of horse, to the House of Lords. The entrance to the chamber was through a suite of rooms, lighted with wax, and hung with a superfine black cloth, decorated with escutcheons and banners of his Grace's armorial achievements, and the insignia of the Order of St. Patrick and the Order of the Garter. The floors were covered with black cloth; the state-room was similarly decorated, the coffin being laid under a grand canopy, ornamented with large plumes of black feathers, and hung with escutcheons. The embalmed body was deposited in a cedar coffin, lined with satin, enclosed in one of lead, over which was a coffin of mahogany, richly inlaid, and the whole was enclosed in the state coffin, covered with crimson velvet, and decorated with ornaments, chased and gilt. On the breast-plate, which was in the form of a heart, encircled with a border of oak leavess, also chased and gilt, was engraved the inscription. At the head of the coffin was a ducal coronet, supported by two of his Grace's aides-de-camp, and on each side stood six mutes, dressed in long black gowns and caps, supporting branches of wax tapers. The passage through the room was enclosed by railing; every decent person was admitted, a number of the Battle-axe Guards attending to preserve regularity; and strict decorum and silence were observed. On the 17th of November, at 11 A. M. the coffin, preceded by the choirs of the two Cathedrals chanting a dirge, was conveyed to the funeral chariot, at the great portico, and thence brought in grand procession to the water-side.

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At the close of 1789, considerable alterations were made in the gallery of the House of Commons, at the suggestion of Burton Conyngham, and under the direction of the Speaker. The space was curtailed, and the students of the University were not admitted until the Speaker had taken the chair. The gallery, after its alteration, was capable of containing 280 persons, who, sitting at perfect ease, could witness every transaction of the House. To the gallery behind the chair, admittance was only granted by permission of the Speaker. Towards the termination of the Irish Parliament, the Collegians were denied free admission to the gallery—a privilege erroneously supposed to have been of long standing—as we find the Attorney-General, Arthur Wolfe, stating, in 1790, that he remembered, when he was a student in the University, often to have walked in his gown, for hours, through the hall of the House, till he met some good-natured Member to put him into the gallery.

"My acquaintance with Thomas Russell commenced," says Wolfe Tone, "by an argument in the gallery of the House of Commons. We were struck with each other, notwithstanding the difference of our opinions, and we agreed to dine together the next day, in order to discuss the question. We liked each other better the second day than the first, and every day since increased and confirmed our mutual esteem."

The English House of Parliament was cleared of strangers for every division, but in the Irish House the divisions were public, and red and black lists were immediately published of the voters on every important occasion.

The Commons' House not being thought sufficiently convenient, and the Members being also desirous to improve the external appearance of the building, determined to erect considerable additions to the westward of the old structure. Gandon made designs for these additions, which, however, were finally executed under the superintendence of Robert Parke, from plans partly devised by Colonel Samuel Hayes,

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M. P., who claimed to be a kinsman of Burgh, the predecessor of Pearce, as Surveyor-General. These new erections, on portion of the site of "Turnstile-alley," commenced in August, 1787, and completed in October, 1794, comprised an extent of building nearly equal to that on the eastern side of the House. The western entrance, under a portico of four Ionic columns, was attached to the old portico by a circular wall, as on the opposite side, but with the addition of a circular colonnade, of the same order and magnitude as the columns of the portico, 12 feet distant from the wall. This colonnade, being of considerable extent, gave an appearance of extreme grandeur to the building, but deprived it of particular distinguishing beauties, which the plainer screen wall to the east gave to the porticoes. The inside of this addition comprised many conveniencies, including a suite of committee-rooms, for determining contested elections before the House; rooms for the Housekeeper, Sergeant-at-Arms, &c., and a large hall for chairmen to wait in with their chairs. The whole expenditure of these buildings amounted to £25,396.

The principal subjects occupying the attention of the Irish Parliament from 1785 to 1788 were the Tithe Question and the Commercial Propositions, in which they were overreached by the duplicity of Pitt.

During the insanity of George III. in 1789, the Irish Parliament carried, in opposition to Government, a motion conferring the Regency upon the Prince of Wales, unrestricted by the limitations stipulated by the British Legislature. The Marquis of Buckingham, then Viceroy, declined to transmit to England the address of the House of Commons, which consequently passed a vote of censure upon him, carried resolutions asserting the privilege of Parliament, and appointed a deputation, including the Duke of Leinster, Lord Charlemont, and Grattan, to present their address to the Prince of Wales in London. The recovery of the King

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obviated the difficulties which might have arisen from the Irish Parliament differing with that of England on the terms upon which the Prince should be appointed Regent. The most violent advocate in the Irish Parliament of Pitt's policy against the Opposition party was John Fitzgibbon, the Attorney-General, who declared in the House, that Government, following the example of Lord Townsend, would spend half a million to obtain a majority in Parliament, and that they would make every man the victim of his vote. This threat led to the signature of a "round robin," by which the Opposition Members engaged among themselves not to accept offices or pensions vacated by the dismissal of any of their party. Government, having found that the Opposition could not be seduced, summarily dismissed them and their friends from the offices which they held, and succeeded in securing a majority in Parliament by creating new appointments, augmenting the Pension List, and selling Peerages. Referring to the Parliamentary influence thus obtained, George Ponsonby stated, in one of the debates, that there were 110 placemen in the House; that of the gross revenue of the country, one-eighth was divided among Members of Parliament, and that they appeared determined not to let any law pass that was not agreeable to the English Minister or the English Merchant.

The national benefits anticipated from an unfettered Legislature were thus neutralized by the patronage and influence still centred in the British Ministers and their subalterns in Ireland, who by the sale of Peerages, filled the House of Lords with their nominees, and acquired funds to purchase seats in the House of Commons for their dependents, defeating every effort aimed against the corruption by which their Parliamentary predominance was maintained. The English Cabinet thus sat in the Parliament of Ireland, and was the Parliament, to the exclusion, not only of the Catholics, but of the country. "Is there an honest man," asked the advocates

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of Reform in 1791, "who will say that the House of Commons [of Ireland] have the smallest respect for the people, or believe themselves their legitimate representatives? The fact is, that the great majority of that House consider themselves as the representatives of their own money, or the hired servants of the English Government, whose Minister here is appointed for the sole purpose of dealing out corruption to them, at the expense of Irish Liberty, Irish Commerce, and Irish Improvement. This being the case, it naturally follows that such Minister is not only the representative of the English views against this country, but is also the sole representative of the people of Ireland. To elucidate which assertion it is only necessary to ask whether a single question in favour of this oppressed Nation can be carried without *his* consent;—and whether any measure, however inimical, may not, through his influence, be effected. We," continued the Reformers, "have no National Government—we are ruled by Englishmen, and the servants of Englishmen, whose object is the interest of another country; whose instrument is corruption; whose strength is the weakness of Ireland; and these men have the whole power and patronage of the country, as means to seduce and subdue the honesty and the spirit of her Representatives in the Legislature."

Arthur O'Connor averred that while he was a Member of the House of Commons, the frequent conversation among the members was—How much has such an one given for his seat? From whom did he purchase? Has not such an one sold his borough? Has not such a Lord bought? Has not such a Peer so many Members in this House? Was not such a Member with the Lord Lieutenant's Secretary to insist on some greater place or pension? Did not the Secretary refuse it? Has he not gone into the Opposition?

"It is to be observed," says a recent writer, "that in the Irish representation the people formed no part of the constitution; there was no such body as what the French called

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Tiers état, and what the British Constitution called the Commons. The Irish had a King, a Chamber of Nobles, and another Chamber, elected by the Nobles, and supported by the Government and the Crown; and the result of this combination amounted to the establishment of a Court Cabinet over Ireland, and the transfer of legislation to England. Of 300 Members of Parliament, 200 were chosen by 100 individuals; so that, of these, each individual had on an average *two* representatives. This oligarchy was as little the representative of property as of population; 200 of these Members were returned by persons whose property did not average above £4000 a year; this, too, in a country whose grants were above £3,000,000, and whose rental was calculated at £6,000,000. They received in stipend from the Crown an income bearing a great proportion to their own property; so that they were an oligarchy taxing for their own provision, and representing nothing but their dependency. In addition, the Minister had found out the art of buying their boroughs, as well as pensioning their persons. He even trafficked the seats of one House to purchase those of another; and by this double operation the people, without perceiving it, bought the Parliament for the Minister against themselves! In fact, the Irish Minister was nothing more than the agent of the Cabinet of England; and the result of the whole machinery appeared to be a complete transfer to Great Britain of legislative power, founded on the abuse of every principle, political or moral, on the subversion of the Parliamentary constitution of the country, and on the suppression of all native influence, popular or proprietary, and of public liberty, as well as virtue. Such a state amounted to a constitution which was not a representation either of property or of population; nor of property and population mixed; nor was it an aristocracy, nor an oligarchy, nor a despotism; but it was the despotic power of another country."

The corrupt state of the representation could not, however, impede the progress of Ireland when even par-

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tially freed from commercial restrictions. Lord Chancellor Clare, speaking of the interval of Irish independence, asserted that—"there was not a nation on the habitable globe which had advanced in cultivation and commerce, in agriculture and manufactures, with the same rapidity in the same period."

The determined obstinacy with which "old natural jobbers of the country" and the Irish subalterns of the British Cabinet resisted various measures proposed for Parliamentary reform, and for the complete emancipation of the Catholics, led to the formation of the United Irishmen. This Association soon found that it would be as easy to effect a revolution as to wrest any salutary measures of reform or religious equality from the English and borough interest in the Parliament of Ireland; and they consequently looked for foreign aid to enable them to carry out their views.

A Bill to relieve the Catholics from the portion of the penal enactments by which they were oppressed was introduced in the House of Commons on the 4th of February, 1792, in advocating which, on its second reading on the 15th of the same month, Curran observed:—"A disunited people cannot long subsist. With infinite regret must any man look forward to the alienation of three millions of our people, and to a degree of subserviency and corruption in a fourth, which I am sorry to think it is so very easy to conceive; because of such an event the inevitable consequence would be an union with Great Britain. And if any one desires to know what that would be, I will tell him. It would be the emigration of every man of consequence from Ireland; it would be the participation of British taxes, without British trade; it would be the extinction of the Irish name as a people. We should become a wretched colony, perhaps leased out to a company of Jews, as was formerly in contemplation, and governed by a few tax-gatherers and excisemen, unless, possibly, you may add fifteen or twenty couple of Irish Members, who might be found

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every session sleeping in their collars under the manger of the British Minister."

The Act of 1792 opened to the Irish Catholics the Bar, the professions, the Grand Juries, the Corporations, permitting them also to intermarry with Protestants, and to establish public schools. A petition from the Catholics of Dublin for admission to the elective franchise was, on February 20, 1792, summarily rejected by 208 against a minority of 25, including Grattan, who, addressing the House of Commons on this occasion, observed:—

"The part of the subject which I shall now press upon you is the final and eternal doom to which some gentlemen propose to condemn the Catholic. Some have said they must never get the elective franchise. What! never be free? Three millions of your people condemned by their fellow-subjects to an everlasting slavery in all changes of time, decay of prejudice, increase of knowledge, the fall of Papal power, and the establishment of philosophic and moral ascendancy in its place. Never be free! Do you mean to tell the Roman Catholic, it is in vain you take the oaths and declarations of allegiance; it would be in vain even to renounce the spiritual power of the Pope, and become like any other Dissenter? It will make no difference as to your emancipation. Go to France; go to America; carry your property, industry, manufactures, and family to a land of liberty. This is a sentence which requires the power of a God and the malignity of a demon; you are not competent to pronounce it; believe me, you may as well plant your foot on the earth, and hope by that resistance to stop the diurnal revolution which advances you to that morning sun which is to shine alike on the Protestant and the Catholic, as you can hope to arrest the progress of that other light, reason, and justice, which approach to liberate the Catholic and liberalize the Protestant. Even now, the question is on its way, and making its destined and irresistible progress, which you, with all your authority, will have no

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power to resist; no more than any other great truth, or any great ordinance of nature, or any law of motion which mankind is free to contemplate, but cannot resist. There is a justice linked to their cause, and a truth that sets off their application."

At about 5½ P. M. on the 27th of February, 1792, while the Commons were sitting in Committee respecting regulations for encouraging brewing and preventing the excessive use of spirituous liquors, a report was brought in that the roof was on fire, and the House was consequently at once adjourned by the Speaker. The whole of the western part of the roof was in flames, and fell in before 7 o'clock; every possible assistance was afforded by the populace; all the engines of the city attended, and an infantry regiment, with a detachment of cavalry, was despatched from the barracks to College-green. At about 1 o'clock in the morning the fire was got under so far as to remove apprehensions of its communicating with other parts of the building; the House of Commons was, however, totally consumed, and in it was burned James Barry's painting of the Baptism of the King of Cashel, noticed in our account of the Royal Dublin Society.

The fire in the Parliament House, which was by some ascribed to incendiarism, appears to have arisen from the following circumstances:—"A man of the name of Nesbit, a smoke-doctor, had been introduced to the Speaker, and recommended to his notice as a prodigy, in producing the greatest heat with the least possible portion of fuel. He was, therefore, employed to warm the House of Commons: and was suffered to cut into the walls, in order to lead flues into copper tubes, which he proposed to place on the angles of the dome. These tubes, from their nature, were very liable to be choked, and were often observed to be on fire, and large flakes of burning soot to fly out from them, to the great alarm of the neighbours, who gave repeated information of the fact, but to which no attention was given. The windows of the dome were also left

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very frequently carelessly open: the burning soot was driven in by the wind, and, resting on the framing, the wood-work took fire."

The Commons' House was rebuilt in a circular form, covered with a roof in the shape of a waggon-head, surmounting a high brick wall with chimneys. "This very curious deviation from the original design was caused by the interference of a Member of the House, to whose dictation Mr. Waldré, the architect, felt himself constrained to submit. Had he refused his assent, it might have been at the risk of his employment, being under the direction of the Board of Works. Had the dome been re-erected, and raised to the proper elevation, it would have been the pyramidic completion of the whole building." The name which the edifice acquired from its original dome was, however, not forgotten, and we find William Todd Jones writing to Theobald Wolfe Tone, in 1793: "I will certainly walk into some of your [Dublin] parlours about November, as I have a curiosity to hear what the Geese are saying in the Pie about that time."

In January, 1793, W. Ponsonby and Mr. Conolly proposed to submit to the House a measure for Reform, in which they were seconded by Grattan, who stated that of the 300 representatives elected to serve in Parliament, the counties and counties of cities and towns, together with the University, returned 84 Members, and that the remaining 216 were returned by boroughs and manors.

The price of an Irish Borough was at this period from £14,000 to £16,000, exclusive of election expenses. The Reformers maintained that such heavy expenditure, necessitating men to renounce the service of their country, or to sacrifice the interests of their families, should eventually exclude from Parliament all unstipendiary talent acting for the people, and supply its place by mercenaries opposed to them.

On the other side it was argued that Ireland should be satisfied with the state of her representation, which various

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Members maintained to be much less under corrupt borough influence than the Parliament of England. After several postponements, the proposed measure of Reform was rejected, and amongst its opponents in the House was Arthur Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington.

The success of the arms of the French Republic caused the English Ministers, as a measure of policy, to bring forward in February, 1793, and carry, in opposition to the feelings of the Protestant Ascendancy in the Irish Parliament, a Bill for thef urther emancipation of the Catholics, including their admission to the elective franchise.

All prospects of fundamental reform or final emancipation of the Catholics were dissipated by the rejection of a measure brought forward by W. B. Ponsonby in May, 1797. The Opposition, finding it in vain to contend further with the absolute power secured by the corrupt influence wielded by the Government advocates of coercion, decided on seceding from Parliament, and, in concluding his speech in this debate, Grattan observed:—"We have offered you our measure [Reform and conciliation]—you will reject it. We deprecate yours [coercion]. You will persevere. Having no hopes left to persuade or to dissuade, and having discharged our duty, we shall trouble you no more, and after this day shall not attend the House of Commons."

The people now regarded the Parliament, not as their representatives, but as a body of self-constituted placemen and pensioners corrupted by the English Minister, and with no other object in view than the advancement of their own individual interests. The sentiments of the ultra-Republican party in Ireland towards the House of Peers and Commons were expressed in the following stanzas of a song of this period:

"These nicknames, Marquis, Lord, and Earl,
That set the crowd a-gazing,
We prize as hogs esteem a pearl,
Their patents set a-blazing;

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No more they'll vote away our wealth
To please a King or Queen, sirs,
But gladly pack away by stealth,
Or taste the guillotine, sirs.

"Our Commons, too, who say, forsooth,
They represent the Nation,
Shall scamper East, West, North, and South,
Or feel our indignation;
The Speaker's mace to current coin
We presently will alter,
For ribbons, lately thought so fine,
We'll fit each with a halter.

"Those lawyers, who with face of brass,
And wigs replete with learning,
Whose far-fetched quibbling quirks surpass
Republicans' discerning;
For them, to ancient forms be staunch,
'Twill suit such worthy fellows,
In justice spare one legal branch,
I mean—reserve the gallows."

The abandonment of the expected beneficial political measures, the establishment of a military, coercive Government, free quarters, house-burnings, tortures, military executions in the counties of Kildare, Carlow, and Wicklow, soon produced the insurrection of a maddened people in 1798.

On the 18th of May, 1798, Robert, Earl of Kingston, was put on his trial by his Peers in the Parliament House, for having, in his bed-chamber, shot Colonel Fitzgerald. Of this trial, which was held in the Commons' House, the Peers' House not being sufficiently large, the following account has been left by Sir Jonah Barrington, who was present at the ceremonial:—

"Whoever had seen the interior of the Irish House of Commons must have admired it as one of the most chaste and classic models of architecture. A perfect rotunda, with

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Ionic pilasters, enclosed a corridor which ran round the interior. The cupola, of immense height, bestowed a magnificence which could rarely be surpassed; whilst a gallery, supported by columns divided into compartments, and accommodating 700 spectators, commanded an uninterrupted view of the chamber. This gallery, on every important debate, was filled, not by reporters, but by the superior orders of society —the first rows being generally occupied by ladies of fashion and rank, who diffused a brilliance over, and gallant decorum in that assembly which the British House certainly does not appear very sedulously to cultivate. This fine chamber was now fitted up in such a way as to give it the most solemn aspect. One compartment of seats in the House was covered with scarlet cloth, and appropriated to the Peeresses and their daughters, who ranged themselves according to the table of precedence. The Commons, their families and friends, lined the galleries: the whole house was superbly carpeted, and the Speaker's chair newly adorned for the Lord Chancellor. On the whole, it was by far the most impressive and majestic spectacle ever exhibited within those walls. At length the Peers entered, according to their rank, in full dress, and richly robed. Each man took his seat in profound silence: and even the ladies were likewise still. The Chancellor, bearing a white wand, having taken his chair, the most interesting moment of all was at hand, and its approach really made me shudder. Sir Chichester Fortescue, King-at-Arms, in his party-coloured robe, entered first, carrying the armorial bearings of the accused nobleman emblazoned on his shield: he placed himself on the left of the Bar. Next entered Lord Kingston himself, in deep mourning, moving with a slow and melancholy step. His eyes were fixed on the ground; and, walking up to the Bar, he was placed next to the King-at-Arms, who then held his armorial shield on a level with his shoulder. The supposed executioner then approached, bearing a large hatchet, with an im-

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mense broad blade. It was painted black, except within about two inches of the edge, which was of bright polished steel. Placing himself at the Bar on the right of the prisoner, he raised the hatchet about as high as his Lordship's neck, but with the shining edge averted; and thus he remained during the whole of the trial. The forms, I understood, prescribed that the shining edge should be averted until the pronouncing of judgment, when, if it were unfavourable, the blade was instantly to be turned by the executioner towards the prisoner, indicating at once his sentence and his fate. The usual legal ceremonies were now entered on:—the charge was read—the prisoner pleaded not guilty—and the trial proceeded. A proclamation was made (first generally, then name by name) for the witnesses for the prosecution to come forward. It is not easy to describe the anxiety and suspense excited as each name was called over. The eyes of everybody were directed to the Bar where the witnesses must enter, and every little movement of the persons who thronged it was held to be intended to make room for some accuser. None, however, appeared; thrice they were called, but in vain: and it was then announced that 'no witnesses appearing to substantiate the charge of murder, against Robert, Earl of Kingston, the trial should terminate in the accustomed manner.' The Chancellor proceeded to put the question; and every Peer, according to his rank, arose, and deliberately walking by the chair in which the Chancellor was seated, placed his hand, as he passed, solemnly on his heart, and repeated, 'Not Guilty, upon my honour!' (The Bishops were, very properly, precluded from voting in these criminal cases.) After all had passed, which ceremony occupied an hour, the Chancellor rose, and declared the opinion of the Peers of Ireland,—'That Robert, Earl of Kingston, was not guilty of the charge against him.' His Lordship then broke his wand, descended from his chair, and thus ended the trial—most interesting because it had at once a

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strong political and constitutional bearing, and affected a nobleman universally beloved."

The Parliament continued to sit and legislate during the civil war of 1798, in August and September of which year, Arthur O'Connor, Thomas Addis Emmet, and Dr. William James Mac Neven, the heads of the United Irish Society, were examined before the Secret Committee of both Houses.

The question of a Union with Great Britain was first debatedin the Parliament of Ireland in consequence of a reference to the measure in the King's Speech on the opening of the session, on the 22nd of January, 1799. At this juncture the people were distracted by domestic dissensions and panic-stricken at the results of the recent civil war; the Habeas Corpus Act was suspended; and courts martial were sitting in various parts of the kingdom, which was covered by troops exceeding in number 137,000 men. In the debate thirty Members spoke for, and forty-five against, the Union: among the latter was William Conyngham Plunket, who declared that during the past six weeks a system of black corruption had been carried on within the walls of the Castle, which would disgrace the annals of the worst period of the history of either country. He saw two right honourable gentlemen [Sir John Parnell, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Prime Sergeant, James Fitzgerald] sitting within those walls, who had long and faithfully served the Crown, and who had been dismissed because they dared to express a sentiment in favour of the freedom of their country. He saw another honourable gentleman who had been forced to resign his place as Commissioner of the Revenue, because he refused to co-operate in that dirty job of a dirty administration: did they dare to deny this? "I say," he continued, "that at this moment the threat of dismissal from office is suspended over the heads of the Members who now sit around me, in order to influence their votes on the question of this night, involving everything that can be sacred or dear to man: do you desire to take down my words? Utter the desire, and I will

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prove the truth of them at your Bar. Sir, I would warn you against the consequences of carrying this measure by such means as this, but that I see the necessary defeat of it in the honest and universal indignation which the adoption of such means excites. In the most express manner, I," added Plunket, "deny the competency of Parliament to do this act [of Union]; I warn you, do not lay your hands on the Constitution. I tell you, that if, circumstanced as you are, you pass this Act, it will be a mere nullity, and no man in Ireland will be bound to obey it. You have not been elected for this purpose. You are appointed to make laws, and not legislatures. You are appointed to exercise the functions of legislators, and not to transfer them. Yourselves you may extinguish, but Parliament you cannot extinguish. It is enthroned in the hearts of the people—it is enshrined in the sanctuary of the constitution—it is as immortal as the island which protects it. As well might the frantic suicide hope that the act which destroys his miserable body should extinguish his eternal soul."

The sitting of the House continued without interruption from about 4 P. M. of Jan. 22nd to 1 P. M. on the following day, when, including Tellers and the Speaker, 217 Members divided, and the Minister obtained a majority of one.[a] The second debate commenced at 4½ P. M. of the 24th. "The people," says Barrington, "collected in vast multitudes around the House; a strong sensation was everywhere perceptible; immense numbers of ladies of distinction crowded, at an early hour, into the galleries, and by their presence and their gestures animated that patriotic spirit, upon the prompt energy of which alone depended the fate of Ireland.—After the most stormy debate remembered in the Irish Parliament, the question was loudly called for by the Opposition, who were now tolerably secure of a majority: never did so much solicitude appear in any

[a] See Appendix to vol. iv., with reference to Sir Jonah Barrington's statement relative to Mr. Frederick Trench's vote on this division.

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public assembly;—at length above sixty Members had spoken, the subject was exhausted, and all parties seemed impatient. The House divided, and the Opposition withdrew to the Court of Requests. It is not easy to conceive, still less to describe, the anxiety of that moment: a considerable delay took place. Mr. Ponsonby and Sir Laurence Parsons were at length named Tellers for the amendment; Mr. Smith and Lord Tyrone for the address. 111 Members had declared against the Union, and when the doors were opened, 105 was found to be the total number of the Minister's adherents. Mr. Egan, Chairman of Dublin County, a coarse, large, bluff, red-faced Irishman, was the last [of the Opposition] who entered. His exultation knew no bounds; as No. 110 was announced, he stopped a moment at the Bar, flourished a great stick which he had in his hand over his head, and, with the voice of a Stentor, cried out, 'And I'm a hundred-and-eleven!' He then sat quietly down, and burst out into an immoderate and almost convulsive fit of laughter; it was all heart. Never was there a finer picture of genuine patriotism. He was very far from being rich, and had an offer to be made a Baron of the Exchequer, with £3500 a year, if he would support the Union; but refused it with indignation.

"The gratification of the Anti-Unionists was unbounded; and as they walked deliberately in, one by one, to be counted, the eager spectators, ladies as well as gentlemen, leaning over the galleries, ignorant of the result, were panting with expectation. Lady Castlereagh, then one of the finest women of the Court, appeared in the Serjeant's box, palpitating for her husband's fate. The desponding appearance and fallen crests of the Ministerial benches, and the exulting air of the Opposition Members as they entered, were intelligible. The murmurs of suppressed anxiety would have excited an interest even in the most unconnected stranger, who had known the objects and importance of the contest. How much more, therefore, must every Irish breast which panted in the gal-

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leries have experienced that thrilling enthusiasm which accompanies the achievement of patriotic actions, when the Ministers' defeat was announced from the chair! A due sense of respect and decorum restrained the galleries within proper bounds; but a loud cry of satisfaction from the female audience could not be prevented; and no sooner was the event made known out of doors, than the crowds that had waited during the entire night, with increasing impatience, for the vote which was to decide upon the independence of their country, sent forth loud and reiterated shouts of exultation, which, resounding through the corridors and penetrating to the body of the House, added to the triumph of the conquerors, and to the misery of the adherents of the conquered Minister."—"Upon the rising of the House, the populace became tumultuous, and a violent disposition against those who had supported the Union was manifest, not only amongst the common people, but amongst those of a much higher class, who had been mingling with them. On the Speaker's coming out of the House, the horses were taken from his carriage, and he was drawn in triumph through the streets by the people, who conceived the whimsical idea of tackling the Lord Chancellor [Clare] to the coach, and (as a captive general in a Roman triumph) forcing him to tug at the chariot of his conqueror. The populace closely pursued his Lordship for that extraordinary purpose; he escaped with difficulty, and fled, with a pistol in his hand, to a receding doorway in Clarendon-street. But the people, who pursued him in sport, set up a loud laugh at him, as he stood terrified against the door; they offered him no personal violence, and returned in high glee to their more innocent amusement of drawing the Speaker."

The names of those who opposed the measure on this occasion were printed in red, and circulated through the country, with the following title:—

"The List of our glorious and virtuous defenders, that

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every man may engrave their names and their services on his heart, and hand them down to his children's children."

Twenty-seven counties petitioned against the Union. The petition of the county of Down was signed by upwards of 17,000 respectable, independent men; and all the others in a similar proportion. Dublin petitioned under the great seal of the city, and each of the corporations in it followed the example. Drogheda petitioned against the Union, and almost every town in the kingdom in like manner testified its disapprobation. Those in favour of the measure, possessing great influence in the country, obtained a few counter-petitions; yet, though the petition from the county of Down was signed by 17,000, the counter-petition was signed only by 415. 707,000 persons signed petitions against the measure; the total number of those who declared themselves in favour of it did not exceed 3000, and many of these only prayed that it might be discussed. "In fact," observed Mr. Grey, in the English Parliament, "the Nation is nearly unanimous, and this great majority is composed, not of fanatics, bigots, or Jacobins, but of the most respectable of every class of the community."—"A loud and universal outcry," said Peter Burrowes, "issues from every quarter of Ireland against this detested measure; the city of Dublin, the University, the counties—the property—the populacy, and talents of the Nation—all ranks and all religions are united in one grand and irresistible confederacy against it. The public sentiment can no longer be falsified—it forces itself upon the senses of every man who can see or hear. No man can stir out of the pale of the Castle—no man can travel through any quarter of Ireland, without reading it, in the anxious conflict of passions and feelings, depicted in every countenance he meets. These are solemn moral manifestations of the active sentiment of a Nation; these are awful warnings, which the benignity of Providence interposes between the rash projects of Ministers and the irretrievable mischief. May God avert the storm, and save the Nation."

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Among the opponents of the Union were many who at great personal sacrifices maintained their incorruptibility. James Fitz Gerald, the Prime Sergeant, and Sir John Parnell, Chancellor of the Exchequer, were among those first dismissed from office for opposing the measure. Francis Hardy, oppressed by actual want, and in direct opposition to the advice of his friends, refused the most tempting proposals from the Minister. Charles Kendal Bushe, in necessitous circumstances, burthened with a numerous family, and labouring to pay off heavy debts, declined all overtures from the Government. After the termination of an interview with the representative of the Minister, "I," said Bushe, "threw myself in my chair, and for a moment almost doubted whether it was right in me to keep in such a state so many human beings, when I thought on the splendid offers I had refused,—offers that astonished, almost bewildered me."

Frederick Falkiner, Member for Dublin County, was one of the most remarkable instances of inflexible public integrity in Ireland. "He would have been a valuable acquisition to the Government, but nothing could corrupt him. Week after week he was ineffectually tempted, through his friends, by a Peerage, or aught he might desire; he replied, 'I am poor, 'tis true; but no human power, no reward, no torture, no elevation, shall ever tempt me to betray my country—never mention to me again so infamous a proposal.'"

The Minister experienced considerable difficulties in coming to terms with the needy English and Scotch officials, who, without character or property had been placed in the House to vote for the Union.

"Such persons were determined to strike a hard bargain, and one of them (Mr. M'Donald) being urged by the Minister to support the measure, very coolly laid his hat across the Bar of the House, and declared that he would not vote for the Union, or take away his hat, till five thousand guineas were secured to him. His terms were complied with, and an undertaking to that effect was given."

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After every device had been exhausted by the Minister in packing the House of Commons with officials and other Members corrupted by large sums remitted from London for the special purpose of bribery, the Parliament was opened on the 15th of January, 1800, when Sir Laurence Parsons, afterwards Earl of Rosse, moved an amendment to the Address to the Throne, expressive of the determination to support the free Constitution of Ireland, as established in 1782. This amendment was supported by James Fitzgerald, Parnell, Bushe, Hardy, A. Moore, Barrington, and Egan. They contended that the settlement of 1782 was final; that the Parliament, instead of tending to a separation, cemented the connexion between the two countries; that in 1782, when more than 80,000 Volunteers were in arms, and when England's sun seemed to have set, Ireland did not think of separation; that through Parliament the country had obtained the Octennial Bill, the Mutiny Bill, the repeal of Poynings' Law, the independence of the Judges, the restoration of the Appellant Jurisdiction, a Free Trade, and a Free Constitution. They charged the Government with resorting to infamous artifices in procuring forged signatures to petitions, and in packing the Parliament with their dependents, to enable them to carry the measure while the people were under martial law, the Habeas Corpus Act suspended, and the country covered with an army greater than ever known before. They also insisted on the incompetency of the Legislature to abolish itself, and dwelt on the necessity of meeting a packed Parliament before the packing was completed.

"I," said Bushe, "strip this formidable measure of all its pretences and its aggravations; I look at it nakedly and abstractedly, and I see nothing in it but one question—Will you give up your country?—For centuries has the British nation and Parliament kept you down, shackled your commerce, paralyzed your exertions, despised your character, and ridiculed your pretensions to any privileges, commercial or con-

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stitutional. She never conceded a point to you which she could avoid, or granted a favour which was not reluctantly distilled. They have been all wrung from her, like drops of her heart's blood, and you are not in possession of a single blessing, except those which you derive from God, that has not been either purchased or extorted by the virtue of your own Parliament from the illiberality of England.—Is nothing understood of an House of Commons but that it is an engine for raising money out of the pocket of the subject, and throwing it into the coffers of the Crown? Take up any volume of your statutes upon that table; you will find the municipal Acts of Parliament in the proportion of more than forty to one to the Imperial. What has, within the memory of many men alive, changed the face of your land? What has covered a country of pasture with tillage? What has intersected an impassable country with roads? What has nearly connected by inland navigation the eastern channel with the western ocean? A resident Parliament. This is not theory—look at your Statutes and your Journals, and there is not one of those improvements which you cannot trace to some document of your own public spirit, now upon that table, and to no other source or cause under heaven. Can this be supplied in Westminster—could a Committee of this House make a road in Yorkshire? No," concluded Bushe, "nothing can supply a resident Parliament watching over national improvement, seizing opportunities, encouraging manufacture, commerce, science, education, and agriculture; applying instant remedy to instant mischief, mixing with the constituent body, catching the sentiment of the public mind, reflecting public opinion, acting upon its impulse, and regulating its excess."

The Government party laboured to prove that the recent disturbances showed that a separation from England was possible, to avert which, they advocated the Union, contending that in point of trade and revenue Ireland should be a gainer; that English capitalists would settle in the country, and that

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the taxes of the nation would be diminished. Grattan, who had withdrawn from Ireland before the commencement of the civil war, was entreated by his friends to re-enter Parliament to aid them in opposing the Union. Enfeebled in constitution, and mentally depressed at the results of the conduct of the Ministers, he resisted these applications; but at length yielded to the representations of his wife. "I urged him," said Mrs. Grattan, "most earnestly to take the seat; that he should not refuse; that it was his duty to go into Parliament; that he had got a great deal from the people; that they had given him a large sum of money in '82, for standing by them in time of need; and that it was his duty to do so now; and that he ought to spend his money, and shed his blood, in their defence."

Mr. Henry Tighe having arranged that Grattan should be returned for the borough of Wicklow, he was brought from Tinnehinch to Baggot-street, Dublin, to remain undisturbed till the Parliament assembled on the 15th of January.

"The Sheriff being friendly, he allowed the election to be held after twelve o'clock on the night of the 15th. Mr. Tighe got the officer to sign the return, and set off immediately, on horseback, with it. He arrived in Dublin about 5 in the morning, when we heard a loud knocking at the door. Mr. Grattan had been very ill, and was then in bed, and, turning round, he exclaimed:—'Oh, here they come; why will they not let me die in peace?' The question of Union had become dreadful to him; he could not bear the idea, or listen to the subject, or speak on it with any degree of patience; he grew quite wild, and it almost drove him frantic. I told him," continues Mrs. Grattan, "that he must get up immediately, and go down to the House: so we got him out of bed, and dressed him; I helped him down-stairs; then he went into the parlour, and loaded his pistols, and I saw him put them in his pocket, for he apprehended he might be attacked by the Union party, and assassinated. We wrapped a blanket round him, and put

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him in a sedan-chair, and when he left the door, I stood there, uncertain whether I should ever see him again. Afterwards, Mr. M'Can came to me, and said that I need not be alarmed, as Mr. Grattan's friends had determined to come forward in case he was attacked, and, if necessary, take his place in the event of any personal quarrel. When I heard that, I thanked him for his kindness, but told him, my husband cannot die better than in defence of his country."

The debate in the House of Commons lasted through the entire night. John Egan had commenced to speak in opposition to the Union at between 7 and 8 in the morning, when W. B. Ponsonby, with Arthur Moore, withdrew, and immediately returned, supporting Grattan, who was so debilitated as to be scarcely able to walk.

"The House and the galleries were seized with breathless emotion; and a thrilling sensation, a low murmur, pervaded the whole assembly, when they beheld a thin, weak, and emaciated figure, worn down by sickness of mind and body, scarcely able to sustain himself; the man who had been the founder of Ireland's independence in 1782 was now coming forward, feeble, helpless, and apparently almost in his last moments, to defend or to fall with his country. His friends crowded round him, anxious to assist him,—Bowes Daly, in particular; seeing that Mr. Grattan had on his hat, he told him it was contrary to the rules of the house. Mr. Grattan calmly replied, 'Do not mind me, I know what to do.' He was dressed in the Volunteer uniform, blue, with cuffs and collar. He had placed his cocked hat square to the front, and kept it on till he advanced half way up the floor; he then stopped and looked round the House with a steady and fearless eye, as if he wished to let them know that, though exhausted, he was yet prepared to give battle, and to bid them defiance; as an old soldier, he was resolved to show front, and let his opponents see that he was not to be trifled with. He knew that he would be pressed, and

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very soon attacked; and he thought it best to come forward at the outset. When he approached near the table, he then took off his hat; and the oaths having been administered (for by the rules of the Irish Parliament they could be taken at any time), he took his seat on the second bench, beside Mr. Plunket."

Egan having resumed and concluded his speech, Grattan, "almost breathless, as if by instinct, attempted to rise, but was unable to stand—he paused, and with difficulty requested permission of the House to deliver his sentiments without moving from his seat. This was acceded to by acclamation, and he who had left his bed of sickness to record, as he thought, his last words in the Parliament of his country, kindled gradually till his language glowed with an energy and feeling which he had seldom surpassed." He maintained that the adjustment with England in 1782 was agreed to as establishing finally the free and independent existence of the Irish Parliament, and to preserve for ever the unity of the Empire; that Members sitting in England, withdrawn from the opinion and sympathy of their constituents, would probably sacrifice the interest of the people; that the proposed Parliamentary constitution was open to numerous serious objections; that the Union would entail an increased absentee draught; and that the promises of reduced taxation and an influx of English capitalists were delusive.

"Imagination," said Grattan, "is the region in which the Minister delights to disport; where he is to take away your Parliament, where he is to take away your final judicature, where he is to take away your money, where he is to increase your taxes, where he is to get an Irish tribute—there he is a plain, direct, matter-of-fact man; but where he is to pay you for all this, there he is poetic and prophetic; no longer a financier, but an inspired accountant. Fancy gives him her wand, Amalthæa takes him by the hand; Ceres is in her train.—I do not mean to approve of all the Parliaments

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that have sat in Ireland: I left the former Parliament because I condemned its proceedings; but I argue not, like the Minister, from the misconduct of one Parliament against the being of Parliament itself. I value that Parliamentary constitution by the average of its benefits; and I affirm that the blessings procured by the Irish Parliament in the last twenty years are greater than all the blessings afforded by British Parliaments to Ireland for the last century; greater even than the mischiefs inflicted on Ireland by British Parliaments; greater than all the blessings procured by those Parliaments for their own country within that period; within that time the legislators of England lost an Empire, and the Legislature of Ireland recovered a constitution."

After nearly two hours of powerful eloquence, Grattan concluded as follows, with an undiminished vigour, apparently miraculous to those who were unacquainted with his capacity:—

"The thing the Minister proposes to buy is what cannot be sold—Liberty! For it, he has nothing to give. Everything of value which you possess, you obtained under a free constitution. Part with it, and you must be not only a slave, but an idiot. His propositions not only go to your dishonour, but they are built upon nothing else. He tells you—it is his main argument—that you are unfit to exercise a free constitution; and he affects to prove it by the experiment.—Your exports since your emancipation, and under that Parliamentary constitution, and in a great measure by that Parliamentary constitution, have nearly doubled; commercially it has worked well. Your concord with England since the Emancipation, as far as it relates to Parliament on the subject of war, has not only approved, but has been productive; imperially, therefore, it has worked well. What, then, does the Minister, in fact, object to? That you have supported him—that you have concurred in his system; therefore he proposes to the people to abolish the Parliament, and to continue the Minis-

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ter.—He does more: he proposes to you to substitute the British Parliament in your place; to destroy the body that restored your liberties, and restore that body which destroyed them. Against such a proposition, were I expiring on the floor, I should beg to utter my last breath, and record my dying testimony."

At the conclusion of Grattan's speech the question was loudly called for, "when Lord Castlereagh was perceived earnestly to whisper Mr. Corry—they for an instant looked round the House—whispered again—Mr. Corry nodded assent, and, amidst the cries of Question, he began a speech, which as far as it regarded Mr. Grattan, few persons in the House could have prevailed on themselves to utter."

After a debate of eighteen hours, the House divided at 10 in the morning on the amendment proposed by the Anti-Unionists to the Address—"To maintain the independence of the Irish Parliament as settled in 1782." The result of the division was:—For the Amendment, 96; against, 138. Majority for Government, 42.

"Lord Castlereagh's first object was," we are told, "to introduce into the House, by means of the Place Bill, a sufficient number of dependents to balance all opposition. He then boldly announced his intention to turn the scale by bribes to all who would accept them, under the name of *compensation* for the loss of patronage and interest. He publicly declared, *first*, that every nobleman who returned Members to Parliament should be paid in cash £15,000 for every Member so returned; *secondly*, that every Member who had purchased a seat in Parliament should have his purchase-money repaid to him by the Treasury of Ireland; *thirdly*, that all Members of Parliament, or others, who were losers by a Union, should be fully recompensed for their losses, and that £1,500,000 should be devoted to this service: in other terms, all who supported his measure were, under some pretence or other, to share in this bank of corruption. A declaration so flagitious and trea-

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sonable was never publicly made in any country; but it had a powerful effect in his favour; and before the meeting of Parliament he had secured a small majority of eight above a moiety of the Members, and he courageously persisted."

Among the payments made on this account were the following:—

Lord Shannon received for his patronage in the Commons, ...	£45,000
The Marquis of Ely, ...	45,000
Lord Clanmorris, besides a Peerage, . . .	23,000
Lord Belvedere, besides his douceur, . . .	15,000
Sir Hercules Langrishe, ...	15,000

For his opposition to the Union at this juncture, Lord Downshire was dismissed from the Colonelcy of the Down Militia and the governorship of the county; his name was also struck off the Privy Council.

To counteract the Government bribery, subscriptions for the purchase of seats to resist the Union were entered into by the chief members of the Opposition, who were said to have contributed for this purpose upwards of £100,000. The irritation and ferment of the people against the measure had increased to such an extent that the Members corrupted by ministerial bribery became apprehensive of their own safety, and importuned Lord Cornwallis to press the English Cabinet to send over reinforcements of troops for their protection. Writing on the 4th of February, 1800, the Lord Lieutenant observed:—"The indefatigable exertions, aided by the subscriptions of the anti-Unionists, have raised a powerful clamour against the measure in many parts of the kingdom, and have put the capital quite in an uproar; and, I am sorry to say, some of our unwilling supporters in Parliament have taken advantage of these appearances to decline giving any further support. God only knows how the business will terminate; but it is so hard to struggle against private interests, and the pride and prejudices of a nation, that I shall never feel confident of success until the Union is actually carried."

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Another debate took place on February 5, when the Members present amounted to the unusually large number of 278.

"The question," said Grattan, "is not now such as occupied you of old, not old Poynings, not peculation, not plunder, not an Embargo, not a Catholic Bill, not a Reform Bill,—it is your being, it is more—it is your life to come;—whether you will go, with the Castle at your head, to the tomb of Charlemont and the Volunteers, and erase his epitaph; or whether your children shall go to your graves, saying, 'A venal military Court attacked the liberties of the Irish, and here lie the bones of the honourable dead men who saved their country'—such an epitaph is a nobility the King cannot give his slaves; it is a glory which the Crown cannot give the King."

The debate, which was carried on with much energy, lasted all through the night, and the division took place at 1 P. M. the following morning. "It appeared that the Anti-Unionists had gained ground since the former session, and that there existed 115 Members of the Irish Parliament whom neither promotion, nor office, nor fear, nor reward, nor ambition, could procure to vote against the independence of their country—though nations fall, that Opposition will remain immortal. Lord Castlereagh's motion was artful in the extreme—he did not move expressly for any adoption of the propositions, but that they should be printed and circulated, with a view to their ultimate adoption. This was opposed as a virtual acceptation of the subject; on this point the issue was joined; and the Irish Nation was, on that night, laid prostrate. The division was—

Number of Members, ...	300
For Lord Castlereagh's Motion, ...	158
Against it, ...	115
Of Members present, majority, ...	43
Absent, ...	27

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"By this division it appears that the Government had a majority in the House of only eight by their utmost efforts. Twenty-seven were absent, of whom every man refused to vote for a Union, but did not vote at all, being kept away by different causes; and, of consequence, *eight* above a moiety carried the Union." Some of the obnoxious Members, on their return home from this debate, were assaulted by an excited mob, who endeavoured to throw their carriages into the river; and this disturbance afforded a pretext for having the streets patrolled by detachments of cavalry to check the expression of popular feeling.

On the 10th of February, a debate preliminary to discussing the Articles of Union took place in the House of Peers, which was filled by an unusually numerous audience. Lord Chancellor Clare on this occasion exerted himself to the utmost, speaking for four hours in favour of the Union, in his advocacy of which he was supported by eight Peers, corrupted by Government influence, opposed by the Marquis of Downshire, Lords Charlemont, Dillon, Farnham, Powerscourt, and Sunderlin. At half-past 3 in the morning the principle in favour of a Union was carried in the Peers by a majority of 49, the numbers being—

In the House, 53 for; Proxies 22, ...	75
In the House, 19 against; Proxies 7, ...	26
Majority, ...	49

By a despatch dated February 12, the Duke of Portland assured Lord Cornwallis of the fullest Government support in carrying through the measure of Union, authorizing him to declare that no disappointment would ever induce the King or his servants to recede from or to suspend their endeavours; but that it was their fixed and unalterable determination to direct, session after session, the proposition of Union to be renewed to Parliament until it should be adopted.

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On the 14th of February, the Commons went into Committee upon the Union, the debate being opened by the Minister's subaltern, Isaac Corry, appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer in the place of Sir John Parnell, who had been dismissed from office for opposing the measure. Corry, on this occasion, renewed his personal attack on Grattan, who overwhelmed him with an invective, the character of which is exhibited by the following passages:—

"Has the gentleman done? Has he completely done? He was unparliamentary from the beginning to the end of his speech. There was scarce a word he uttered that was not a violation of the privileges of the House; but I did not call him to order—why? because the limited talents of some men render it impossible for them to be severe without being unparliamentary; but before I sit down, I shall show him how to be severe and parliamentary at the same time. On any other occasion I should think myself justifiable in treating with silent contempt anything which might fall from that honourable Member; but there are times when the insignificance of the accuser is lost in the magnitude of the accusation. I know the difficulty the honourable gentleman laboured under when he attacked me, conscious that, on a comparative view of our characters, public and private, there is nothing he could say which would injure me. The public would not believe the charge. I despise the falsehood. If such a charge were made by an honest man, I would answer it in the manner I shall do before I sit down—but I shall first reply to it, when not made by an honest man. The right honourable gentleman has called me 'an unimpeached traitor.' I ask, why not 'traitor' unqualified by any epithet? I will tell him—it was because he dare not. It was the act of a coward, who raises his arm to strike, but has not courage to give the blow. I will not call him *villain*, because it would be unparliamentary, and he is a Privy Councillor. I will not call him *fool*, because he happens to be Chancellor of the Exchequer; but I say that he is one who has abused the privilege

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of Parliament and freedom of debate, to the uttering language which, if spoken out of the House, I should answer only with a blow. I care not how high his situation, how low his character, how contemptible his speech; whether a Privy Councillor or a parasite, my answer would be—a blow. He has charged me with being connected with the Rebels. The charge is utterly, totally, and meanly false.—The right honourable Member has told me I deserted a profession where wealth and station were the reward of industry and talent. If I mistake not, that gentleman endeavoured to obtain these rewards by the same means, but he soon deserted the occupations of a barrister for those of a parasite and pander. He fled from the labour of study to flatter at the table of the great. He found the Lords' parlour a better sphere for his exertions than the hall of the Four Courts; the house of a great man a more convenient way to power and to place, and that it was easier for a statesman of middling talents to sell his friends than for a lawyer of no talents to sell his clients.

"The right honourable gentleman says I fled from the country after exciting rebellion; and that I have returned to raise another. No such thing. The charge is false. The civil war had not commenced when I left the kingdom, and I could not have returned without taking a part. On the one side there was the camp of the Rebel; on the other the camp of the Minister, a greater traitor than that Rebel. The stronghold of the Constitution was nowhere to be found. Two desperate parties were in arms against the Constitution. I could not join the Rebel—I could not join the Government—I could not join torture—I could not join half-hanging—I could not join free quarter—I could take part with neither. I was therefore absent from a scene where I could not be active without self-reproach, nor indifferent with safety.—I have returned, not as the right honourable Member has said, to raise another storm—I have returned to discharge an honourable debt of gratitude to my country, that conferred a

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great reward for past services, which, I am proud to say, was not greater than my desert. I have returned to protect that constitution, of which I was the parent and the founder, from the assassination of such men as the right honourable gentleman and his unworthy associates. They are corrupt—they are seditious—and they at this very moment are in a conspiracy against their country.—I have returned to refute a libel as false as it is malicious, given to the public under the appellation of a Report of the Committee of the Lords. Here I stand ready for impeachment or trial. I dare accusation. I defy the honourable gentleman. I defy the Government. I defy their whole phalanx; let them come forth. I tell the Ministers I will neither give them quarter nor take it. I am here to lay the shattered remains of my constitution on the floor of this House in defence of the liberties of my country."

Of the result of this invective Grattan has left the following account:—

"When I had finished, I left the House. Bowes Daly said to me, 'Go out of the House immediately, or something may occur to prevent you.' I remained in the Speaker's chamber and about the House till daylight. James Blackwood [Lord Dufferin] offered to be my second; but I told [Lord] Hutchinson to procure a second, and he got my friend Metge —a very good one, who brought my pistols to me, as I feared to go home lest I should be arrested. General Craddock came with a challenge, but hoped for an accommodation. I replied —impossible. We went to Ball's Bridge: on the ground the people cheered me. I had my pistol in one hand, and my hat in the other. The sheriffs approached. We ran from thence, and, when ordered, we both fired. I hit Corry; he missed me: we were then ordered to fire a second time, but at the signal we reserved our shots: the seconds then made us give our honour to fire; we did so. I do not know whether Corry fired at me the second time. I fired above him. I did not take aim at him the first shot. I could have killed him if

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I chose, but I fired along the line. I had no enmity to him. I had gotten a victory, and knew it could not be more complete if he was killed, and that it would if I did not fire at him. It was, however, dangerous not to do so, for he might have killed me, but I thought it much better to run the risk, and fire in the air. I then went up to him; he was bleeding. He gave me his bloody hand: we had formerly been friends, but Corry was set on to do what he did: a plan had been formed to make personal attacks on the Opposition, and their men had been singled out."

Undaunted by repeated defeats, the Opposition, consisting of 120 Members, many of whom were of the first weight and talents in the country, continued united and steady to their principles, adopting every mode to retard the progress of the Union. Lords Cornwallis and Castlereagh found the greatest difficulty in calling forth exertions, or procuring a tolerable attendance from their Members, notwithstanding repeated large remittances of cash transmitted from London for the special purpose of bribing them. The Speaker counted the House every day exactly at 4, before which all the Opposition withdrew, and would not suffer any man to stir to call in Members from the lobby or porch. "Our friends," wrote Castlereagh, "have submitted to the severest attendance ever known in the history of Parliament with unexampled patience. We have given ourselves no rest or relaxation whatever. Our sittings have never broken up earlier than 12 at night, and have frequently lasted till 12 in the day. Many of our friends are really confined on account of illness contracted by attendance."

Among the opponents of the Union was Richard Lovell Edgeworth, who sat as Member for the Borough of St. John's-town. Writing on March 31, 1800, to Dr. Darwin, he observed:—"It is intended to force this measure down the throats of the Irish, though five-sixths of the nation are against it.—The Minister avows that seventy-two boroughs are to be

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compensated, i. e. to be bought by the people of Ireland with one million and a half of their own money, and he makes this legal by a small majority, made up chiefly of these very borough Members. When thirty-eight county Members out of sixty-four are against the Measure, and twenty-eight counties out of thirty-two have petitioned against it, this is such abominable corruption that it makes our Parliamentary sanction worse than ridiculous. I had a charming opportunity," adds Edgeworth, "of advancing myself and my family, but I did not think it wise to *quarrel with myself*, and lose my own good opinion at my time of life. What *did* lie in my way for my vote, I will not say; but I stated in my place in the House that I had been offered three thousand guineas for my seat during the few remaining weeks of the session."

Maria Edgeworth tells us that her father's speeches in Parliament against the Union made a considerable sensation in the House; and avers that she knew that temptations were held out to him in every possible form in which they could flatter personal ambition or family interest; he had offers of all that could serve or oblige his dearest friends, and choice of situations, in which he might, as it was said, gratify his peculiar tastes, serve his country, and accomplish his favourite object of improving the condition of the people. Edgeworth, however, conscientiously opposed the Union, and subsequently referred his children to the reports of his speeches in Parliament against the measure, which, although incorrectly printed, "are," said he, "sufficient to enable them to decide upon the consistency of my conduct, which has, I hope, never deviated from what appeared to me to be right and honourable."

Parliamentary corruption was carried to such an extent that in a very short period not less than sixy-three Members vacated their seats by accepting the Escheatorship of Munster, a nominal office similar to the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, and their places were immediately filled by dependents of the Minister; while the Government, by the Insur-

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rection and Rebellion Bills, deposed the civil tribunals, and placed the entire country under military law.

Lord Grey, in the English Parliament, stated that "if the Parliament of Ireland was left to itself, untempted, unawed, unintimidated, it would, without hesitation, have rejected the resolutions. There are," he continued, "three hundred Members in all, and one hundred and twenty of those strenuously oppose the measure, amongst whom were two-thirds of the county Members, the representatives of the city of Dublin, and almost all the towns which it is proposed should send Members to the Imperial Parliament: one hundred and sixty-two voted in favour of the Union; of these, one hundred and sixteen were placemen; some were English generals on the staff, without a foot of ground in Ireland, and completely dependent upon Government. Let us," added his Lordship, "reflect upon the arts which have been used since the last sessions of the Irish Parliament to pack a majority in the House of Commons. All persons holding offices under Government, even the most intimate friends of the Minister, if they hesitated to vote as directed, were stripped of all their employments. Even this step," said Lord Grey, "was found ineffectual, and other arts were had recourse to, which, though I cannot name them in this place, all will easily conjecture."

The entire of the Union resolutions passed the Commons on March 24, and were carried by Lord Castlereagh to the Peers, who approved of them after a short discussion, the votes being 72 to 22. "The nearer the great event approaches," wrote Lord Cornwallis in April, 1800, "the more are the needy and interested senators alarmed at the effects it may possibly have on their interests and the provision for their families, and I believe that half of our [Government] majority would be as much delighted as any of our opponents, if the measure could be defeated."

Lord Castlereagh's motion to bring in the Union Bill on

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May 21 was carried by 160 to 100; and when he moved that the House should depute certain Members to wait on the Viceroy with the address in favour of the Union, Mr. O'Donnell proposed as an amendment that it should be brought up by the generals, staff-members, officers, placemen, and pensioners, numbering seventy-two Members of the Parliament.

On the second reading of the Union Bill on May 26, 1800, the fallacies propounded to induce the country to accept the Union were elaborately commented upon in detail by Grattan, who, after having demonstrated the injustice of various sections of the proposed Bill, observed:—"The Minister proceeds to ask himself a question extremely natural after such reasoning,—What security has Ireland? He answers with great candour—Honour—English honour. Now, when the liberty and security of one country depend on the honour of another, the latter may have much honour, but the former no liberty. To depend on the honour of another country is to depend on the will; and to depend on the will of another country is the definition of slavery." Having appealed to the petitions of twenty-one counties publicly convened, to the memorials of other counties numerously signed, and to those of the great towns and cities all against the Union, Grattan continued:—

"To affirm that the judgment of a nation is erroneous, may mortify, but to affirm that her judgment *against* is *for;* to assert that she has said *aye* when she has pronounced *no;* to affect to refer a great question to the people; finding the sense of the people, like that of the Parliament, against the question, to force the question; to affirm the sense of the people to be *for* the question; to affirm that the question is persisted in, because the sense of the people is for it; to make the falsification of her sentiments the foundation of her ruin, and the ground of the Union; to affirm that her Parliament, constitution, liberty, honour, property, are taken away by her own authority: there is, in such artifice, an effrontery, a hardihood,

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an insensibility, that can best be answered by sensations of astonishment and disgust, excited on this occasion by the British Minister, whether he speaks in gross and total ignorance of the truth, or in shameless and supreme contempt for it."

Grattan concluded as follows this, his last, speech in the Parliament of Ireland:—

"The constitution may be for a time so lost; the character of the country cannot be so lost; the Ministers of the Crown will, or may, perhaps, at length find that it is not so easy to put down for ever an ancient and respectable nation by abilities, however great, and by power and by corruption, however irresistible. Liberty may repair her golden beams, and with redoubled heat animate the country; the cry of loyalty will not long continue against the principles of liberty; loyalty is a noble, a judicious, and a capacious principle; but in these countries loyalty, distinct from liberty, is corruption, not loyalty. The cry of the connexion will not, in the end, avail against the principles of liberty. Connexion is a wise and a profound policy; but connexion without an Irish Parliament is connexion without its own principle, without analogy of condition, without the pride of honour that should attend it, is innovation, is peril, is subjugation—not connexion. The cry of disaffection will not, in the end, avail against the principle of liberty. Identification is a solid and imperial maxim, necessary for the preservation of freedom, necessary for that of empire; but, without union of hearts, with a separate Government, and without a separate Parliament, identification is extinction, is dishonour, is conquest—not identification. Yet I do not give up the country—I see her in a swoon, but she is not dead—though in her tomb she lies helpless and motionless, still, there is on her lips a spirit of life, and on her cheek a glow of beauty—

> "'Thou art not conquered: beauty's ensign yet
> Is crimson in thy lips, and in thy cheeks,
> And death's pale flag is not advanced there.'

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"While a plank of the vessel sticks together, I will not leave her—let the courtier present his flimsy sail, and carry the light bark of his faith, with every new breath of wind—I will remain anchored here—with fidelity to the fortunes of my country, faithful to her freedom, faithful to her fall."

The House having divided on the question that the Bill be committed, the result was: Ayes 118, Noes 73—majority, 45. On the 6th of June, the report from the Committee was read, and carried by 153 to 88. "Finding all now useless, we retired," says Grattan, "with safe consciences, but with breaking hearts."

When it was moved that the Bill be engrossed, Mr. O'Donnell, seconded by Mr. Tighe, proposed that it should be burned, but the Act was finally read and passed by the so-called House of Commons at 10 P. M. on Saturday, the 7th of June, 1800, the Habeas Corpus Act being suspended, and the entire country under military government.

"The Commons' House of Parliament, on the last evening, afforded the most melancholy example of a fine independent people, betrayed, divided, sold, and, as a state, annihilated. British clerks and officers were smuggled into her Parliament to vote away the constitution of a country to which they were strangers, and in which they had neither interest nor connexion. They were employed to cancel the royal charter of the Irish nation, guaranteed by the British Government, sanctioned by the British Legislature, and unequivocally confirmed by the words, the signature, and the great seal of their monarch. The Houses of Parliament were closely invested by the military—no demonstration of popular feeling was permitted—a British regiment, near the entrance, patrolled through the Ionic colonnades. The situation of the Speaker [Foster], on that night, was of the most distressing nature; a sincere and ardent enemy of the measure, he headed its opponents; he resisted it with all the power of his mind, the resources of his experience, his influence, and his eloquence. It was, however, through his voice

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that it was to be proclaimed and consummated. His only alternative (resignation) would have been unavailing, and could have added nothing to his character. His expressive countenance bespoke the inquietude of his feelings; solicitude was perceptible in every glance, and his embarrassment was obvious in every word he uttered. The galleries were full, but the change was lamentable; they were no longer crowded with those who had been accustomed to witness the eloquence and to animate the debates of that devoted assembly. A monotonous and melancholy murmur ran through the benches—scarcely a word was exchanged amongst the Members—nobody seemed at ease —no cheerfulness was apparent—and the ordinary business, for a short time, proceeded in the usual manner. At length the expected moment arrived—the order of the day for the third reading of the Bill—for a 'Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland,' was moved by Lord Castlereagh; unvaried, tame, cold-blooded, the words seemed frozen as they issued from his lips; and, as if a simple citizen of the world, he seemed to have no sensation on the subject. At that moment he had no country—no God but his ambition; he made his motion, and resumed his seat, with the utmost composure and indifference. Confused murmurs again ran through the House—it was visibly affected, every character, in a moment, seemed involuntarily rushing to its index;—some pale, some flushed, some agitated; there were few countenances to which the heart did not despatch some messenger. Several Members [including Plunket, and about two-thirds of the Opposition] withdrew before the question could be repeated, and an awful momentary silence succeeded their departure. The Speaker rose slowly from that chair which had been the proud source of his honours and of his high character: for a moment he resumed his seat, but the strength of his mind sustained him in his duty, though his struggle was apparent. With that dignity which never failed to signalize his official actions, he held up the Bill for a moment in silence; he looked steadily around

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him on the last agony of the expiring Parliament. He at length repeated, in an emphatic tone, 'As many as are of opinion that this Bill do pass, say Aye.' The affirmative was languid, but indisputable—another momentary pause ensued—again his lips seemed to decline their office: at length, with an eye averted from the object which he hated, he proclaimed, with a subdued voice, 'The Ayes have it.' The fatal sentence was now pronounced—for an instant he stood statue-like; then, indignantly, and with disgust, flung the Bill upon the table, and sank into his chair, with an exhausted spirit."

The last meeting of the Parliament in College-green was held on Saturday, October 2, 1800, and although the Legislature of Ireland was abolished with English legal formalities, the ablest lawyers—Saurin, Ponsonby, Plunket, Ball, Bushe, Curran, Burrowes, Fitzgerald, A. Moore, and others, maintained that the Act was a nullity, void *ab initio;* that the "transaction, though fortified by seven-fold form, was radically fraudulent; that all the forms and solemnities of law were but so many badges of the fraud, and that posterity, like a great court of conscience, would pronounce its judgment."

Saurin, afterwards Attorney-General of Ireland, declared that resistance to the Union would be a struggle against usurpation, and not a resistance against law. "You," he added, "may make the Union binding as a law, but you cannot make it obligatory on conscience—it will be obeyed as long as England is strong, but resistance to it will be, in the abstract, a duty, and the exhibition of that resistance will be a mere question of prudence."

"I know," said Goold, "the Ministers must succeed: but I will not go away with an aching heart, because I know that the liberties of the people must ultimately triumph. The people must at present submit, because they cannot resist 120,000 armed men. But the period will occur when, as in 1782, England may be weak, and Ireland sufficiently strong to recover her lost liberties."

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"There are two days in the Irish history," said Grattan, "that I can never forget,—the one on which we gained our freedom—how great the triumph! How moderate! How well it was borne!—with what dignity!—and with all absence of vulgar triumph! I shall ever remember the joy on that occasion. The other was the day on which we lost our Parliament. It was a savage act, done by a set of assassins who were brought into the House to sell their country and themselves; they did not belong to Ireland: some were soldiers, all were slaves. Everything was shame, and hurry, and base triumph!"

The Bill was brought to the House of Lords on the 11th of June, committed on the 12th by a majority of 76 to 17, and on the 1st of August received the royal assent. On the following day Lord Cornwallis delivered from the Throne the speech proroguing Parliament, thus, according to his views, terminating the resident Legislature of Ireland. A minority of the House of Peers protested formally against the Union on the 10th of February and 26th of March, 1800. Their final protest, in eleven sections, dated the 13th of the ensuing June, concludes as follows:—

"Because the argument made use of in favour of the Union, namely, that the sense of the people of Ireland is in its favour, we know to be untrue, and, as the Ministers have declared that they would not press the measure against the sense of the people, and as the people have pronounced decidedly, and under all difficulties, their judgment against it,—we have, together with the sense of the country, the authority of the Minister to enter our protest against the project of Union; against the yoke which it imposes; the dishonour which it inflicts; the disqualification passed upon the Peerage; the stigma thereby branded on the realm; the disproportionate principle of expense it introduces; the means employed to effect it; the discontents it has excited, and must continue to excite: against all these, and the fatal consequences they may produce—we have endea-

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voured to interpose our votes; and, failing, we transmit to aftertimes our names in solemn protest in behalf of the Parliamentary constitution of this realm, the liberty which it secured, the trade which it protected, the connexion which it preserved, and the constitution which it supplied and fortified. This we feel ourselves called upon to do, in support of our characters, our honour, and whatever is left to us worthy to be transmitted to our posterity.—Leinster, Arran, Mountcashel, Farnham, Belmore, Massy, Strangford, Granard, Ludlow, Moira, William, Bishop of Down and Connor, Richard, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, Powerscourt, De Vesci, Charlemont, Kingston, Riversdale, Meath, Lismore, Sunderlin."

Of 278 sitting Members, the minority against the Union numbered 120; while of those who voted in its favour, but 7 are said to have been uninfluenced corruptly. The amount expended by Government to procure a majority has been stated at £3,000,000, exclusive of 29 new creations, and 20 promotions in the Irish Peerage, together with English Peerages conferred on six noblemen "on account of Irish services" at this juncture. In addition to the foregoing, the sum of one million two hundred and sixty thousand pounds was expended under the Bill authorizing compensation for disfranchised boroughs, the total number of which was 84. £15,000, the sum allotted for each borough, was apportioned among the various patrons, according to their individual interests. The largest sums paid for boroughs were, £52,000 to Lord Downshire, who had seven seats, and £45,000 to Lord Ely for six seats. The other borough proprietors owning more than two seats were the Duke of Devonshire, Lords Ely, Shannon, Granard, Belmore, Clifden, and Abercorn, Mr. Tighe, and Mr. Bruen, each of whom had four seats. "This does not," it has been observed, "give a complete idea of the Parliamentary weight of the great borough proprietors. Besides the seats for which they received compensation, many of them had influence in places which were still to return one Member; and as one seat in the

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Imperial Parliament was considered quite equal to two in the Irish, no compensation was allowed. Thus Lord Ely had one seat in Wexford; Lord Shannon, one at Youghal; the Duke of Devonshire, one at Bandon and one at Dungarvan; and Lord Abercorn one, if not both, at Dungannon. Many of the counties also were almost entirely in the hands of certain great families, whose nominations were scarcely ever disputed. A few boroughs, nominally open, were practically close; and some three or four families had, by intermarriages, acquired a power which rendered them most formidable to any Government. The Ponsonbys, for example, exercised influence, direct or indirect, over twenty-two seats; Lord Downshire and the Beresfords, respectively, over nearly as many. Nor was this all: the great borough-mongers constantly bought from other persons seats, for which they returned their own adherents. Lord Longueville claimed Cork and Mallow, and six other seats, as his own; Lords Shannon and Ely were in a similar position."

About the same period, of the 558 Members of the British Parliament, 354 sat by Borough, Treasury, and other influence, leaving England and Scotland but 204 representatives not corruptly returned.

"The Parliament of Ireland, despite its defects, did more for the country," it has been justly observed, "in the short space of time it was allowed to live, than England had effected in all her long and varied struggles for liberty. Ireland removed the restraints that for centuries before had been imposed on her commerce and her constitution; she repealed Poynings' law—she insisted on the repeal of the 6th of George I.—she obtained Free Trade—she obtained an independent Constitution—she restored the final judicature to her Lords—she established the independence of her Judges—she secured to the country the benefits of the Habeas Corpus Act—she purified the elective franchise—she repealed the perpetual Mutiny Bill, and placed on record the immortal resolve, that a stand-

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ing army in time of peace, without the consent of Parliament, was contrary to law—in itself a charter of liberty. All these splendid acquisitions she obtained in 1782, after a short reign of a few days, by means of her Parliament, freed from foreign control and influenced by Irish feelings and Irish counsels. Subsequently, after a severe struggle against a corrupt Court, she obtained a Navigation Act, a Pension Bill, a Place Bill, a Responsibility Bill. She diffused the spirit of religious liberty, and emancipated in a degree the mind of her people. She repealed numerous penal laws, and gave to Roman Catholics property and power; and accompanied the possession of land with the right of the elective franchise. She opened to them the Bar, and the Assistant Barristers' Bench; and if she had not been thwarted by British influence, she would have given to them full and complete Emancipation, and placed, in every respect, the Roman Catholic on an equality with his Protestant fellow-countryman. England had rights and precedents of her own to follow. She could boast of a proud constitutional ancestry, who traced their names, their descent, their glories, in hereditary succession to the great charters of their country, that they had thirty times confirmed. But no such advantages were possessed by Ireland; she had to create almost everything, and to create it out of chaos."

As compensation for the abolition of their appointments, pensions amounting in the aggregate to £32,006 14*s.* 1*d.* per annum were granted to the officials and servants connected with the Houses of Peers and Commons, the details of which will be found in the Appendix; the respective amounts being based upon an average of the salaries and emoluments during the preceding three years.

The late Thomas Elrington, D. D., proposed that Government should grant the vacant Parliament House to Trinity College, to be converted into lecture-halls; one of the obstacles raised to this suggestion was the probability of dis-

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turbances arising between the citizens and students in the passing of the latter between the two edifices, to obviate which the construction of a connecting subterranean tunnel was proposed. Ultimately, however, the Parliament House was purchased by the Bank of Ireland for £40,000, subject to a ground rent of £240 per annum,—an Act of Parliament having been passed in June, 1802, to enable the Lord High Treasurer or Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury of Ireland to sell, lease, convey, or dispose of the Parliament House in the city of Dublin, and all the premises and appurtenances thereunto belonging, to the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland.

Exhibitions of paintings were held in this building in 1802 and 1803, in the former of which John Comerford, the eminent miniature painter, exhibited for the first time. During the panic attendant on the attempt made by Robert Emmet, the Parliament House was used as a barrack; and in the succeeding year a fire broke out beneath the front portico, injuring it so severely that it was found necessary to insert large pieces in several of the columns.

The Bank Directors having offered premiums for plans for the adaptation of the building to its new purposes, various eminent English architects sent in their designs. The first prize of £300 was, however, adjudged to Henry Aaron Baker, Master of the Dublin Society's Architectural School, who, fearing that his plans might be summarily rejected if he appeared in the competition as an Irish artist, had his drawings privately conveyed to London, and thence to Dublin, as from an English architect—the names of the competitors not being demanded until the final adjudication.

The first stone of the new works, under the superintendence of Francis Johnston, was laid by the Lord Lieutenant, Earl Hardwicke, on March 8, 1804. To connect the east and west ends similarly with the centre, circular screen walls were erected with Ionic columns, supporting an entablature

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similar to that of the portico, with niches intervening. A considerable part of the internal buildings were removed, including the House of Commons and the Court of Requests, a portion of the latter now forming the Cash-office of the Bank. At the period of the elevation of the level of Westmoreland-street, the steps approaching to the eastern front were filled up; and within the last few years the entrance-door under this portico has been closed with masonry.

The three figures on the southern front of the building were executed by Edward Smith, but from designs by Flaxman, as specially stipulated by the Bank Directors, although the architect, Johnston, endeavoured to protect the great Dublin artist from this humiliation by "pointing, in a spirit of earnest advocacy, to the many noble works already executed by him; but without effect—they would apply to a London sculptor. The gentlemen who were influential at that time in the building proceedings of the Bank were unquestionably men of the highest respectability, but they were profoundly ignorant of Smith's merits as a great sculptor; they knew that he had placed figures on [the eastern front of] their building; but they also knew that he made no lodgments in it. They found him to be a nervous, mild, unpretending man, bowing to those who should have stood uncovered in his presence. They, therefore, sent to London for designs, and got three small pen sketches from Mr. Flaxman. Yet even these were not given to Smith, but the copies made of them by a young artist of that day were handed to him, and were the only guides he had in executing those noble figures which now ornament the south portico. Flaxman demanded five hundred guineas for the execution of each; and the timid and modest Smith got one hundred and fifty pounds for each."

The chandelier of the House of Commons is suspended in the Examination Hall of Trinity College, Dublin; the chair of the Speaker of the House of Lords is possessed by the Royal

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Irish Academy; and that of the Speaker of the Commons stands in the Board-room of the Royal Dublin Society. After the Union, Government demanded the Speaker's mace from Foster, which the latter declined to surrender, saying that "until the body that intrusted it to his keeping demanded it, he would preserve it for them." This mace is now in the possession of Lord Massereene, grandson of John Foster, the Speaker of the Commons in the late Parliament of Ireland.

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CHAPTER III.

CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE—THE OLD EXCHEQUER—ST. GEORGE'S LANE—'CHEQUER-LANE—GRAFTON-STREET—THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

A CHURCH dedicated to St. George anciently stood in the suburbs of Dublin, near the present South Great George's-street, outside the city walls and the eastern gate. The incorporation of this church with the Priory of All-Hallows by Henri de Londres, Archbishop of Dublin from 1213 to 1238, was ratified in 1233 by Pope Gregory IX., whose successor, Innocent V., in his confirmation of the rights of the Priory, A. D. 1276, mentions that St. George's Church owned ten acres of land in the county of Dublin, and was entitled to the tithes of a mill within its parish. Various deeds, still extant, executed towards the year 1280, refer to buildings in St. George's-street or parish, and mention also that the Exchequer of the English settlers then existed in this vicinity. The right of performing Divine Service in the chauntry of the Exchequer was in 1335 conferred by Edward III. on the Carmelite Friars, who were, for their labours, entitled to receive from the Court an annual payment of one hundred shillings. An ancient literary monument connected with this Court still exists in the official manuscript known as the "Red Book of the Exchequer," the earliest entries in which are ascribed to the times of King John or Henry III.

The Exchequer of the English colonists is stated to have been removed from its location outside the city walls, in consequence of its treasure having been rifled, and its officers dispersed by the native Irish. This removal of the Court would

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appear to have been anterior to the middle of the fourteenth century, as a local deed of 1352 refers to the Old Exchequer, the site of which, according to our records, was on the 28th of July, 36th Edward III. [1362], granted in custodiam to the Prior and Friars of the Dublin Augustinians, whose account of its profits are entered on a Pipe-roll of the year 1393.

For the support of the chapel of St. George, the Parliament of the English Pale in 1457 enacted that any person in the county of Dublin making a prey upon the Irish enemies exceeding forty cows, should deliver one cow, or five shillings in money, towards its repairs; and a right of action for recovery was given to the Master and Wardens of the Guild associated with this chapel, which was visited annually on the festival of St. George by the Mayor and city officials, who proceeded thither with much solemnity to make their offerings. Among the entries on this subject formerly extant in the "Chain Book" of the city of Dublin, were the following:—

"1st. It was ordered, in maintenance of the pageant of St. George, that the Mayor of the foregoing year should find the Emperor and Empress with their train and followers, well appointed and accoutered, that is to say, the Emperor attended with two doctors, and the Empress with two knights, and two maidens richly apparelled, to bear up the train of her gown.

"Item, secondly. The Mayor for the time being was to find St. George a horse, and the wardens to pay 3*s.* 4*d.* for his wages that day. The Bailiffs for the time being were to find four horses, with the men mounted on them well apparelled, to bear the pole-axe, the standard, and the several swords of the Emperor and St. George.

"Item, thirdly. The elder Master of the Guild was to find a maiden well attired to lead the Dragon, and the Clerk of the Market was to find a golden line for the Dragon.

"Item, fourthly. The elder Warden was to find for St. George four trumpets; but St. George himself was to pay their wages.

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"Item, fifthly. The younger Warden was obliged to find the King of Dele and the Queen of Dele, as also two knights to lead the Queen of Dele, and two maidens to bear up the train of her gown, all being entirely clad in black apparel. Moreover, he was to cause St. George's Chapel to be well hung in black, and completely apparelled to every purpose, and was to provide it with cushions, rushes, and other necessaries for the festivities of that day."

The same manuscript contains an entry under the year 1498, recording an ordinance of the City for the "hagardmen and the husbandmen to bear the Dragon, and to repair the Dragon on St. George's Day and Corpus Christi Day," under a penalty of forty shillings.

The Master and Wardens of the Guild in the chapel of St. George, the Martyr, in the suburbs of Dublin enjoyed a royal grant of eight marks, to find and sustain a priest; and by indenture in 1506 they granted to the Prior and Convent of All Hallows four marks of silver, to be paid annually "for the sustentacion and wages of an honest chaplain to say Mass and other Divine Service in the said chapel on Sundays and feasts, and thrice in each week, that is to say, on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, weekly and yearly;" providing also that the Prior and Convent should forfeit four-pence of silver for each default.

Archbishop Alan, in the reign of Henry VIII., mentions St. George's Church as then in existence, and notes its right to a moiety of the tithes of a mill, which, he observes, had in previous times existed near the city wall; adding, that the ten acres of land belonging to the church lay near Donabrook, and were called "St. George's Field, alias Kilmalergan." The Rectory of St. George formed portion of the possessions of the monastery of All Hallows, surrendered in 1538 to Henry VIII., and by him granted to the city of Dublin.

Richard Stanihurst, writing in 1586, observes:—"There hath been in St. George's-lane a chapel dedicated to Saint

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George, likely to have been founded by some worthy Knight of the Garter. The Mayor, with his brethren, was accustomed with great triumphs and pageants yearly on Saint George's feast to repair to that chapel, and there to offer. This chapel," continues Stanihurst, "hath been of late razed, and the stones thereof, by consent of the Assembly, turned to a common oven, converting the ancient monument of a doughty, adventurous, and holy knight, to the coal-rake sweeping of a puff-loaf baker. In old times," adds our author, "divers old and ancient monuments were builded in St. George's lane; and as an insearcher of antiquities may, by the view there to be taken, conjecture, the better part of the suburbs of Dublin should seem to have stretched that way. But the inhabitants being daily and hourly molested and preied by their prowling mountain neighbours, were forced to suffer their buildings to fall in decay, and embayed themselves within the city walls. Among other monuments, there is a place in that lane called now [1586] Collets Inns, which, in old times, was the Escacar, or Exchequer."

In an official record of the year 1592 we find Richard Stanihurst, Gent., entered as "farmer of a garden called Collett's Innes, alias le old Exchequer," for which he paid a yearly rent of 13*s.* 4*d.* to the Crown; and an Inquisition of 1636 mentions an orchard (pomarium) called "Collett's Inns, alias the Ould Exchequer, near St. George' Inns-lane." Among the residents in St. George's-lane in the seventeenth century was Sir William Petty, one of the most remarkable men of his time.

Petty, born in 1623, was the son of a poor clothier of Rumsey: speaking of his early life, he tells us that "At the full age of fifteen years I had obtained the Latin, Greek, and French tongues, the whole body of common Arithmetic, the practical Geometry, and Astronomy conducing to Navigation, Dialling, &c., with the knowledge of several mathematical trades, all which, and having been at the University of Caen, preferred me to the King's navy, where, at the age of twenty

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years, I had gotten up about three-score pounds, with as much mathematics as any of my age was known to have had. With this provision, anno 1643, when the civil wars between the King and Parliament grew hot, I went into the Netherlands and France for three years, and having vigourously followed my studies, especially that of medicine, at Utrecht, Leyden, Amsterdam, and Paris, I returned to Rumsey, where I was born, bringing back with me my brother Anthony, whom I had bred, with about £10 more than I had carried out of England. With this £70 and my endeavours, in less than four years more I obtained my degree of M. D. in Oxford, and forth with thereupon to be admitted into the College of Physicians, London, and into several clubs of the Virtuous [Virtuosi]; after all which expence defrayed, I had left £28, and in the next two years being made Fellow of Brazen-Nose, and Anatomy Professor in Oxford, and also Reader at Gresham College, I advanced my said stock to about £400, and with £100 more advanced and given me to go for Ireland, into full £500." From his childhood, Petty exhibited a great attachment to mechanical and scientific pursuits. At Paris he studied anatomy with Thomas Hobbes, of Malmesbury, for whose work on Optics he drew the diagrams: notwithstanding all his ingenuity, he was once, while resident in France, obliged, from want of money, to live for a week on two penny-worth of walnuts.

Petty first distinguished himself in the world of letters by his treatise "On the Advancement of Learning," published in 1648, and addressed to Samuel Hartlib. He became Deputy to the Professor of Anatomy at Oxford, where he acted the principal part in restoring to life a woman who had been hanged for infanticide; he was also nominated Professor of Music at Gresham College, and subsequently appointed Physician to the Army in Ireland, and to the Lord Deputy Fleetwood, at the salary of twenty shillings a day. Before he had been two months in Ireland, Petty effected great reform in the Army Medical

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Department, and soon acquired an extensive practice as a physician in Dublin. Having directed his attention to the survey being carried on of the Irish forfeited lands, he laid before the Government proposals for the execution of that work at less than half the rate then paying, offering to complete in thirteen months an undertaking which could not have been finished in less than seven years under the existing system. His proposals were accepted by the Government, and the entire survey was concluded by Petty within the stipulated period, as noticed in the account of "Crow's Nest." His success in this undertaking, and the part which he took in the distribution of the forfeited lands, raised him numerous enemies, who endeavoured, by a variety of stratagems, to effect his ruin, and finally assailed him before the Parliament at London, where he confronted them, and proved the groundlessness of their accusations. In part payment for his services Petty received grants of extensive tracts of land, and it was said that from the summit of Mangerton, in Kerry, he could look upon 50,000 acres belonging to himself. Charles II. in 1661 conferred knighthood upon Petty, in whose conversation he took much pleasure. He was elected one of the first Council of the Royal Society in 1662, and in the succeeding year invented a double-bottomed ship "of exceeding use to put into shallow ports, and ride over small depths of water; it consisted of two distinct keels, crampt together with huge timbers, &c., so that a violent stream ran between; it bore a monstrous broad sail." After having performed several voyages in incredibly short periods, this vessel, which the King named the "Experiment," was finally cast away in a storm which destroyed a large fleet of ships. Petty is described as "a proper handsome man, measured six foot high, good head of brown hair, moderately turning up; his eyes a kind of goose-grey, but very short-sighted, and as to aspect beautifull, and promise sweetness of nature, and they did not deceive, for he was a marvellous good-natured person; eyebrows thick, dark, and straight; his head was very large." In 1667 he mar-

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ried Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Hardress Waller, "a very beautiful and ingenious lady, brown, with glorious eyes."

Petty is stated to have excelled in everything which he undertook: he was an admirable Latin poet; profoundly wise in council; of great courage; facetious, of easy conversation, and had a marvellous faculty of mimicry, "with such admirable action and alteration of voice and tone, as it was not possible to abstain from wonder, and one would swear to hear several persons." "When I," says Evelyn, "who knew him in mean circumstances, have been in his splendid palace, he would himselfe be in admiration how he arrived at it; nor was it his value or inclination for splendid furniture and the curiosities of the age, but his elegant lady could endure nothing mean, or that was not magnificent. He was very negligent himself, and rather so of his person, and of a philosophic temper. 'What a to-do is here!' he would say, 'I can lie in straw with as much satisfaction.'"

Petty was one of the original Fellows of the College of Physicians of Ireland, and in 1683 published his "Observations on the Dublin Bills of Mortality." He took an active part in the formation of the Dublin Philosophical Society, of which he was elected President, as already noticed. Among his inventions was a land carriage, described as follows to the Society in 1684:—

"Drawn by an ordinary horse of £10 price, it carries one that sits in it with ease, and a driver on the coach-box, with a portmanteau of twenty or thirty pounds weight, twenty-five or thirty Irish miles a day: this carriage," adds the description, "is likewise very easy for the traveller, and far more secure than any coach, not being overturnable by any height on which the wheels can possibly move. It is likewise contrived to be drawn about the streets by one man with one in it, and that with less pains than one of the sedan-bearers does undergo. It is very cheap, an ordinary one not costing more than six or seven pounds, the four wheels being above half the money."

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Various experiments relating to land carriage and other devices were performed at Petty's house in Dublin, before the Society, which also subscribed towards building two ships of a new construction planned by him, of the result of which William Molyneux, writing in January, 1685, gives the following account:—

"Sir William Petty's ship was tried this day sennight in our harbour between Ringsend and the Bar, but she performed so abominably, as if built on purpose to disappoint in the highest degree every particular that was expected from her; she had spread but a third of the sail she was to carry, the wind did but just fill her sails, and yet she stooped so that she was in danger of being overset every moment; a blast from a smith's bellows superadded had overturned her. She was proposed not to want an ounce of ballast, and yet she had in her ten ton of paving stones, and all would not do; the seamen said they would not venture over the Bar in her for £1000 a piece. Even right before the wind she does nothing. So that the whole design is blown up. What measures Sir William will take to redeem his credit, I know not, but I am sure a greater trouble could hardly have fallen upon him." Petty, however, averred that he was determined to persevere in his experiments in ship-building, and declared, that if he discovered his principles to be erroneous, he would write and publish a book against himself—"so much," said he, "do I prefer truth before vanity and imposture."

Petty engaged extensively in mining, iron founding, and pilchard fishing, in the county of Kerry; and in 1685 published his maps of Ireland, entitled, "Hiberniæ delineatio quoad hactenus licuit perfectissima," which were issued at fifty shillings. His surveys, "as far as they go, are tolerably exact as to distances and situations, but neither the latitudes nor roads are expressed, nor is the sea coast exactly laid down; his design being only to take an account of the forfeited lands; many other tracts are left blank, and from such a survey his

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maps are formed." His death took place in 1687, and among the various directions contained in his will may be noticed his wish that his daughter might marry in Ireland, desiring that such a sum as he had left her might not be carried out of this country. Petty's widow was advanced to the Peerage, and his son was created Baron of Shelburne. His descendants failed in male issue, and, through the female line, the title and property of Petty's representatives came into the family of Fitz Maurice, and thence to the present Marquis of Lansdowne, who is his great great grandson.

A large house on the western side of George's-lane was, in 1731, taken by Madame Violante, the pantomimiste noticed in our account of Fownes's-court. In this house, which she styled her "New Booth," Violante, with her daughter and a company including Lalauze and Moreau, French comic dancers, with "posture-master" Phillips, exhibited various entertainments "after the Italian manner," among which were the "Burgomaster tricked, or the intrigues of Harlequin and Columbine;" the "Jealous Husband deceived, or Harlequin metamorphosed;" the "Birth of Harlequin;" and "Woman's Revenge or a Match in Newgate." Madame Violante exhibited marvels as a rope-walker; Lalauze performed French pastoral and comic dances in wooden shoes; and a Dublin actor, named Cummins, executed the "white joke dance," as an old woman, with "Pierrot" in a basket. The "New Booth" was constantly filled with crowds of the most fashionable people of Dublin, and a writer of the time mentions that Violante was "openly caressed by principal persons of both [political] parties, who contributed to support her in a splendid manner."

For deserting the Theatre to support Violante, the frequenters of her "New Booth" were reproved as follows, in a "Prologue upon the beaux, for Mrs. Davis's benefit, at Smock-alley," but which, we are told, "none of the players would venture to speak, for fear of disobliging that formidable party:"—

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"But now, alas! the Muse no longers sings
Of faithful lovers, and of god-like kings:
The friendly Muse, for ever fond to please,
Tunes to your sickly appetites her lays;
Whilst honour, virtue, fame, and plighted faith,
Yield to the necromancer and Macheath.
But even these have fail'd of your applause,
Nought now will do but Phillips and Lalauze:
For them the house is crowded thrice a week,
Whilst Husbands and Delany are to seek;
Whilst Imoinda fails to move your care,
And dying Cato is deny'd a tear!
But mark, ye fair ones, whether this may tend,
The stage, that once was love and virtue's friend,
Condemn'd by you to posture-masters vile,
Has lost its rhetoric and chang'd its style.
Instead of Grey, to move your tender hearts,
Here Violante shows her brawny parts;
Instead of Cato's stubborn virtue, there
Phillips does in a thousand shapes appear.
But mark, I say, O fair ones, mark the end,
You crowd to see, you clap, and you commend;
While pig-tail'd beaux, to win the like applause,
Take for their patterns Phillips and Lalauze."

A new opera epilogue to the tragedy of Richard III., sung and spoken by Mrs. Stirling, a favourite Dublin singer, who acted the part of Lady Anne, 1731, alludes as follows to the same subject:—

"How happy is the fashionable taste,
On worthy objects elegantly placed!
Dublin, in all its pleasures so refin'd,
Scorns the dull entertainments of the mind!
Bow, prostrate, bow: lo! Nonsense rears her throne!
Footmen and beaux, your sovereign goddess own!
Haste from our Theatre, which out of season,
Most impudently tries to please with reason!
From sense and Shakespeare fly, each pretty fellow,
To Signor Scaramouch and Punchinello!

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Fly to your wooden brethren, O mon Dieu!
Blest, ye toupées, with no more brains than you!
Away, nice Dames, where our coarse scenes shan't fright you!
Where Italy's politer arts invite ye,
And decent postures on the rope delight ye!"

Madame Violante continued for some time to exhibit dramatic and grotesque entertainments in George's-lane, including among her players Miss Margaret Woffington, and other youthful performers of merit, noticed in our account of Fownes's-court. The dramatic performances of Madame Violante are stated to have been eventually stopped by order of the Lord Mayor, and the house was, some years afterwards, taken for an hospital by Dr. Bartholomew Mosse. This philanthropic physician was born at Maryborough in 1712; licensed as a surgeon in 1733, and engaged about 1737 by the Government, to take charge of the men drafted from Ireland to complete the regiments in Minorca.

"Dr. Mosse," says a manuscript memoir, "both before and after the above appointment, practised surgery and midwifery with great success; but this did not prevent his seeking to add to his information by intercourse with the practitioners of other countries, for in a paper which he afterwards published he states that, 'intending to perfect himself in surgery and midwifery, he travelled into England, France and Holland, and several other parts of Europe; and that from his first entrance into such study and profession, he became convinced of the great usefulness, if not necessity, of having an hospital for lying-in women in the city of Dublin, and resolved, as far as in his power, to have such an hospital established; and for that purpose laid himself out particularly to inquire into and to observe the hospitals in the countries through which he travelled.' Having settled in Dublin, he married the daughter of the Ven. Dr. Whittingham, Archdeacon of Dublin, and, having obtained a license in midwifery, he quit the practice of surgery. In the course of his practice charity often

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demanded his assistance; and he often declared that the misery of the poor women of the city of Dublin, at the time of their lying-in, would scarcely be conceived by any who had not been an eye-witness of their wretched circumstances; that their lodgings were generally in cold garrets, open to every wind, or in damp cellars, subject to floods from excessive rains; destitute of attendance, medicine, and often of proper food, by which hundreds perished with their little infants. These distresses excited his compassion, and he resolved no longer to delay his endeavours to establish an hospital for poor lying-in women. Having communicated this humane and charitable intention to a few particular friends, who highly approved of his schemes, he took a large house in George's-lane, which he furnished with beds and other necessaries, and opened the same on the 14th of March, 1745, continuing to support it chiefly at his own expense, and constantly attending in person, until the apparent usefulness of it induced several well-disposed persons to encourage the undertaking by benefactions and yearly subscriptions, which encouraged him to enlarge his plan. He belonged to a society called 'The Union,' consisting of a number of persons of different occupations, most of whom subscribed four shillings and four-pence yearly, to be paid quarterly, for the support of the intended hospital; and this is supposed to have been the first assistance he received." "So far then," writes Dr. Wilde, "we may consider the original hospital founded and established by the enterprise of one man; and in an estimate of the credit due to him, we ought not to forget that the institution was the first of the kind in the British dominions, and may, therefore, be truly regarded as the parent of all those in the capital of the sister country. In 'Faulkner's Journal' for March, 1745, we find an account of the opening of the hospital in George's-lane; and at the conclusion of it, the following notice, from which it would appear that the founder received but little sympathy from his professional brethren, although he offered them advantages

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that few would now be slow in accepting. It is as follows: —'Constant attendance will be given at the said hospital by Mr. Bartholomew Mosse, until assisted by the rest of the gentlemen of the faculty.' As the hospital became more known, its friends and supporters increased; and besides ordinary subscriptions, Dr. Mosse, who was essentially 'a man of many projects,' had recourse for its support to plays, lottery schemes, concerts, oratorios, &c.; and we may mention that he brought over Castrucci, the last pupil of Corelli, as an attraction, to these concerts. These various resources had produced since 1745 about £3649 altogether, at the time [1750], when he published his first report. Reports of the institution were published annually, giving the number of females relieved and children born, with a statement of the receipts and expenses; and from one we give the following extract, showing the care taken in the economical disbursements of the funds, when compared with similar institutions:"—"The supporting of 2307 women in the British Lying-in Hospital, London, as appears from the printed state of the said hospital, cost £7313 16*s.* 10½*d.*, which is more than £3 3*s.* 5½*d.* each; whereas the supporting of 3975 women in the Lying-in Hospital in George's-lane, Dublin, including all expenses, came to but £3913 13*s.* 0¾*d.*, which is very little more than 19*s.* 8½*d.* each. By which the manager of the last-named charity saved to the public no less a sum than £8696 12*s.* 5½*d.*; for, had the above 3975 women cost £3 3*s.* 6½*d.* each, the whole amount would have been £12,610 5*s.* 6*d.* This hospital, besides the relief of the distressed, was intended as a school for young surgeons intending to practise midwifery, as it might render it unnecessary for such to resort to France and other foreign parts for instruction; and also as a nursery to raise and transplant into the several parts of the kingdom women who, being duly qualified, might settle in such parts as most stand in need of them. The Doctor was, at the time of opening the hospital, about thirty-three years of age, in full health

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and vigour, of a clear understanding, affable and agreeable in his conversation and behaviour, and beloved and esteemed by all his acquaintances; and the great advantage of it being soon observed, as well abroad as at home, application was made to Dr. Mosse, in the year 1747, by several persons in London, particularly Dr. Layard, for his plan, scheme, and regulations, which he transmitted to them; and an hospital was erected in London the year following, on the same plan, with the same regulations, which soon met with so great encouragement from the public, that before the year 1751 two more hospitals for lying-in women were opened in the said city."

On the opening of the new edifice in Great Britain-street in 1757, the Lying-in Hospital was removed from George's-lane, having, from its foundation, been maintained almost exclusively by the energy of Mosse in procuring for its use the proceeds of oratorios, plays, and lotteries. During the preceding twelve years 4049 children had been born in the Hospital in George's-lane, the accounts of which form, says Dr. Wilde, one of the most interesting, as well as the earliest, statistical tables of this description on record, and show that the registry of this hospital, a hundred years ago, was better kept than many of the present day.

Soon after its relinquishment by Mosse, the house in George's-lane was converted into a "Lock Hospital" by Surgeon George Doyle and other practitioners, who gave their services gratuitously to this institution, which was maintained by voluntary subscriptions. This building, which was used as a "Lock Hospital" till 1767, is at present No. 59, South Great George's-street, opposite Fade-street, standing back from the street, and approached by a narrow alley; the first building contains twelve rooms, with closets for nurses; and at the rere of this is a second, containing one large, and two small wards, with out-offices; in front of it was originally a a court-yard, now filled up with buildings.

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Ebenezer Rider and Edward Bate, the publishers of some large works during the early part of the last century, resided in George's-lane; and in this street Francis West, the eminent drawing-master, held his academy, previous to removing to the Dublin Society's House in Shaw's-court, already noticed. At Napper's "Great Room," in George's-lane, was held, in February, 1765, the first exhibition of the Society of Dublin Artists, subsequently located in William-street. The name of George's-lane was changed to that of Great George's-street about the middle of the last century, and from 1798 to a few years ago, several houses on the western side of this street were used by Government as an infantry barrack.

From the Old Exchequer the name of 'Chequer-lane was applied to a line of buildings, commenced before the middle of the seventeenth century, now called Exchequer-street and Wicklow-street, extending eastward from George's-lane to Grafton-street, which received its name from Henry Fitzroy, first Duke of Grafton, son of Charles II. by the Duchess of Cleveland. The Duke, who is described as a "tall black man," was born in 1663, and married Isabella, daughter and heiress of Henry Bennett, Earl of Arlington. He officiated as High Constable of England at the coronation of James II., but deserted the King on the landing of the Prince of Orange, and received his death-wound while leading the grenadiers at the assault on Cork in 1690. On the western side of Grafton-street a reminiscence of the times of the Restoration is still preserved in the name of "Tangier-lane," so styled from the fortress of that name in Africa, which formed portion of the dowry of Catherine of Braganza, Queen of Charles II., by whom in 1662 it was made a free port, and endowed with various commercial privileges, the expense of maintaining it being charged upon the Irish Revenue. The total annual cost of this establishment appears from an official manuscript to have amounted to £42,338 12*s.* $2\frac{10}{19}$*d.*, and it was specially ordered that all necessaries for the soldiers there garrisoned, as clothes, shirts,

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shoes, stockings, boots, belts, &c., should "be always bought in Ireland, and nowhere else, and that at as easy rates as may be;" the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor of Ireland being directed "to appoint some fit persons to supervise the buying of the said clothes and necessaries for the soldiers, so as the same may effectually be furnished good in kind, and at the cheapest rates." The Commons of England, in their address to the King in 1680, complained that "Tangier had been several times under Popish governors; that the supplies sent thither had been in a great part made up of Popish officers and soldiers; and that the Irish Papists had been the most countenanced and encouraged." The English Treasury not being able to defray the expense of the maintenance of Tangier, and the Irish people having repeatedly complained of the injustice of taxing them for its support, the fortress was demolished by the King's orders in 1683.

The earliest printed official reference to Grafton-street occurs in a statute of the year 1708; the street had, however, been partially formed some years before the close of the seventeenth century, at which period a portion of it was set as wheat land, at the annual rent of 2*s.* 6*d.* per acre. The southern part of this street was, till the early years of the last century, known as "Crosse's Garden," and a city assessment of 1712 records an allocation for "making a crown causeway through Grafton-street." Sir Thomas Vesey, the benevolent and religious Bishop of Ossory, died in Grafton-street in 1730; and Louis Du Val, Manager of Smock-alley Theatre previous to the Sheridan régime, resided here so early as 1733. Mrs. Rebecca Dingley, the friend of Swift and the companion of Stella, dwelt in this street till the year 1743, at the house of Mrs. Ridgeway, daughter to Mrs. Brent, housekeeper to the Dean; after the death of Stella, Swift used frequently to dine here with Mrs. Dingley, whose peculiarities he has detailed in several poems, and to whom, conjointly with Mrs. Johnson, he wrote the "Journal to Stella."

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Gabriel Jacques Maturin, prebend of Malahidert, who in 1745 succeeded Swift as Dean of St. Patrick's, resided in Grafton-street. He was born in 1700 at Utrecht, and was the son of Pierre, and grandson of Gabriel Maturin, a Huguenot priest of Paris, who fled from the persecution of Louis XIV. to Holland, and thence to Dublin, where his son received his education. Of the origin of his family name, the author of "Bertram" gave the following account:—

"In the reign of Louis XIV. the carriage of a Catholic lady of rank was stopped by the driver discovering that a child was lying in the street. The lady brought him home, and, as he was never claimed, considered and treated him as her child: he was richly dressed, but no trace was furnished, by himself or otherwise, that could lead to the discovery of his parents or connexions. As the lady was a devotee, she brought him up a strict Catholic, and being puzzled for a name for him, she borrowed one from a religious community, 'Les Mathurins,' of whom there is mention in the 'Jewish Spy,' and who were then of sufficient importance to give their name to a street in Paris, 'La Rue des Mathurins.' In spite of all the good lady's pains, and maugre his *nom de caresse*, my ancestor was perverse enough to turn Protestant, and became pastor to a Huguenot congregation in Paris, where he sojourned, and begat two sons. While he was amusing himself in this manner, the King and Pere La Chaise were amusing themselves with exterminating the Protestants; and about the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantz, Maturin was shut up in the Bastille, where he was left for twenty-six years; I suppose to give him time to reflect on the controverted points, and make up his mind at leisure. With all these advantages he continued quite intractable: so that the Catholics, finding the case desperate, gave him his liberty. There was no danger, however, of his abusing this indulgence; for, owing to the keeper forgetting accidentally to bring him fuel during the winters of his confinement, and a few other *agrémens* of his situation, the poor man had

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lost the use of his limbs, and was a cripple for life. He accompanied some of his former flock, who had been grievously scattered, to Ireland, and there unexpectedly found Madame M. and his two sons, who had made their escape there *via* Holland. Here he lived and died; his surviving son obtained the Deanery of Killala, and his grandson that of St. Patrick's; the Dean of St. Patrick's was my grandfather. An old French lady, who lived in Bishop-street a few years since, was in possession of some of his infant finery; and I have heard that the lace, though sorely tarnished, was remarkably fine. I," adds the novelist, "possessed formerly an immense mass of the emigrant's manuscripts: they were principally in Latin, a few in French. He certainly was a man of very various erudition. The Dean of St. Patrick's was an able mathematician."

Maturin died in November, 1746, having held the Deanery for little more than twelve months.

On the north-western side of Grafton-street was the residence of Richard Colley, of Castle Carberry, created Baron of Mornington in 1746, the first of his family who assumed the name of Wellesley. He died at his house here in January, 1758, and was succeeded by his more talented son Garret, first Earl of Mornington, whose son, Richard, afterwards famous as Marquis Wellesley, was born in Grafton-street in 1760.

The Provost's house, built on a portion of the College gardens, was occupied from 1774 to 1794 by the Hutchinson family. The following peers also resided in Grafton-street:—Lord Kinsale (1778); Viscount Grandison (1783); the Earl of Dunsany (1786); Lord Newhaven of Carrickmayne (1791); and Lord Massy of Duntryleague.

John Hawkey, admitted a Scholar of the University of Dublin in 1723, and one of the most profound classical critics produced by Ireland, opened a school in 1746 in Grafton-street, near the College. His first publication, a translation of Xenophon's Anabasis, was followed by editions of the following classics:—Virgilius, 1745, dedicated "Viris admodum eruditis,

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egregiisque literarum fautoribus, Præposito Sociisque senioribus Academiæ SS. et individuæ Trinitatis, juxta Dublin, ob insignem erga se munificentiam;" Horatius, 1745, dedicated to Primate Hoadly; Terentius, 1745, dedicated to the Earl of Chesterfield; Juvenal et Persius, 1746, dedicated to Mordecai Cary, Bishop of Killala; and Sallustius, 1747. Harwood and Dibdin, the most competent classical bibliographers, have highly extolled the beauty and accuracy of these editions, which were issued "E Typographiâ Academiæ," containing the authors' text, together with the "lectiones variantes notabiliores." Hawkey also projected the publication of the writings of Cicero in twenty volumes, uniform with his previous editions; this work was not, however, executed. In 1747 appeared his edition of "Paradise Lost, compared with the authentick editions, and revised by John Hawkey, editor of the Latin classics;" which was followed, in 1752, by the "Paradise Regained" and smaller poems of Milton. Both these editions, according to the learned English critic, the Rev. Henry J. Todd, are "highly to be valued for their accuracy." Hawkey died in Grafton-street in 1759; his son, the Rev. John Pullein Hawkey, was appointed master of the Free School of Dundalk, and published in 1788 a translation of the "Gallic and Civil Wars of Cæsar," dedicated to the Bishop of Derry.

Samuel Whyte, natural son of Captain Solomon Whyte, Deputy-Governor of the Tower of London, first saw the light about the year 1733, under circumstances chronicled as follows by himself:—

"Born premature, such the All-wise decree,
Loud shriek'd the storm, and mountains ran the sea;
Ah! what, sweet voyager! in that dreadful hour,
Avail'd thy blooming youth, thy beauty's pow'r?
She died,—her breast with double anguish torn,
And, her sole care, I first drew breath forlorn.
Her nurse, when female aid was most requir'd,
Faithful to death, kiss'd, bless'd her, and expir'd.

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The stout ship brav'd the elemental strife,
And the good crew preserv'd my little life;
Lerpool receiv'd and foster'd me a while,
Call'd, thrice repuls'd, thence to Hibernia's isle."

Solomon Whyte's sister married Dr. Philip Chamberlaine, Prebend of Rathmichael, Archdeacon of Glendaloch, and Rector of St. Nicholas Without; their daughter, Frances Chamberlaine, as already noticed, became the wife of Thomas Sheridan in 1747, and acquired high reputation as authoress of "Sidney Biddulph," and "Nourjahad." Samuel Whyte received his education from Samuel Edwards, the most eminent Dublin schoolmaster of his day, at whose academy in Golden-lane he was placed as a boarder. At Dublin, where his father had fixed his residence, Samuel Whyte found attached friends in his relatives, the Sheridans, with whom he lived on terms of close intimacy.

Solomon Whyte's estates in Longford passed, after his death in 1757, to Richard Chamberlaine, his nephew. Samuel Whyte being thus left but ill provided for, was induced by Thomas Sheridan to entertain the idea of establishing a school chiefly for the instruction of youth in the English language, the cultivation of which had been strenuously advocated by Sheridan in his lectures on oratory. The influence of the Sheridans and their relatives having been actively exerted in favour of Whyte, he was enabled to open his "English grammar school" at No. 75, Grafton-street, in 1758, with considerable éclat; and among his first pupils were Richard Brinsley and Alicia, the children of his relative, Frances Sheridan, "the friend and parent of his youth." Whyte's house is at present numbered 79, Grafton-street; his school-rooms were in Johnston's-court. Thomas Moore's father resided in this court before his removal to Aungier-street; and the locality figured conspicuously in the scandalous chronicles of Dublin during the first thirty years of the reign of George III. Whyte's elementary treatise on the English language, printed

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in 1761, though not published till 1800, exhibits his qualifications for the profession which he embraced; and his talents were so fully recognised that he was solicited in 1759 to accept the Professorship of the English Language in the Hibernian Academy, founded in that year on the plan laid down by Sheridan. Conceiving, however, that the latter had not been honourably treated by the managers of the institution, he declined the proffered chair, and applied himself assiduously to the business of his own establishment, which advanced so rapidly in reputation that before it had been many years founded he was enabled to reckon among his pupils the sons and daughters of the principal families in Ireland. When the pressure of accumulated difficulties obliged Thomas Sheridan, the Manager of Smock-alley Theatre, to retire to France, Whyte endeavoured to repay the obligations which he owed to his chief friend and benefactor. He not only rendered him pecuniary assistance while abroad, but also, although himself a principal creditor, procured for Sheridan, by great exertions, the benefit of a statute pending in 1766 for the relief of debtors. Having failed to obtain the assent of any of the other creditors, Whyte presented his petition, signed only by himself, to the House of Commons, by whom it was referred to a Parliamentary Committee, which Whyte was ordered to attend:—

"Viscount Doneraile and Viscount Northland, his earliest and most steady patrons, then in the Commons, received him at the door, and, taking him by the hand, announced him to the Committee, saying, 'Here comes the worthy petitioner for Mr. Sheridan.' This was an encouraging reception, and the prelude to a more signal instance of favour in the sequel. Standing at the foot of the table, the book, as is the usage, was handed to him; but the test of an affidavit was dispensed with. Mr. Tottenham immediately rose, and, addressing the Chair, expatiated at some length on the purport of the petition before them, and the extraordinary circumstance of its introduction to the House. A creditor petitioning the Legislature

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in behalf of his debtor, he observed, was very much out of the usual course, and the single instance of the kind, he believed, that ever solicited the attention of Parliament. Among other encomiums, of which he was by no means sparing, he said it was a spirited and laudable exertion of friendship, evidently proceeding from a disinterested principle, and, in his opinion, merited particular consideration and respect, adding, 'I, therefore, move you, that petitioner shall not be put to his oath, but the facts set forth in his petition admitted simply on his word.' His motion was seconded by an instantaneous aye, aye! without a dissenting voice A few questions were then put, purely, as it were, for form's sake, and petitioner was dismissed with repeated testimonies of applause, and congratulations of success. The creditors, most likely, either did not wish or imagine he would carry his point; for when they found the business effected, they appeared in a combination to abuse him; and not only reproached him for meddling, as they called it, but affected to look upon him as responsible to them for the whole of their respective demands; because, as they alleged, he had without their concurrence had recourse to Parliament to their prejudice, and deprived them of the means of prosecuting their just claims. Some of them actually consulted counsel, and took steps for the purpose of compelling him to pay them out of his own pocket. The idea may be now laughed at; but the thing was very seriously menaced: and in his situation, unhackneyed as he was in the ways of men; of a profession, too, of all others the most exposed to anxiety and trouble, with, at best, very inadequate compensation, it must have been an accumulated grievance, and their vindictive malice not a little alarming."

Whyte's son gave the following details of the subsequent relations of his father with Thomas Sheridan, whose difficulties were perpetually augmented by his own unswerving principles of rectitude:—

"The point being unexpectedly obtained, Mr. Sheridan

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quitted France, where he had been deserted by all his wealthy and protesting friends, whom his warm prosperity had graced; and was once more happily restored to his native land. He arrived in Dublin the latter end of October, 1766; and on Monday, February 2, following, appeared at Crow-street in Hamlet, and continued performing there for fourteen nights with his usual éclat, ending with 'Maskwell' in the 'Double-dealer,' for his own benefit. That day, after dinner, he consulted my father on the subject of calling a meeting of his creditors, a point he had had some time in contemplation. My father warmly opposed it; conceiving it likely to involve him in fresh embarrassments, by exciting expectations which could not be gratified, and by implicated promises again endanger his personal safety, notwithstanding the measures recently adopted; upon the whole, as savouring more of ostentation, to which my father was in all cases particularly averse, than any good it could possibly produce. Perhaps his sincere wishes for the real honour of Mr. Sheridan, coinciding with a disposition naturally zealous, made him over earnest in his remonstrances; some friends present not seeing, or, in compliment to Mr. Sheridan, not choosing to see the affair in the light my father took it, overruled the arguments he offered, and confirmed Mr. Sheridan in his purpose; however, he acknowledged the propriety of being guarded; and on Tuesday, March 24, 1767, the following advertisement appeared in Faulkner's Journal: 'Mr. Sheridan desires to meet his creditors at the Music Hall in Fishamble-street, on Thursday, the 2nd of April, at one o'clock, in order to concert with them the most speedy and effectual method for disposing of his effects, and making a dividend.' My father attended, as Mr. Sheridan made it a point, but purposely delayed till the business of the congress was nearly settled, that he might not be called on for his opinion. Soon after his entrance, Mr. Sheridan, who was on the look-out, accosted him: —'Sam, I am glad to see you are come;' my father bowed— 'I perceive you are not satisfied with the measure.' 'Indeed,

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sir, I am not.' Mr. Sheridan paused, and, perhaps, on reflection, when too late, was convinced he had taken a precipitate step. A coolness succeeded between the two friends; this was fomented by the officiousness of others, which occasioned a disunion of some continuance; but not the smallest appearance of animosity or recrimination occurred on either side; their spirit was above it; on the contrary, many acts of kindness and mutual good offices took place in the interval, which showed a wish for the restoration of amity on both sides, if any one about them had been honest enough to promote it. My father, still bearing in mind the obligations he owed to Mrs. Sheridan, who was the friend and parent of his youth, continued without abatement his attachment to her children; they, on a proper occasion, interposed; the parties were brought together, and their difference no more was remembered. The last office of kindness he had it in his power to render him was at his lodgings in Frith-street, Soho. He supported him from his apartment down-stairs, and helped him into the carriage that took him to Margate, where [August 14, 1788], the ninth day after, death obliterated everything—but his virtues."

His illustrious pupil, Moore, has left the following notices of Whyte, whom he addressed in one of his earliest poetical attempts as the "heaven-born votary of the laurel'd Nine:"—

"As soon as I was old enough to encounter the crowd of a large school, it was determined that I should go to the best then in Dublin,—the Grammar-school of the well-known Samuel Whyte, whom a reputation of more than thirty years' standing had placed at that time at the head of his profession. The talent for recitation and acting which I had so very early manifested was the talent, of all others, which my new schoolmaster was most inclined to encourage; and it was not long before I attained the honour of being singled out by him on days of public examination, as one of his most successful and popular exhibiters, to the no small jealousy, as may be supposed, of all

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other mammas, and the great glory of my own. As I looked particularly infantine for my age, the wonder was, of course, still more wonderful.

"To the drama, and all connected with it, Mr. Whyte had been through his whole life warmly devoted, having lived in habits of intimacy with the family of Brinsley Sheridan, as well as with most of the other ornaments of the Irish stage in the middle of the last century. Among his private pupils, too, he had to number some of the most distinguished of our people of fashion, both male and female; and of one of the three beautiful Misses Montgomery, who had been under his tuition, a portrait hung in his drawing-room. In the direction of those private theatricals, which were at that time so fashionable among the higher circles in Ireland, he had always a leading share. Besides teaching and training the young actors, he took frequently a part in the dramatis personæ himself; and either the prologue or epilogue was generally furnished by his pen. Among the most memorable of the theatricals which he assisted in, may be mentioned the performance of the 'Beggar's Opera' at Carton, the seat of the Duke of Leinster, on which occasion the Rev. Dean Marlay, who was afterwards Bishop of Waterford, besides performing the part of Lockit in the opera, recited a prologue, of which he was himself the author. The 'Peachum' of the night was Lord Charlemont; the 'Lucy,' Lady Louisa Conolly; and Captain Morris (I know not whether the admirable song-writer) was the 'Macheath.' At the representation of 'Henry IV.' by most of the same party, at Castletown, a prologue written by my schoolmaster had the high honour of being delivered by that distinguished Irishman, Hussey Burgh; and on another occasion, when the 'Masque of Comus' was played at Marly, his muse was associated with one glorious in other walks than those of rhyme, the prologue of the piece being announced as 'written by Mr. Whyte, and the epilogue by the Right Hon. Henry Grattan.' In addition to his private pupils in the dilettante line

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of theatricals, Mr. Whyte was occasionally employed in giving lessons on elocution to persons who meant to make the stage their profession. One of these, a very pretty and interesting girl, Miss Campion, became afterwards a popular actress both in Dublin and London."

Whyte's taste for the drama and for poetry was early developed. In 1761 he had prepared two tragedies, the first of which was founded on the story of Abradatas and Panthea, in Xenophon's Cyropædia; the plot of the second was identical with that of Walpole's "Mysterious Mother." A character in one of these plays had been written expressly for Thomas Sheridan, who undertook to perform it, and to have the whole advantageously cast for representation, but Whyte committed both tragedies to the flames, together with some treatises which he had composed on English grammar. He could not, however, so readily divest himself of his attachment to poetry; and at night, after the labours of his school had been concluded, he spent many solitary hours in composing verses. The first fruits of these labours appeared in 1772, in a large quarto volume of more than 500 pages, entitled, "The Shamrock; or Hibernian Cresses: a collection of Poems, Songs, Epigrams, &c., Latin as well as English, the original production of Ireland; to which are subjoined Thoughts on the prevailing system of School Education, respecting young Ladies as well as Gentlemen, with practical proposals for a reformation, by Samuel Whyte, Principal of the English Grammar School;" Dublin: printed by R. Marchbank, in Cole's-alley, Castle-street." This work was published for a large number of subscribers, and the editor stated that two-thirds of the verse, and the entire of the prose and notes, had been contributed by himself. At the annual examinations, Whyte usually had a play performed by his pupils, and the specimens of youthful proficiency exhibited on those occasions were marvellous;—thus, in the prologue to the tragedy of "Cato," in 1771, the speaker, addressing the audience, said:—

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"We plead our years too—I am, sirs, only seven;
Our Marcia's nine, her father scarce eleven;
But, with great Cato's sentiments impress'd,
Honour and filial reverence fill each breast."

Whyte's pupils first performed this play on Christmas Eve, 1771, at the little theatre in Capel-street, for the entertainment of their private friends. "The Marquis of Kildare one morning on the stage started the thought, that if these boys repeated their play for the public at large, and money were taken at the doors (which was not done at first), the profits might be applied to some of the charitable institutions of Dublin. Stuart, an actor, and a great oddity, clapped the Marquis on the shoulder, with "A good move, my Lord." "Why, I think it is, Mr. Stuart," replied Lord Kildare, with the sense and good humour of his natural character. The plan was adopted, and succeeded to the delight of every feeling mind."

The dramatis personæ were as follows:—

"THEATRE ROYAL, CROW-STREET.

"For the relief of the confined debtors in the different Marshalsea, on Thursday, the 2nd of January, 1772, will be performed by the young gentlemen of the English Grammar School, Grafton-street, the tragedy of CATO. Cato, Master Whyte. Lucius, Master George Carleton. Sempronius, Master John Bird. Juba, Master Anthony Gore. Syphax, Master Marnell. Marcus, Master William Holmes. Portius, Master Lynam. Decius, Master William Irvine. Lucia, Master Gibson. Marcia, Master Nugent. With an occasional prologue, by Master Richard Holmes. Dancing, between the acts, by Master M'Neil; and singing by Master Bird. After the play, by particular desire, Dryden's Alexander's Feast, to be spoken by Master Whyte. Boxes, 11*s.* 4½*d.* Pit, 5*s.* 5*d.* Gallery, 3*s.* 3*d.* Second Gallery, 2*s.* 2*d.* Stewards to the Charity: Marquis of Kildare, Earl of Bellamont, and Lord Dunluce."

The three beautiful Misses Montgomery, styled "The

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Three Graces," superintended the decorations; the band was entirely composed of gentlemen, and Captain French and Captain Tisdal stood as sentries on the stage. The receipts of the night, amounting to £262 5*s.* 8*d.*, were applied to procuring the liberation of eighty poor debtors from the Marshalsea. The annual dramatic performances at Whyte's Academy, and the subsequently distinguished career of many of the juvenile actors who engaged in them, were alluded to as follows in Master Benjamin Nun's address to his school-fellows, at a public July examination, 1790, the speaker having just completed his tenth year:—

"How many here, these thirty years, have been
The little actors in this busy scene!
Here, as the friend, the hero, or the sage,
Given the fair prospect of their future age!
How many here performed the mimic play,
Like Tommy Moore, the Roscius of the day!
Or, from this height, harangued the admiring train,
While echoing plaudits shook that crowded plain!
Less pleasing cares their present thoughts engage;
Less pure ambition rules their riper age.
Some rais'd aloft, who in the State preside,
To their own gain the nation's councils guide.
Some, on whose lips a crowd of clients dwell,
Swallow the fish, and give to each a shell.
On India some, or Afric's groaning shores,
From human sufferings heap their guilty stores;
While some at home obnoxious places hold,
And part with honest fame for ribbons, chains, and gold!
But happier some a better task pursue,
With Gospel showers the barren land bedew,
Among the sick their healing cares dispense,
Teach the young mind to ripen into sense,
Extract its riches from the generous soil,
Or crowd their native ports with foreign spoil;
On formless matter life and shape bestow,
With new delights the paths of science strew,
Or, active, urge the manufacturing band,
While hundreds hang on their supporting hand."

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Whyte's gratification in thus publicly exhibiting the results of his scholastic labours was alloyed by the knowledge that the ill-success in life of some of his pupils had been ascribed to the taste for theatricals with which they had been early imbued at his academy. With a view of discountenancing such aspersions, he wrote and published in 1790 a poem, entitled "The Theatre, a didactic Essay; in the course of which are pointed out the rocks and shoals to which deluded adventurers are inevitably exposed." In 1792, Whyte's collected poems were published by subscription, under the editorship of his son, Edward Athenry Whyte, who became a partner with his father in the management of the academy. This volume, which passed through four editions, was the premium generally presented by the author to the most distinguished of his pupils at the annual examinations; the prizes given to the less successful candidates consisted of neatly-framed portraits of their master, engraved by Brocas from a painting by Hamilton. Whyte felt severely the consequences entailed on Dublin by the removal of the resident nobility and gentry subsequent to the Union, which event he survived eleven years, and died in Grafton-street on the 4th of October, 1811.

In addition to his poems, Whyte published the following works:—"Miscellanea Nova; containing, amidst a variety of other matters, curious and interesting, Remarks on Boswell's Johnson; with considerable additions, and some new anecdotes of that extraordinary character; a Critique on Burger's Leonora; in which she is clearly proved of English extraction; and an Introductory Essay on the art of Reading and Speaking in Public," 1800. "The Beauties of History," 2 vols. 12mo, addressed to the Hon. Mrs. Beresford. "The Juvenile Encyclopædia." "Matho; or, the Cosmotheoria Puerilis," edited by S. Whyte, and addressed to Mrs. Tisdal. "Holberg's Universal History," edited by S. Whyte. "A Short System of Rhetoric." "Hints to the Age of Reason." "Practical Elocution," &c., &c.

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Samuel Whyte's son, Edward A. Whyte, continued to conduct the business of the academy in Grafton-street until the year 1824, when he finally closed the establishment, and retired to London, where he ended his days.

Wolfe Tone details as follows the origin of his alliance with his wife Matilda, who subsequently exhibited a noble example of female fortitude and self-devotion :—

"About the beginning of the year 1785 I became acquainted with my wife. She was the daughter of William Witherington, and lived, at that time, in Grafton-street, in the house of her grandfather, a rich old clergyman, of the name of Fanning. I was then a scholar of the House in the University, and every day, after commons, I used to walk under her windows with one or the other of my fellow-students; I soon grew passionately fond of her, and she also was struck with me, though certainly my appearance, neither then or now [1796], was much in my favour; so it was, however, that, before we had ever spoken to each other, a mutual affection had commenced between us. She was, at this time, not sixteen years of age, and as beautiful as an angel. She had a brother some years older than herself; and as it was necessary, for my admission to the family, that I should be first acquainted with him, I soon contrived to be introduced to him, and as he played well on the violin, and as I was myself a musical man, we grew intimate, the more so, as it may well be supposed I neglected no fair means to recommend myself to him and the rest of the family, with whom I soon grew a favourite. My affairs now advanced prosperously; my wife and I grew more passionately fond of each other; and, in a short time, I proposed to her to marry me without asking consent of any one, knowing well it would be vain to expect it; she accepted the proposal as frankly as I made it; and one beautiful morning in the month of July we ran off together and were married. I carried her out of town to Maynooth for a few days, and when the first *éclat* of passion had subsided, we were forgiven on all sides, and settled in lodgings near my wife's grandfather."

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The informer, Thomas Reynolds, became the husband of the sister of Tone's wife; to the latter Lucien Bonaparte alluded as follows in his address to the Council of Five Hundred at Paris in 1799:—

"It is precisely one year since, on the same day, and in the same month, a court martial was assembled in Dublin, to try a general officer in the service of our Republic.—You have heard the last words of this illustrious martyr of liberty. What could I add to them? You see him, under your own uniform, in the midst of this assassinating tribunal, in the midst of this awe-struck and affected assembly. You hear him exclaim: 'After such sacrifices in the cause of liberty, it is no great effort at this day to add the sacrifice of my life. I have courted poverty; I have left a beloved wife, unprotected, and children, whom I adored, fatherless.' Pardon him, if he forgot, in these last moments, that you were to be the fathers and protectors of his Matilda and of his children.—A few words more—on the widow of Theobald; on his children. Calamity would have overwhelmed a weaker soul. The death of her husband was not the only one she had to deplore. His brother [Matthew Tone] was condemned to the same fate; and, with less good fortune or less firmness, perished on the scaffold. If the services of Tone were not sufficient, of themselves, to rouse your feelings, I might mention the independent spirit and firmness of that noble woman, who, on the tomb of her husband and of her brother, mingles, with her sighs, aspirations for the deliverance of Ireland. I would attempt to give you an idea of that Irish spirit which is blended in her countenance, with the expression of her grief. Such were those women of Sparta, who, on the return of their countrymen from battle, when, with anxious looks, they ran over the ranks and missed amongst them their sons, their husbands, and their brothers, exclaimed, 'He died for his country; he died for the Republic.'"

Patrick Byrne, an eminent bookseller, removed in 1784 from College-green to No. 108, Grafton-street, next to the Irish

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Academy House, where he published the principal pamphlets of the time in favour of Parliamentary Reform and Catholic Emancipation. Among the works issued by Byrne was Wolfe Tone's second essay in pamphleteering, published in 1790, under the title of "An Inquiry how far Ireland is bound, of right, to embark in the impending contest on the side of Great Britain: addressed to the Members of both Houses of Parliament." Relative to this production, its author has left the following anecdote:—

"On the appearance of a rupture with Spain, I wrote a pamphlet to prove that Ireland was not bound by the declaration of war, but might, and ought, as an independent nation, to stipulate for a neutrality. In examining this question, I advanced the question of separation with scarcely any reserve, much less disguise; but the public mind was by no means so far advanced as I was, and my pamphlet made not the smallest impression. The day after it appeared, as I stood *perdue* in the bookseller's shop, listening after my own reputation, Sir Henry Cavendish, a notorious slave of the House of Commons, entered, and throwing my unfortunate pamphlet on the counter in a rage, exclaimed, 'Mr. Byrne, if the author of that work is serious, he ought to be hanged.' Sir Henry was succeeded by a Bishop, an English Doctor of Divinity, with five or six thousand a year, *laboriously* earned in the Church. His Lordship's anger was not much less than that of the other personage. 'Sir,' said he, 'if the principles contained in that abominable work were to spread, do you know that you would have to pay for your coals at the rate of five pounds a ton?' Notwithstanding these criticisms, which I have faithfully quoted against myself, I continue to think my pamphlet a good one; but apparently the publisher, Mr. Byrne, was of a different opinion, for I have every reason to believe that he suppressed the whole impression, for which his own Gods damn him."

Hamilton Rowan, when prosecuted by the Government in 1794, selected Byrne to publish the authorized report of his

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trial, which, with Rowan's usual philanthropy, was sold for the benefit of the distressed manufacturers.

"There is not a day," said Curran, "that you hear the cries of your starving manufacturers in your streets, that you do not also see the advocate of their sufferings—that you do not see his honest and manly figure, with uncovered head, soliciting for their relief; searching the frozen heart of charity for every string that can be touched by compassion, and urging the force of every argument and every motive, save that which his modesty suppresses—the authority of his own generous example. Or if you see him not there, you may trace his steps to the abode of disease, and famine, and despair, the messenger of Heaven, bearing with him food, and medicine, and consolation."

The following dialogue took place between Byrne and the Chief Justice of the King's Bench, relative to the publication of the trial after the imprisonment of Rowan:—

"*Lord Clonmel.*—Your servant, Mr. Byrne; I perceive you have advertised Mr. Rowan's trial.

"*Byrne.*—The advertisement, my Lord, is Mr. Rowan's, he has selected me as his publisher, which I think an honour, and I hope it will be profitable.

"*Lord Clonmel.*—Take care, sir, what you do; I give you this caution; for if there are any reflections on the Judges of the land, by the eternal G— I will lay you by the heels!

"*Byrne.*—I have many thanks to return your Lordship for your caution; I have many opportunities of going to Newgate, but I have never been ambitious of that honour, and I hope in this case to stand in the same way. Your Lordship knows I have but one principle in trade, which is to make money of it, and that if there were two publications giving different features to the trial, I would publish both. There is a trial published by M'Kenzie.

"*Lord Clonmel.*—I did not know that; but say what you may on the subject, if you print or publish what may inflame the mob, it behoves the Judges of the land to notice it; and I

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tell you by the eternal G—, if you publish or misstate my expressions, I will lay you by the heels! One of Mr. Rowan's advocates set out with an inflammatory speech, misstating what I said, and stating what I did not say. I immediately denied it, and appealed to the Court and gentlemen in it, and they all contradicted him, as well as myself. These speeches were made for the mob, to mislead and inflame them, which I feel it my duty to curb. If the publication is intended to abuse me, I don't value it; I have been so long in the habit of receiving abuse, that it will avail little; but I caution you how you publish it; for if I find anything reflecting on or misstating me, I will take care of you.

"*Byrne.*—I should hope Mr. Rowan has too much honour to have anything misstated or inserted in his trial that would involve his publisher.

"*Lord Clonmel.*—What! is Mr. Rowan preparing his own trial?

"*Byrne.*—He is, my Lord.

"*Lord Clonmel.*—Oho, oho! that is a different thing. That gentleman would not have been better used by me, standing in the situation he did, if he was one of the Princes of the blood.

"*Byrne.*—My Lord, Mr. Rowan being his own printer, you know he will publish his own trial; I stand only as his publisher.

"*Lord Clonmel.*—Even as his publisher, I will take care of you; and I have no objection to this being known.

"*Byrne.*—I return your Lordship many thanks."

Byrne's shop in Grafton-street was the usual literary rendezvous of the United Irishmen, and the publisher, himself a member of that association, was the first Roman Catholic admitted into the guild of Booksellers, after the relaxation of the Penal Laws in 1793. One of the most constant visitors to his establishment from the year 1796 was Captain John Warneford Armstrong, of the King's County Militia, whose regiment

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was stationed in 1798 at the camp of Loughlinstown. Armstrong, then about twenty-nine years of age, openly avowed anti-monarchical principles, and was in the habit of purchasing from Byrne publications of republican and deistical tendencies. Having led the bookseller to believe that his political sentiments coincided with those of the United Irishmen, he procured from him in 1798 an introduction to the brothers Sheares, who were then engaged in maturing their revolutionary organization.

"Armstrong, on leaving Byrne's on the 10th of May, immediately proceeded to his brother officer, Captain Clibborn, and informed him of what passed. The latter advised him to 'give the Sheares a meeting.' He then returned to Byrne's late the same day, and remained there till Henry arrived. Byrne led him to the inner part of the shop, toward a private room, and introduced him to Sheares in these terms: 'All I can say to you, Mr. Sheares, is that Captain Armstrong is a true brother, and you may depend on him.' They remained at the entrance of the private room; but Henry Sheares declined any conversation, 'except in the presence of his brother.' Armstrong said 'he had no objection to wait until his brother came.' Henry, however, declined to wait; and shortly after, John Sheares arrived, and was introduced to him by Byrne. John Sheares told Captain Armstrong, 'he knew his principles very well.' He then solicited him 'to join the cause by action, as he knew he had done by inclination;' and Armstrong replied, 'he was ready to do everything in his power for it, and if he could show him how he could do anything, he would serve him to the utmost of his power.' Sheares then informed him, he states, that the rising was very near; 'they could not wait for the French, but had determined on a home effort;' and the principal way he could assist them was by gaining over the soldiers, and consulting about taking the camp at Lehaunstown. John Sheares then made an appointment with him for the following Sunday, at his house in Baggot-street; and on that day he

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went and found Henry only at home. He apologized for leaving him on the former occasion, 'having had to attend a committee that day.' The Informer states, he then asked about the camp, where it was most vulnerable? how to be most advantageously attacked? John came in, and spoke about the necessity of gaining over the soldiers, and then informed Armstrong, that their intention was to seize the camp, the artillery at Chapelizod, and the city of Dublin, in one night: there was to be an hour and a half between the seizing of the camp and Dublin, an hour between seizing Dublin, and Chapelizod; so that the news of both might arrive at the same time. The 13th, on Sunday night, at 11 o'clock, by appointment, Armstrong had another interview with the brothers at their house, for the purpose of getting the name of some soldiers in his regiment who were known to the United Irishmen."

Having insinuated himself into the confidence of the brothers, Armstrong carefully noted down their conversations, which were immediately reported to Government. "I never," said he, "had an interview with the Sheares, that I had not one with Colonel L'Estrange and Captain Clibborn, and my Lord Castlereagh." Not satisfied with the amount of information so obtained, Armstrong obtained admission to the domestic circle of the Sheares, and, within a few hours after quitting their table, lodged depositions, which led his hosts to the scaffold. Byrne, whose integrity to his party was unimpeachable, was arrested in his own house by his neighbour, Alderman Exshaw, conducted to the Castle, subjected to a strict examination, and committed to Newgate on the 21st of May, 1798. He was subsequently permitted to retire to America, whence he never returned to his native land.

Among the other booksellers and publishers in Grafton-street before the Union were, William Ross (1765); Samuel Watson, No. 71 (1785); John Parker (1786); George Draper (1790); John Milliken, No. 32 (1791); Bernard Dornin, No. 33 (1792); R. M. Butler (1793); William Porter, No. 69

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(1796); Alderman John Exshaw, No. 98 (1782), publisher of "Exshaw's Magazine." On St. Patrick's Day, 1797, the first regiment of "Royal Dublin Volunteers," commanded by this bookseller, was presented by Miss Exshaw, at his house, with elegant stands of colours, richly embroidered by herself, and accompanied with an address. John Jones, of No. 111, Grafton-street, opposite to the College, was the publisher of the "Sentimental and Masonic Magazine," commenced in July, 1792, and concluded in June, 1795. William Paulett Carey engraved several plates, and wrote a considerable quantity of verse for this magazine, the chief poetical contributors being John Brenan, M. D., W. E. O'Brien, and Thomas Moore, who tells us that, but for the interference of his mother, his portrait was to have been published in this periodical by Carey. Moore's contributions to the "Sentimental Magazine" included "Anacreontique to a Bee;" "Myrtilla, to the unfortunate Maria, a pastoral ballad;" "The Shepherd's Farewell, a pastoral ballad;" and a poem styled "Friendship." Jones, the publisher of the Magazine, was succeeded in Grafton-street, in 1797, by a bookseller named Rice.

James Reilly, a water-colour miniature painter of merit, resided at No. 17, Grafton-street, from 1774 to his death in 1788; and in the year 1776 Edward Hudson, a native of Castlemartyr, county of Cork, the most eminent dentist of his day in Ireland, removed from George's-lane to No. 69, Grafton-street, nearly opposite to Anne-street, where he continued to reside for many years. Distinguished no less for wit and intellectual acquirements than for professional skill, Hudson became the associate of the leading characters of his time; and on the formation of the "Monks of St. Patrick," the important office of Bursar to that fraternity was conferred upon him. John Philpot Curran, in his early struggles, was much indebted to the friendship and liberality of Hudson, who, in predicting the future eminence of his despondent friend, inculcated such sentiments as the following:—

"Consider now and then, Jack, what you are destined for;

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and never, even in your distresses, draw consolation from so mean a thought as that your abilities may one day render your circumstances easy or affluent; but that you may one day have it in your power to do justice to the wronged—to wipe the tear from the widow or orphan, will afford the satisfaction that is worthy of a man." "It would be injustice," says Curran's son, "to suppress another passage. Having a little before chided his friend for neglecting to inform him of the state of his finances, Mr. Hudson goes on:—

"'I think I shall be a man of no small fame to-morrow or next day, and though 'tis but the fame of a dentist, yet if that of an honest man is added to it, I shall not be unhappy. Write speedily to me, and if you are in want, think I shall not be satisfied with my fortunes—believe me, I shall never think I make a better use of my possessions than when such a friend as Jack can assist me in their uses.'"

With Edward Hudson in Grafton-street resided his cousin and namesake, Edward Hudson the younger, who gave early indications of superior talents. Thomas Moore, who became acquainted with him in 1797, tells us "that he was a remarkably fine and handsome young man, who could not have been at that time more than two or three and twenty years of age;" and adds that—

"Though educated merely for the purposes of his profession, he was full of zeal and ardour for everything connected with the fine arts, drew with much taste himself, and was passionately devoted to Irish music. He had with great industry collected and transcribed all our most beautiful airs, and used to play them with much feeling on the flute. I," adds Moore, "attribute, indeed, a good deal of my own early acquaintance with our music, if not the warm interest which I have since taken in it, to the many hours I passed at this time of my life tête-à-tête with Edward Hudson,—now trying over the sweet melodies of our country, now talking with indignant feelings of her sufferings and wrongs."

This young dentist became a most intimate friend of Moore,

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and was the only person intrusted with the secret of the latter having contributed political essays to the "Press" newspaper. Moore has himself enabled us to judge how far the origin of his Irish Melodies is attributable to Edward Hudson, erroneously, however, stating that the latter was the nephew of his elder namesake:—

"It was in the year 1797," writes the Poet, "that, through the medium of Mr. Bunting's book, I was first made acquainted with the beauties of our native music. A young friend of our family, Edward Hudson, the nephew of an eminent dentist of that name, who played with much taste and feeling on the flute, and, unluckily for himself, was but too deeply warmed with the patriotic ardour then kindling around him, was the first who made known to me this rich mine of our country's melodies—a mine, from the working of which my humble labours as a poet have since then derived their sole lustre and value."

Edward Hudson, the elder, repeatedly declined pressing solicitations to join the society of United Irishmen. His cousin, however, became deeply involved in their plans, and was appointed one of their provincial delegates, in which capacity he was sitting in council when arrested in March, 1798, as noticed in our account of Bridge-street. Of Hudson's imprisonment, Moore has left the following reminiscence:—

"When, in consequence of the compact entered into between Government and the chief leaders of the conspiracy, the State Prisoners, before proceeding into exile, were allowed to see their friends, I paid a visit to this gentleman [Edward Hudson] in the Jail of Kilmainham, where he had then lain immured for four or five months, hearing of friend after friend being led out to death, and expecting every week his own turn to come. As painting was one of his tastes, I found that, to amuse his solitude, he had made a large drawing with charcoal on the wall of his prison, representing that fancied origin of the Irish harp, which, some years after, I adopted as the subject of one of the Melodies:—

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" 'Tis believ'd that this harp, which I wake now for thee,
Was a Syren of old, who sung under the sea;
And who often, at eve, thro' the bright waters rov'd,
To meet, on the green shore, a youth whom she lov'd.

But she lov'd him in vain, for he left her to weep,
And in tears, all the night, her gold tresses to steep;
Till Heav'n looked with pity on true love so warm,
And chang'd to this soft Harp the sea-maiden's form.

Still her bosom rose fair—still her cheeks smil'd the same—
While her sea beauties gracefully form'd the light frame;
And her hair as, let loose, o'er her white arm it fell,
Was chang'd to bright chords, utt'ring melody's spell.' "

The allegorical design here commemorated was not conceived in the cell at Kilmainham, the sketch made by the prisoner being a reproduction of a vignette drawn by the elder Hudson, and prefixed to an ode for St. Cecilia's day, written by him, and printed for private circulation. The younger Hudson formed one of the Irish State prisoners confined in Fort George, after his liberation from which he retired to America, where he married the daughter of Patrick Byrne, the exiled publisher, and died in Philadelphia about the year 1821. The elder Hudson wrote several anonymous political and scientific treatises; dental surgery was by him first elevated to the rank of a profession in Ireland; and through his instructions, his nephew, Robert Blake, further advanced the reputation of the country in this branch of science by his highly valued "Essay on the Structure and Formation of the Teeth in Man and various Animals; being principally a translation of his Inaugural Dissertation published at Edinburgh, September, 1798:" 8vo, Dublin, 1801. Edward Hudson, the elder, died in 1821, at the age of seventy-nine years. His son, William Elliot Hudson, who died in 1853, laboured with much energy to advance the study and publication of the historic literature of Ireland, leaving, on his death, his collection of manuscripts

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and printed books to the Royal Irish Academy, together with a donation of £500 towards the preparation and publication of a Dictionary of the Irish language.

From the period of the opening of Carlisle Bridge, the private residences in Grafton-street became gradually converted into shops. The "Black Lyon Inn" was located at the corner of Anne-street (1762), and the "City Tavern" (1787) also stood in Grafton-street. The "Incorporated Society for the Promotion of Protestant Schools" held their committees in this street, previous to the erection of their house in Suffolk-street (1758); the tallow-chandlers, or "Guild of St. George,' had their hall in Grafton-street (1783); and there were also several lottery offices here, of which the best known was the "Lion's Office," No. 101, corner of Suffolk-street. The notorious Catherine Netterville (1780) had a magnificent residence in Grafton-street, which was the scene of the suicide of Mr. Stone of Jamaica, her insane paramour.

A striking illustration of the popular error relative to the value of the farthings of Queen Anne was furnished by the consequences of the discovery, in 1814, of one of these coins by George Home, an assistant in the shop of J. Miller, confectioner, No. 3, Grafton-street. Home's refusal to surrender the coin, received in his employer's shop, was made the ground of a criminal prosecution, and he was sentenced by the Recorder of Dublin to be confined for twelve months in Newgate, and subsequently imprisoned until he gave up the farthing—the Court being ignorant that the scarcest of Queen Anne's farthings is not worth more than five pounds, the generality of them not exceeding a few shillings in value. The wealth accumulated by his subsequent industry enabled Home to erect the "Royal Arcade;" his success was, however, popularly ascribed to his having found a farthing of Queen Anne.

The Dublin Society—the early history of which has been given in our second volume—erected, in 1766, an extensive

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house on the western side of Grafton-street, in which they assembled for the first time on the 3rd of December, 1767. Here they continued to pursue with energy the objects for which they had been chartered, labouring also to promote native manufactures by their supervision of the "Irish Woollen Warehouse," in Castle-street, and the "Irish Silk Warehouse" in Parliament-street, already noticed. In 1772 the Society appointed a Committee for the purpose of investigating the history and antiquities of Ireland, of the two initiatory meetings of which the following reports have been preserved in their unpublished records:—

"Dublin Society, May 14, 1772. Resolved,—That a standing Committee be appointed to inquire into the antient state of arts and literature, and into the other antiquities of Ireland; to examine the several tracts and manuscripts in the possession of the Society which have not been published; and also all other tracts on those subjects of which the said Committee can obtain the perusal. Resolved,—That the said Committee do consist of the President, Vice-Presidents, the Secretaries, the Treasurer, and the following Members of this Society:—Lord Charlemont, Lord Moira, Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart., Lord Bishop of Cloyne, Lord Bishop of Derry, Right Hon. Speaker of the House of Commons, Robert French, Esq., Rev. Dr. Leland, —— Caldwell, Esq., Major Vallancey. Resolved,—That our worthy Member, Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart., be requested to preside as Chairman in the said Committee.

"Monday, 18th May, 1772. At a meeting of the Select Committee of Antiquarians, Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart., in the chair, Resolved,—That the Rev. Dr. Thomas Leland and Charles Vallancey, Esq., be appointed Secretaries to the Committee for the present year. Resolved,—That the Rev. Dr. Peter Chaigneau be appointed Assistant Secretary and Librarian to this Committee for the present year. Resolved, —That the Members of this Committee will each subscribe the sum of three guineas annually towards the expense of

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this undertaking, and that the same be paid into the hands of our Assistant Secretary, Dr. Chaigneau. Resolved,—That this Committee will employ Maurice O'Gorman as their amanuensis at the rate of five guineas per quarter. Resolved,—That the appointment of this Committee be notified to the public by an advertisement in the 'Dublin Journal;' and that a request of the Committee be made in the said advertisement, that such persons as are desirous, and have it in their power, to assist the Committee in their researches, and contribute to this national undertaking, will communicate the titles of such ancient Irish manuscripts as may be in their hands, and an account of such other materials as they are possessed of, and which they think may be useful in forwarding the designs of the Committee; directed to Dr. Chaigneau, at the Dublin Society's House in Grafton-street."

The Society, under its corporate seal, authorized the Chevalier Thomas O'Gorman to apply, in its name, to the College of the Lombards, at Paris, and to such other bodies as he might have an opportunity of visiting, for copies of any manuscripts, ancient records, or other materials in their possession, illustrating the history and antiquities of Ireland. The College of the Lombards, of which Charles O'Neill was Principal, and Laurence Kelly, Prefect of the Irish Community, promptly responded to the application of the Antiquarian Committee, and convened a public meeting at their College on the 11th of March, 1773, presided over by Richard Dillon, Archbishop and Primate of Narbonne, to which all persons connected with Ireland were invited. These proceedings resulted in the establishment of an auxiliary branch at Paris, and the College of the Lombards promised to furnish the Society with a transcript of the "Book of Leacan," the only important manuscript in their possession. Amongst those who took an active part in the proceedings of the Dublin Committee were Dr. John Carpenter, Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, Sylvester O'Halloran, and Charles O'Conor. To the latter was committed the

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task of preparing for the press the manuscript of O'Flaherty's "Ogygia Vindicated," purchased by the Committee for twenty guineas from a Mr. Wilton of Galway, and published in 1775. The Committee compiled a set of sixteen queries on subjects connected with the subjects of their investigations, and ordered two thousand copies of them to be printed for circulation among the clergymen and most respectable inhabitants of the various parishes in Ireland; they also published in the principal Continental journals statements of their objects. The meetings of the Antiquarian Committee were generally held at 7 P. M. in Trinity College Library, and they assembled for the last time on the 24th February, 1774.

The Dublin Society's three Schools for the gratuitous instruction of youths in figure-drawing, landscape and ornamental drawing, and architecture, were located at the rere of their house in Grafton-street, and entered through a gateway which still exists. In October, 1770, Francis Robert West was elected Master of the School of Figure-drawing, as successor of Jacob Ennis, noticed in an account of Shaw's-court.

"When I," writes J. D. Herbert, "was sixteen years old, I obtained three tickets from a Member of the Royal Dublin Society to admit me as a pupil to be instructed in drawing: this was the usual mode of introduction. I first went to the Architectural School: Mr. Ivory was master, a gentle, urbane character, but he appeared in a delicate state of health; he consigned me to his apprentice, Mr. H. A. Baker; he put me to draw, and showed me the manner of using the instruments. I next went to the Landscape and Ornament School, Mr. Waldron the master; his appearance was not flattering, nor did his severe look and habitual frown encourage me to stay long at his beck; for he seldom spoke, which was, I thought, a fortunate thing for me, his manner was so truly cheerless: I remained at his school about a month, and then I repaired to the Figure School. When I entered the Figure Room I was struck with the number of casts from the antique, the

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Hercules, Laocöon, &c., and felt a wish and hoped to be able to draw from those. In some time I delivered my card to the master, Mr. Francis Robert West, a worthy, good-hearted man, but of peculiar manner: in person he was a smart, little, dapper man, very voluble in speech and rapid in delivery, used much action, even his features underwent many changes —opening his eyes wide, raising his eyebrows considerably, and extending his mouth—his language good, yet he was subject to digression and habitual conclusive words, such as, 'yes, yes,' 'doubtless,' 'no doubt,' and other pet phrases, which seemed to carry decision in all his harangues; add to these a peculiar quaintness of manner, an averted eye, and a simplicity of look, rendered him quite a character. I presented my card; he just looked at it, then glanced at me, and, with head averted, said, 'So you are come to draw the human figure.' I then directed his attention to the back of the card, on which was written, by the gentleman who gave it me, an order to be furnished with drawing materials, and he would pay for them. During his reading he was assailed by a number of boys with their sketches for his opinion: he dispatched them quickly with, to one, 'the nose more in, the chin more out;' to another, 'your head is too large;' 'your's has not got the turn;' 'you must place your figure in the centre;' 'dash it out and begin again;' 'your mouth is too much open, and your eyes shut—you must shut your mouth and open your eyes.' Having, in routine, given directions, he finished the reading of the card. Another boy, with a finished drawing, as he thought, submitted his production: 'Oh! you have no character, you must labour until you get it; compare it and amend.' Then, leaving his desk, he walked to the folding doors which opened to the figure room and, calling John, he returned in quick pace to his post. John returned with the materials, and Mr. West sketched a profile of a head before me to show me how to begin: he did it very expertly and with great freedom of hand. He then desired John to place me at a desk with Master Shee.

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So," adds Herbert, "John led me to the desk, and I was most happily placed, for Master Shee, though some years my junior, was capable and willing to assist me; we also drew together at the Architectural School, and I was induced to put up a sheet of geometry for the medal, but it was adjudged to Master Shee, as was every medal he looked for in any of the schools."

In addition to various medals which Martin Archer Shee obtained for his performances in these Schools, the Dublin Society, in November, 1786, presented him a silver palette, with a suitable inscription, in testimony of their approbation of his drawings from the life. He subsequently removed to London, published "Rhymes on Art," and the "Elements of Art," and was elected President of the Royal Academy, as successor to Sir Thomas Lawrence, in 1830. Byron noticed the Dublin poet and artist as follows in his "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers:"—

> "And here let Shee, and Genius, find a place,
> Whose pen and pencil yield an equal grace;
> To guide whose hand the sister arts combine,
> And trace the poet's or the painter's line;
> Whose magic touch can bid the canvas glow,
> Or pour the easy rhyme's harmonious flow;
> While honours, doubly merited, attend
> The poet's rival, but the painter's friend."

Henry Aaron Baker was, in February, 1787, elected to succeed Thomas Ivory, deceased, as Master of the School for Architectural Drawing. Among the eminent artists educated in the Dublin Society's Academy in Grafton-street may be noticed Richard Morrison, the distinguished architect, and John Comerford, the miniature painter.

In March, 1795, the establishment of a Botanic Garden at Glasnevin was finally resolved upon by the Dublin Society, the last meeting of which, in Grafton-street, was held on the 4th of August, 1796; and, immediately afterwards, they

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sold, for £3000, their interest in the House and Drawing Schools here; on the site of the former, the buildings known as 112 and 113, Grafton-street, have since been erected. In addition to its annual grant of £500, the Dublin Society, while located in Grafton-street, from 1771 to 1796, received from the Parliament of Ireland subsidies to the amount of £116,500.

In the year 1766 a building styled the "Navigation House," for the use of the Commissioners of Inland Navigation, was erected on portion of a vacant plot of ground on the western side of Grafton-street, next to the Dublin Society's house, in pursuance of a statute passed in 1765, enacting: "That it should be lawful to and for the Corporation for promoting and carrying on an inland navigation in Ireland to apply so much of the duties vested in them by Act of Parliament as should be necessary for building and furnishing a convenient house within the city or county of Dublin, and furnishing the same with proper accommodations for the reception of the said Corporation and assistants to meet and assemble in for putting in execution the several powers and authorities vested in them by law."

These Commissioners had been incorporated in 1752, and provided by Government with a large annual revenue for the purpose of opening the navigation of the Shannon. The mismanagement of the members of the Corporation, constituted exclusively of nominees of the English Government, were soon rendered apparent by their undertaking, at nearly the same time, twenty-three different works; it having also been found that their expenditure of nearly £600,000 was not attended with equivalent results, the Board was dissolved in 1786.

About the year 1782 a literary society, styled the "Palæosophers," was established in the University of Dublin, with the object of investigating ancient learning, particularly the Fathers of the Church. "Dr. Perceval had just returned from the Continent, and introduced the new system of chemistry,

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then almost totally unknown, and little attended to in this country. The investigation of this had excited a kindred zeal in the pursuit of other sciences; and Dr. Perceval proposed to Dr. Ussher to establish a new society to promote it. In the year 1785, therefore, another association was formed. Their object was the investigation of science and modern literature, and they denominated themselves 'Neosophers:' into this the 'Palæosophers' in a short time merged. They met at each other's houses, dined together once every fortnight, read essays, and debated: they kept regular journals of their proceedings, but published no transactions. From these emanated the Royal Irish Academy, combining and enlarging the objects of both the former, and having distinct Committees for the investigation of Science, Antiquities, and Polite Literature. The original "Neosophers" were Drs. Ussher, Marsh, R. Stack, Hall, Young, Hamilton, Waller, Kearney, Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin; Drs. Perceval and Purcell, Physicians; Messrs. W. Ball and W. Preston, barristers."

The following is the report of the first meeting of the Irish Academy recorded in the archives of the Institution:—.

"At a meeting of the original members of the Irish Academy of Sciences, Polite Literature, and Antiquities, held at Lord Charlemont's, April 18, 1785, the following resolutions were agreed to:—

"1. That the Irish Academy of Sciences, Polite Literature, and Antiquities, do consist of a President, a Council of eighteen, and an indefinite number of members.

"2. That the Council be divided into three Committees, each consisting of six members, which Committees shall have for their objects, respectively, the departments of Science, Polite Literature, and Antiquities.

"3. That each of these Committees meet every third week, and be empowered to form By-laws for the regulation of their several meetings, at each of which meetings every Member of the Academy shall be invited to assist.

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"4. That a Committee of Finance be appointed, consisting of six members, two to be chosen out of each of the afore-mentioned Committees.

"5. That there be two public general meetings of the Academy in the year, at which meetings the titles of the publications which have been approved of by the several Committees shall be read, and candidates shall be balloted for, such as shall have signified their intentions of proposing themselves as members six weeks at least before the public meeting.

"VI. That each Fellow, on his election, do deposit two guineas in the hands of the Treasurer, to be continued annually, or twenty guineas as a life subscription.

"VII. That the President and Council, with a Treasurer and Secretary, be elected by the original Members of the Academy at Lord Charlemont's, and that the first Monday in May be appointed for that purpose.

"VIII. That an extraordinary general meeting be held on Monday, the 16th of May, for the purpose of electing Members who shall have been proposed on Monday, the 2nd of May.

"IX. That the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Dromore be requested to apply to the Antiquarian Society of London, and the Edinburgh Society, for copies of their Regulations, and that the Lord Bishop of Killaloe, and Dr. Ussher, be requested to apply to the Royal Society of London, and the Academy of Berlin, for the same purpose.

"X. That an extraordinary meeting of this Academy be held at Col. Conyngham's on Monday, the 25th of April, at 8 o'clock in the afternoon.

"LIST OF ORIGINAL MEMBERS.

"Earl of Charlemont; Lord Rokeby, Primate of Ireland; Earl of Clanbrazil; Earl of Moira; Bishop of Killaloe; Bishop of Clonfert; Bishop of Waterford; Bishop of Dromore; Right Hon. John Hely Hutchinson, Secretary of State; Right Hon.

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Denis Daly; Right Hon. Burton Conyngham; Col. Vallancey; Doctor Murray, Vice-Provost of T. C. D.; Rev. Hugh Hamilton, Dean of Armagh; Richard Kirwan, Esq., London; Edmund Malone, Esq.; Rev. Michael Kearney, D. D.; Adair Crawford, M. D., London; Rev. Thomas Leland, D. D.; Rev. W. Hales, D. D., F. T. C. D.; George Cleghorne, M. D.; Rev. Henry Ussher, D. D., S. F. T. C. D.; Rev. John Kearney, D. D., S. F. T. C. D.; Rev. John Waller, D. D., F. T. C. D.; John Purcell, M. D.; Robert Perceval, M. D.; Rev. Matthew Young, F. T. C. D.; Rev. Digby Marsh, F. T. C. D.; Rev. George Hall, F. T. C. D.; Rev. Richard Stack, F. T. C. D.; Rev. W. Hamilton, F. T. C. D.; Lawrence Parsons, Esq.; William Preston, Esq.; William Ball, Esq.; Rev. James Archibald Hamilton, D. D.; William Deane, LL. D.; Sir Joseph Banks, London; R. Lovell Edgeworth, Esq.

[Signed], "CHARLEMONT."

On the 25th of September, 1785, letters patent were granted under the privy signet, constituting the foregoing original Members, with the addition of James Gandon, the architect, and such others as should be elected, one body, politic and corporate, in deed and in name, by the name of the Royal Irish Academy, for promoting the study of Science, Polite Literature, and Antiquities, of which Academy, adds the King in the charter dated 28th January, 1796, "We do hereby declare ourselves the founder and patron. And our will and pleasure is, and we do ordain and grant, that the said Corporation, and their successors for ever, shall have one President, and a Council consisting of twenty-one Members, to be hereafter elected by them, out of which Council four Vice-Presidents shall be nominated by the President, by writing under his hand and seal, and one Treasurer and one Secretary shall be elected."

For the better execution of this our royal grant," continues the King, "we have nominated, and do hereby nominate, constitute, and appoint James, Earl of Charlemont, to be the first

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and modern President of this Academy; John, Earl of Moira; William Newcome, Bishop of Waterford; Thomas Bernard, Bishop of Killaloe; Thomas Percy, Bishop of Dromore; Walter Cope, Bishop of Clonfert; William Conyngham and Denis Daly, Esqrs.; the Rev. Henry Ussher; Rev. William Hales; Rev. John Kearney; Rev. Matthew Young; Rev. George Hall; Rev. William Hamilton, Rev. Richard Stack, Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin; John Purcell, Robert Perceval, and Stephen Dickson, Doctors of Physic; Charles Vallancey, William Preston, and James Gandon, Esqrs., to be the first modern twenty-one of the Council of this Academy; William Conyngham to be the First Treasurer; and Robert Perceval, M. D., the first Secretary.

The Irish Academy, so early as May, 1785, held meetings in the Navigation House in Grafton-street, which was vested in the Crown by an Act of Parliament passed in 1786. Shortly after this enactment, the Academy presented a memorial to the Duke of Rutland, then Viceroy, praying permission to occupy the vacant building; and in June, 1787, their petition having been granted, they received possession of the "Navigation House," which, vested in them in 1788, consisted of several small rooms, and one large apartment which became a board-room, in which all the meetings of the Society were held.

Charles O'Conor was elected an Academician in 1785; Sylvester O'Halloran; Mervyn Archdall; Henry Flood; Archibald Hamilton Rowan; John Philpot Curran; Francis Hardy; and many other Irishmen of learning and eminence, were soon afterwards enrolled Members of the Institution.

The Preface to the first volume of the Academy's "Transactions" was contributed by the Rev. Robert Burrowes, Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, who, after a brief review of the obstacles which had previously impeded the progress of science and learning in Ireland, wrote as follows:—

"The influence of many of these causes, time has in a considerable degree weakened; and peculiar circumstances have

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now [1786] given to Ireland an importance in the political scale which habits of a well-directed industry alone can establish and maintain. Whatever, therefore, tends, by the cultivation of useful arts and sciences, to improve and facilitate its manufactures; whatever tends, by the elegance of polite literature, to civilize the manners, and refine the taste of its people; whatever tends to awaken a spirit of literary ambition, by keeping alive the memory of its ancient reputation for learning, cannot but prove of the greatest national advantage. To a wish to promote in these important respects the advancement of knowledge in this kingdom, the Royal Irish Academy for Science, Polite Literature, and Antiquities, owes its establishment; and though the Members who compose it are not entirely without hopes that their efforts may hereafter become perhaps extensively useful and respected, yet the original intent of their Institution must be considered as confining their views for the present more immediately to Ireland. If their endeavours shall but serve to excite in their countrymen some sense of the dignity of mental exertion; if their exhortation and example shall be so far successful as to become the means of turning vacant thoughts to science and to utility, their labours are abundantly recompensed. If it be said that in societies of this sort too much attention is frequently bestowed on subjects barren and speculative, it may be answered, that no one science is so little connected with the rest as not to afford many principles whose use may extend considerably beyond the science to which they primarily belong, and that no proposition is so purely theoretical as to be totally incapable of being applied to practical purposes. There is no apparent connexion between duration and the cycloidal arch, the properties of which, duly attended to, have furnished us with our best regulated methods of measuring time: and he who has made himself master of the nature and affections of the logarithmic curve, is not aware that he has advanced considerably towards ascertaining the proportionable density of

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the air at its various distances from the surface of the earth. The researches of the mathematician are the only sure ground on which we can reason from experiments; and how far experimental science may assist the commercial interests of a state, is clearly evinced by the success of their several manufactures in the neighbouring countries of England and France, where the hand of the artificer has taken its direction from the philosopher. Every manufacture is in reality but a chemical process, and the machinery requisite for carrying it on but the right application of certain propositions in rational mechanics. If chemistry and natural history, then, have never yet employed themselves in inquiring into the state of this country; if its minerals have never yet been explored, nor the extent of its botanical productions ascertained, we need not wonder that Ireland, abounding in the first materials of many manufactures, should yet have considered them no otherwise valuable than as articles of export. To attain purposes of so great national utility as this Academy proposes to itself, the patriotism of the inhabitants of this kingdom has made many efforts, which, though not entirely effectual, have yet given a well-founded hope, that when circumstances more favourable should arise, such endeavours might be attended with success. About the year 1782 the Society from which the Academy afterwards arose was established: it consisted of an indefinite number of Members, most of them belonging to the University, who at weekly meetings read essays in turn. Anxious to make their labours redound to the honour and advantage of their country, they formed a plan more extensive, and admitting such additional names as might add dignity to their new institution, or by their publications, had given sure ground to hope advantage from their labours, became the founders of the Royal Irish Academy. Let it not be imputed to arrogance when we say that, however former Societies in this kingdom may have failed, the members of this Academy should not be disheartened. From its peculiar nature, and several favour-

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able circumstances attending the time of its institution, it has many prospects of countenance. Uniting in one plan the three compartments, of Science, Polite Literature, and Antiquities, it unites whatever is pleasing with whatever is useful, the advancement of speculative knowledge with the history of mankind: it makes provision for the capricious variations of literary pursuit; and, embracing all the objects of rational inquiry, it secures the co-operation of the learned of every description. It has been instituted, too, at a time when it can enjoy the protection of a monarch whose patronage of the liberal arts has made his reign an illustrious era in the annals of literature; at a time when two of the sciences have had advantages hitherto unknown in this country held out to them, in the establishment of a Medical School, and the foundation of an Observatory for astronomical purposes; and at a time when every qualification, natural and acquired, concurred in pointing out a President whose zeal for the interests of Ireland could only be equalled by his zeal for the interests of learning. Animated by such encouragements," continued Dr. Burrowes, "the Irish nation are called on to exert themselves. The Academy in this volume, with most respectful deference, presents the first fruits of its labours to the public: whether the beginning now made shall be relinquished with disgrace, or this Society be taught to aspire to hopes of vigor and continuance, is a question which those who have abilities to promote the advancement of literature should be informed is left, with all its important consequences, for their exertions to determine. To embolden their diffidence, the nature of these publications holds out all the advantages of mutual example, while the great national benefits to be derived from this institution must stamp their indolence a crime of no less magnitude than treason against the welfare of Ireland. They are called on by every tie which can have a laudable influence on the heart of man: by the hope of success, and the infamy of defeat, by the solicitations of a natural instinct which will not suffer their faculties to rest with-

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out exertion, and by the authoritative voice of reason and experience, which pronounce such exertions salutary, by emulation, by philanthropy, by honest pride, by a glorious sense of the dignity of their country, and the dignity of human nature. To such a call," added Dr. Burrowes, "Irishmen cannot be inattentive: the God of Truth will look propitious on their labours, and a ray from Heaven shall light them to success."

The "Book of Ballymote" was, in August, 1785, presented by the Chevalier Thomas O'Gorman to the Academy, which in September, 1787, received, through the Abbè Kearney, of Paris, the "Book of Leacan;" and in 1789 the "Leabhar Breac," or "Speckled Book," was purchased for the institution by Colonel Vallancey for £3 13*s*. 8*d*. These three invaluable Irish manuscript compilations still constitute the chief literary treasures of the Academy.

In 1789, Timothy Cunningham, barrister, of Gray's Inn, London, bequeathed to the Royal Irish Academy of Dublin, "the sum of £1000, to be laid out in such funds as they should think proper, and the interest of it to be disposed of in such premiums as they should think proper, for the improvement of natural knowledge, and other objects of their Institution." He also bequeathed to the Academy all his botanical books, and books of natural history, desiring that the residue of his library should be disposed of, and its proceeds expended, under the direction of his executor, in purchasing books for the Academy.

Cunningham was a jurist of eminence, and the author of various elaborate works on legal subjects. From his will, registered in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, we learn that his relatives were chiefly resident in Clonmel, Carrick-on-Suir, and Waterford; and he would appear to have been of the old Clare clan of *Cinndergain*, many of whose members changed their name to Cunningham. His principal publications were the following:—"A new Treatise of the Laws concerning Tithes, containing all the Statutes, Adjudged Cases, Resolutions, and

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Judgments, relating thereto:" 8vo, London, 1748; fourth edition published in 1777. "Law of Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Bank Notes, and Insurances, containing all the Statute Cases at large, &c., methodically digested:" 8vo, London, 1761; sixth edition published in 1778. "The Merchant's Lawyer; or, the Law of Trade in General:" London: 2 vols. 8vo, 1762; third edition published in 1768. "Practical Justice of the Peace," 1762; 2 vols. 8vo. "New and complete Law Dictionary:" London: 2 vols. folio, 1764; third edition published in 1782–3. "New Treatise concerning the Laws for the Preservation of Game, containing all the Statutes and Cases at large:" 12mo, 1764. "Report of Cases argued and adjudged in the Court of King's Bench, in the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th of George II., to which is prefixed, A Proposal for rendering the Laws of England clear and certain, humbly offered to the consideration of both Houses of Parliament:" folio, 1766. "Maxims and Rules of Pleadings in Actions, Real and Personal, or Mixed, Popular and Penal:" 4to, 1771. "History of the Customs, Aids, Subsidies, National Debts, and Taxes of England, from William the Conqueror to the year 1778:" third edition published in 1778. "History and Antiquities of the Inns of Court and Chancery:" 8vo, 1780; republished in 1790, under the title of "Historical Memoirs of the English Laws." "Historical Accounts of the Rights of Election of the several Counties, Cities, and Boroughs of Great Britain, containing the time when each of them was first represented in Parliament, and by what authority; to which is prefixed, An Inquiry into the Origin of Elections to Parliament:" 2 vols. 8vo, 1783. "Law of Simony, containing all the Statutes, Cases at large, Arguments, Resolutions, and Judgments concerning it; particularly, the case at large in the House of Lords, between the Lord Bishop of London and Lewis Fythcer, Esq.:" 8vo, 1784. "Introduction to the Knowledge of the Laws and Constitutions of England:" 8vo. Cunningham also compiled the General Index to the Journals

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of the English House of Commons, and published "Magna Charta libertatum civitatis Waterford," with an English version, and Notes: 8vo, Dublin, 1752.

The Academy, in 1789, essayed, but without success, to obtain a bust, picture, or other memorial of Timothy Cunningham, to be preserved in their great room. Cunningham's bequest enabled the Academy to offer occasional premiums for essays in Science, Polite Literature, and Antiquities; and, subsequently, medals bearing the portrait of Lord Charlemont, were substituted for money prizes. During its early years, the objects for which the Academy had been founded were assiduously pursued. Lord Charlemont presided at almost every Committee-meeting, and contributed essays in the departments of Polite Literature and Antiquities.

When the Academy placed Lord Charlemont in the chair, "he," says Hardy, "did not regard it as a mere honorary distinction, to add to the solemn enumeration of his dignities at the Herald's office, and nothing to literature. Not one of the members attended the Academy meetings oftener than he did; few so constantly. Those who were his cotemporary Academicians must long call to mind his urbanity, the graces of his conversation, and the variety of literary anecdote, ancient or modern, with which he amused, and, indeed, instructed them, during the intervals of their agreeable labours at the Academy. In such labours he bore himself no inglorious part."

The essays contributed by Members were read before the Committees to whose adjudication they had been submitted. These Committees met usually at 8 P.M., and the papers which they recommended to the Council were published in the "Transactions" of the Academy. All Members were at liberty to attend the Committee meetings, and to hear the essays read: the Academy at large originally assembled but twice in the year,—on the eve of St. Patrick's Day, and on the 30th of November, which, according to the charter, were designated "Stated Meetings."

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The chief contributors in the three departments of the Society's Transactions to the end of the last century were as follows:—Science: Henry Ussher, D. D., Matthew Young, D. D., Rev. W. Hamilton, Fellows of Trinity College; Stephen Dickson, M. D.; James Cleghorn, M. B.; Ralph Ousley; Richard Kirwan; Richard Lovell Edgeworth; Robert Perceval, M. D.; Samuel Croker King, M. D.; Rev. John Brinkley. Polite Literature: Richard Stack, D. D., Rev. Robert Burrowes, Michael Kearney, D. D., Arthur Browne, Rev. George Miller, Fellows of Trinity College; William Preston; Francis Hardy; Rev. Edward Ledwich. Antiquities: Theophilus O'Flanagan; John Barrett, D. D., Fellow of Trinity College; William Beauford; Sylvester O'Halloran; Charles Vallancey; and Joseph Cooper Walker.

Maurice O'Gorman and Theophilus O'Flanagan, two of the most competent Gaelic scribes of their time, were occasionally employed by the Committee of Antiquities to translate documents from their native language. The Academy, however, did not produce any historic work of importance; and the knowledge derived from the translations of Irish manuscripts furnished by O'Gorman and O'Flanagan, under the influence of Vallancey, was used by the latter to support his fanciful theories.

On the decease of the Earl of Charlemont in the year 1799, Richard Kirwan, the eminent Irish philosopher, was elected President of the Academy.

In March, 1800, the Academy presented a petition to the House of Commons of Ireland, setting forth that, not being possessed of any general funds but those arising from the subscriptions of its Members; that having been put to very heavy expenses by the fall of different parts of its house; being obliged to expend in repairs large sums belonging to the Cunningham fund, which they were unable to replace; being also apprehensive that the payment of the rent of their house, hitherto made by the King's order, might not be continued,—they prayed that

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provision might be made for the future payments of this rent, and that a sum of £1000 might not be deemed too much for their further relief, taking into consideration the importance of the institution, and the benefits derived to the literature of Ireland from its labours. On this application, the Parliament of Ireland, in June, 1800, granted the Academy £1000, with an annual allowance of £50.

The Academy owed its vitality during the ensuing twelve years mainly to Brinkley and Kirwan, the latter of whom, from 1788 to his decease in 1812, contributed thirty-eight essays to its Transactions in the departments of Science and Polite Literature. Kirwan bequeathed to the Academy the philosophical portion of his library, and was succeeded as President by Charles Bury, Earl of Charleville. In 1816 the Academy petitioned Parliament for an annual grant of not less than £600, including the Treasury allowance for payment of rent and taxes, which was then £166 13*s*. 10*d*. "Since the union of the two countries," said the petitioners, "the altered circumstances of the city of Dublin, as being no longer the winter residence of the Irish nobility and gentry, have more and more contributed to diminish the number of candidates for admission, and, of course, proportionably to lessen the funds of the Academy; until, at length, the present [1816] Members feel themselves reduced to the alternative either of relinquishing their pursuits, or of soliciting from the bounty of Parliament such increased assistance as is essential to their continuing an active body corporate." On this petition a grant of £350, Irish, was conceded, in addition to the allowance referred to; and regular annual grants of £300, British, were subsequently made.

On the death of Lord Charleville in 1822, the Presidentship of the Academy was conferred on the distinguished astronomer, John Brinkley, afterwards Bishop of Cloyne.

Under Brinkley's Presidency was commenced the practice of holding fortnightly meetings of the Academy, at which

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were read the papers approved of by the Committees; and thus originated the custom of transacting on these occasions the business of the institution, which it had previously been the rule to do at the Stated Meetings. On Brinkley's decease in 1835, the Academy elected as President the Rev. Bartholomew Lloyd, Provost of Trinity College, who, dying in 1837, was succeeded in the Presidency by Sir William Rowan Hamilton, the Irish Astronomer Royal.

The Academy commenced in 1836 the periodical issue of "Proceedings," containing reports of its meetings, and abstracts of papers recommended for publication in this form rather than in the "Transactions."

In 1839 the Committees of Science, Polite Literature, and Antiquities, of whose proceedings for the previous twenty-nine years no records exist, commenced to labour with assiduity to promote the objects for which the institution had been founded. A rule was also made, limiting to five years the term of the Presidency, to which the election had previously been for life.

From the period of its formation, the Academy occasionally received donations of ancient objects of interest discovered in various parts of Ireland; but as it possessed no regular repository for their custody, many of these acquisitions were embezzled, and others were deposited in the Museum of Trinity College. The commencement of a Museum illustrative of the history of the people of Ireland in former ages dates from 1839, when it was initiated by a number of private subscribers purchasing and presenting to the Academy two large golden torques found at Tara. At the same time, the late James M'Cullagh, a mathematician of European celebrity, gave to the institution the invaluable "Cross of Cong," executed by a native Irish artificer, about half a century before the first descent of the Anglo-Normans on this country.

By a subscription among the Members and some others, the collection of Irish antiquities of the late Very Rev.

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H. R. Dawson, Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, was in 1842 purchased for £1067 13*s*., and presented to the Academy, which in 1844 bought the collection of the late Town-Major Henry Charles Sirr.

Referring to the important results of the efforts made by the Academy to place the past history of Ireland on a solid basis, Dr. Petrie tells us that when he first addressed himself to a meeting of this institution, in reference to a remain of ancient Irish art, he had to encounter the incredulous astonishment of the illustrious Dr. Brinkley, implied in the following remark:—"Surely, Sir, you do not mean to tell us that there exists the slightest evidence to prove that the Irish had any acquaintance with the arts of civilized life anterior to the arrival in Ireland of the English." "Nor shall I forget," says Dr. Petrie, "that in the sceptieism which this remark implied, nearly all the Members present very obviously participated. Those, at least, who have seen our Museum, will not make such a remark now."

From the inadequate amount of funds at its disposal, the Academy has had the mortification of constantly "seeing specimens of rarity, beauty, and historic interest, pass into the hands of strangers, or, in the case of precious metals, into the melting-pots of the goldsmiths."

On the retirement of Sir William Hamilton in 1844, the Presidentship of the Academy was conferred on Humphrey Lloyd, D. D., succeeded in 1851 by the Rev. Thomas Romney Robinson, D. D., whose scientific eminence has conferred a lustre upon Dublin, his native city.

The autograph original of the Annals of Ireland by the "Four Masters" was acquired by the Academy in 1831, through the instrumentality of Dr. Petrie. Private subscriptions and a Government grant of £600 enabled the institution in 1844 to purchase for £1312 10*s*. a collection of Irish manuscripts formed by Messrs. Hodges and Smith, of Dublin, including a number of ancient Gaelic medical treatises, and

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the original "Leabhar na Huidhre," compiled early in the twelfth century. Of the Irish manuscripts in the Academy's possession, an elaborate synoptical catalogue, hitherto unpublished, has been compiled for the Society by Professor Eugene Curry.

From 1831 to 1852, the Academy published many scientific treatises of value and novelty; amongst which may be mentioned the following substantial additions to science, first made known to the world through this institution:—"Geometrical Propositions applied to the wave theory of Light," by James M'Cullagh, 1833; "The Theory of the Moist-bulb Hygrometer," by James Apjohn, M.D., 1834-5; Sir Robert Kane's "Researches on the action of Ammonia upon the chlorides and oxides of Mercury," 1835, and on the nature and constitution of the compounds of Ammonia, 1838; "Researches respecting Quaternions," by Sir William Rowan Hamilton; the discovery of Conical Refraction, by Hamilton and Lloyd; and the latter's papers on new magnetical instruments for determining the Earth's magnetism.

Polite Literature has of late occupied much less of the Academy's publications than it engrossed in the earlier years of the institution. In this department the Academy's recent Transactions contain various treatises by the Rev. Edward Hincks on Hieroglyphic, Persepolitan, Cuneatic, and Babylonian characters; also "Researches amongst the inscribed monuments of the Græco-Roman era, in certain sites of Asia Minor," by Rev. James Kennedy Baillie, D.D., 1842-3.

In its department of Irish Antiquities, the Academy's most important publications have been the treatises of Dr. George Petrie on the "Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland," read in 1834, and on the "History and Antiquities of Tara Hill," read in 1837; and Dr. Aquilla Smith's Essays on the Irish coins of Edward IV. and Henry VII. Dr. Petrie's works form an era in our native literature, as having initiated the school of accurate investigation of early Irish history, based on the examination

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of authentic documents in the ancient language of the country, a correct knowledge of which was first in modern times acquired by the labourers in the Antiquarian department of the Ordnance Survey of Ireland.

The Royal Irish Academy removed from Grafton-street to Dawson-street in 1852, having in the preceding year acquired Sir William Betham's collection of manuscripts, bought by the private subscriptions of the Members, in addressing whom, on the occasion of the completion of the purchase fund, the Rev. Charles Graves, now Secretary to the Academy, observed:—

"Science and Literature have many departments, not one of which is undeserving of our regard, so long as it is cultivated in a liberal and philosophic spirit; but the history of our own country and of its language has especial claims on our consideration, unless we choose to renounce the name of Irishmen. It is no morbid feeling which leads us to turn with a longing and affectionate interest to the ancient history and literature of our own country. It is no fond national conceit which inspires us with the desire to gather and to preserve those of its scattered records which have escaped the tooth of Time, the ravages of barbarism, and the persecuting rigour of a miscalculating policy. It is, indeed, wise in us to soar as high as we may, seeking wide and clear views of the entire horizon of human knowledge and science; but even to those elevated regions let us carry with us a loving remembrance of the spot of earth from which we took our flight—of our birth-place—and the home which is the sanctuary of the purest and strongest of our earthly affections."

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CHAPTER IV.

ST. PATRICK'S WELL—NASSAU-STREET—MOLESWORTH FIELDS —MOLESWORTH-STREET— LEINSTER HOUSE —KILDARE-STREET—DAWSON-STREET.

THE site of Nassau-street and Leinster-street was formerly styled "St. Patrick's Well-lane," from a spring which, according to mediæval legends, originated from the following circumstance:—St. Patrick, while in Dublin, abode at the house of a certain matron, who frequently in his presence complained much of the dearth of fresh water, for the river flowing by was, from the influx of the tide, rendered salty; nor, before it ebbed, could any fresh water be procured, except from a great distance. The Saint, moved by the complaints of his hostess, and taking pity on the people, went on the following day to a suitable place, where, in the presence of many bystanders, he prayed, and having struck the earth with the point of the staff of Jesus, in the name of the Lord, produced on the spot a splendid fountain. This, adds a Latin writer of the early part of the twelfth century, "is the fountain of Dublin, wide in its stream, plenteous in its course, sweet to the taste, which, as is said, healeth many infirmities; and even to this day is rightly called the Fountain of Saint Patrick."

The lane leading to St. Patrick's Well ("venella quæ ducit ad fontem S. Patricii") is mentioned in a deed of 1592 as the southern boundary of the dissolved monastery of All Hallows; and an English settler in Dublin, writing of the citizens about the same period, says:—

"On the east part [of the suburbs of the city] they have

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Saint Patrick's Well, the water whereof, although it be generally reported to be very hot, yet the very prime of the perfection is upon the 17th of March, which is Saint Patrick's Day; and upon this day the water is more holy than it is all the year after, or else the inhabitants of Dublin are more foolish upon that day then they be all the year after. For upon that day thither they will run by heaps, men, women, and children, and there, first performing certain superstitious ceremonies, they drink of the water; and when they are returned to their own homes, for nine daies after, they will sit and tell what wonderful things have been wrought by the operation of the water of Saint Patrick's well."

The author of "A Catholycke Conference betweene Syr Tady Mac Mareall, a Popish Priest of Waterforde, and Patrick Playne, a young student of Trinitie Colledge by Dublyne, in Ireland," printed in 1612, introduces "Sir Tady" observing:—

"But let me draw somewhat near to your College it self: are you not eye-witnesses how every 17th of March what flocking there is of men, women, and children to that same holy sanctified pool, Saint Patrick's Well. I hope you do not think the whole multitude that do so yearly frequent the place to be stark mad, to come running thither so thick, if they did not find some sanctity in the water? I warrant you they are not so arrant fools, as a number of those that do use to take tobacco, that will be still stuffing themselves with smoke, but upon a vain conceit."

The following lines occur in a local poem, written in 1716, on St. Patrick's Well, the water of which was considered by the people of Dublin to be the best in Ireland for clearness, good flavour, and for allaying thirst.

"Drink, thirsty mortals! drink, take, take your fill,
Here is Heaven's bounty, given with free will;
With plenteous draughts refresh your droughty souls,
Fill all your pitchers, bottles, jugs, and bowls.

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Freely it flows from lib'ral Nature's hands,
And grateful thanks is all that she demands.
For health, for clearness, and for cooling taste,
This spring hath been admir'd by ages past;
Old, pious times record its lasting fame,
And from a Saint it took its rever'nd name.
Hail! sacred fountain. Heliconian spring!
Drink for a god, a poet, or a king!
Long may'st thou run, delightful to our taste,
Pure as the milk from Alma Mater's breast;
Late, very late, or never cease to cheer
Our hearts with draughts refreshing, cool, and clear:
For ever may thy streaming sweetness last,
Admir'd by future ages, as by past;
Free, open, gen'rous, is thy boundless store,
None quit thy font refus'd, or ask for more;
Each gaping mug thy lavish stream o'erflows,
And none, thy spring, that not its bounty knows.
Ungrateful mortals, who such gifts despise,
All share thy plenty, few the blessing prize;
Too few, alas! of all the num'rous souls
Who daily at thy fountain fill their bowls,
One moment, to confess its bounty, stay;
Nor grateful thanks to Heaven and thee repay,—
Kind Heav'n, that maugre, all their scorn and slight,
Supplies the wretches in their own despight;
Good Heav'n, that does, with a forgiving will,
Their undeserving bowls replenish still."

The sudden drying-up of this well in 1729 formed the subject of a short poem written by Swift, in which he represented St. Patrick reproaching England:—

"Britain, by thee we fell, ungrateful isle!
Not by thy valour, but superior guile:
Britain, with shame, confess this land of mine
First taught thee human knowledge and divine;
My prelates, and my students, sent from hence,
Made your sons converts both to God and sense;
Not like the pastors of thy ravenous breed,
Who came to fleece the flocks, and not to feed."

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After having deplored the fate or Ireland, then a prey to mercenary English adventurers in Church and State, St. Patrick continues:—

"Where is the holy well that bore my name?
Fled to the fountain, back from whence it came?
Fair freedom's emblem once, which smoothly flows,
And blessings equally on all bestows.
Here, from the neighbouring nursery of arts,
The students, drinking, rais'd their wit and parts;
Here, for an age, and more, improved their vein,
Their Phœbus, I—my spring, their Hippocrene.
Discouraged youths! now all their hopes must fail,
Condemn'd to country cottages and ale;
To foreign prelates make a slavish court,
And by their sweat procure a mean support."

In June, 1731, the water was restored to St. Patrick's Well, which was cleaned up and repaired at the city charge, "great complaints having been made for its loss."

St. Patrick's Well, though for many years closed in from the public, still exists in the garden of the Fellows of Trinity College, under portion of the northern side of Nassau-street, opposite to Dawson-street.

The name of the western portion of "Patrick's Well-lane" was changed to Nassau-street early in the last century. A monument of the political feeling which dictated this alteration existed here, till within the last forty years, on the front of one of the houses between Dawson-street and Grafton-street, which contained, inserted in its wall, a marble tablet presenting a life-sized bust of William III., bearing underneath the following distich:—

"May we never want a Williamite
To kick the breech of a Jacobite."

This bust and inscription were painted for the 4th of November annually at the expense of the Corporation of Dublin, as regularly as the statue of William III., till the progress of

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local improvement demolished the house in the wall of which they stood.

During 1752 and many succeeding years, the comedian, Isaac Sparks, presided in this street on every Tuesday evening as the "Right Comical Lord Chief Joker of the Court of Nassau," and determined all humorous cases brought before this Society. A comic interlude, called the "Court of Nassau, or Tragedy *versus* Comedy," was written by George Alexander Stevens for Sparks, who, for his benefit in 1775, played in it the part of "Lord Chief Joker."

In Nassau-street resided Simon Butler, King's Council, son of Viscount Mountgarret, and the original chairman of the Society of United Irishmen of Dublin, for authorizing one of whose publications in 1793, the House of Lords committed him to Newgate with Oliver Bond, as noticed in our account of Bridge-street. Butler displayed much ability in his advocacy of Tandy, and was the author of the "Digest of the Popery Laws," published by the United Irish Society in 1792, for which the Catholic Committee presented him with £500.

By successive elevations Nassau-street has been raised many feet above the contiguous ground on the northern side, now enclosed in the College Park; and that it was originally nearly level with the latter, appears from the vestiges discovered in various excavations in the vicinity. In 1775 the College wall was five feet in height from the level of Nassau-street, and fifteen feet high from that of the Park. Applications were made in 1780 by the residents in the vicinity to the College authorities for permission to have erected here a wall to the Park, surmounted by iron railings, but their request was not complied with; and it was not till 1842 that this great improvement was effected, accompanied by the widening of the street.

The name of Leinster-street was applied to that portion of "St. Patrick's Well-lane" eastward of Kildare-street, on which, about the middle of the last century, five houses

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were erected, one of which was the residence of Philip Tisdall, a lawyer of eminence, appointed Solicitor-General in 1750; Attorney-General in 1760. Tisdall was a prominent personage in the Irish politics of his times, and sat in Parliament as representative of the University of Dublin from 1739 till his death in 1777. "He had an admirable and most superior understanding; an understanding matured by years, by long experience, by habits with the best company from his youth; with the Bar, with Parliament, with the State. To this strength of intellect was added a constitutional philosophy or apathy, which never suffered him to be carried away by attachment to any party, even his own. He saw men and things so clearly; he understood so well the whole farce and fallacy of life, that it passed before him like a scenic representation; and, till almost the close of his days, he went through the world with a constant sunshine of soul, and an inexorable gravity of feature. His countenance was never gay, and his mind was never gloomy. He was an excellent politician, equally able to draw Government into difficulties and bring it out of them again, though it must be allowed that he never abused the confidence of Government. Far from it. But when Ministers here found themselves embarrassed by neglecting to consult him, which was sometimes the case, he enjoyed their distress with peculiar complacency, and, with a face of Erebus, no lover was, at that moment more pleased, nor Stoic more immovable. He seemed to have acquired an entire power over his senses, and when his mind was most impregnated, and his passions most engaged, he looked, if in his opinion the measure required it, as if he had almost ceased to see, to hear, or to speak. He was an able speaker, as well at the Bar, as in the House of Commons, though his diction was very indifferent. He was a profound lawyer, and his opinion was frequently resorted to from England. In domestic life he was social and agreeable. His table was remarkably splendid and magnificent, and often, as the public prints said, subvervient to political purposes. When

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abroad, particularly at Spa, he lived with almost equal splendour."

From his dark complexion Tisdall was styled "Don Philip the Moor," by the satirists of his time, who described him as a man formed by nature and fashioned by long practice for all manner of court intrigue; his stature low, his countenance dismal, his public manners grave, his address humble; captivating in private by convivial humour, exercising a perpetual irony, living in a style of extraordinary magnificence, and attracting crowds of guests to his mansion, which was furnished with everything splendour could suggest or luxury consume. "Take him, all in all," says Hardy, "Tisdall was in some respects one of the most singular, as unquestionably he was, by far, one of the most able statesmen whom Ireland ever beheld."

Sir Nathaniel Barry, Physician-General of the Army, and the leading medical practitioner in Dublin, resided in Leinster-street till his death in 1785; and here also was the mansion of Arthur Wolfe, Viscount Kilwarden, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, who was killed in the disturbances of 1803.

Molesworth-street, Kildare-street, and their vicinity, stand on the site of a considerable lot of ground, known at the commencement of the last century by the name of "Molesworth-fields," which remained nearly unbuilt upon until an Act of Parliament, in 1725, enabled "the Right Honorable John Lord Viscount Molesworth, and Richard Molesworth, and the several other persons in remainder for life, when in possession of certainlan ds near St. Stephen's-green and Dawson-street, in the county of the city of Dublin, to make leases thereof." Robert, first Viscount Molesworth, distinguished by his writings in defence of liberty, has already been noticed in our account of "Molesworth's Court," in Fishamble-street: his son John, the second Viscount, born in 1679, was, in 1710, despatched as Envoy Extraordinary from Great Britain to Tuscany, and subsequently appointed Ambassador at Florence,

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Venice, and Switzerland, which offices he held till his death in 1727. Ritson ascribes to him the song commencing

"Almeria's face, her shape, her air,
With charms resistless wound the heart;
In vain you for defence prepare,
When from her eyes Love shoots his dart."

Park observes "that he is likely to have written more from having turned this so well." His successor, Richard, third Viscount Molesworth, designed by his father for the law, fled from the Temple to Flanders, and served as a volunteer in the allied army there until he obtained an ensigncy, and was appointed Aide-de-camp to the Duke of Marlborough, whose life he saved at the Battle of Ramillies in 1706. After serving with distinction throughout all the campaigns in Flanders, and against the Scots at Preston, he was appointed Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-chief of the troops in Ireland, and Field Marshal of his Majesty's Forces; his death took place in 1758; five years subsequent to which Lady Molesworth and several of his children fell victims to an accidental fire in London. The building of Molesworth-street was completed before the middle of the last century, and its inhabitants were then people of the highest rank in the city.

Among the earliest residents in Molesworth-street was Richard Parsons, a man of humour and frolic, created in 1718 first Earl of Rosse. His lordship was a candidate for the hand of Elizabeth, Duchess of Albemarle, who, inheriting an immense estate, and, being of weak intellect, determined to marry only a sovereign prince; she became, however, the wife of Ralph, Lord Montagu, who courted and married her as Emperor of China; and to the time of her death she was constantly served on the knee as a monarch. Colley Cibber made this affair the subject of his comedy, styled "The Double Gallant; or, Sick Lady's Cure;" and Lord Rosse was

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said to have written the following lines on the marriage of the Duchess with Lord Montagu:—

"Insulting rival, never boast
Thy conquest lately won;
No wonder if her heart was lost:
Her senses first were gone.
From one that's under Bedlam's laws,
What glory can be had?
For love of thee was not the cause;
It proves that she was mad."

"The late Earl of Rosse," says a writer of the middle of the last century, "was, in character and disposition, like the humorous Earl of Rochester; he had an infinite fund of wit, great spirits, and a liberal heart; was fond of all the vices which the beau monde call pleasures, and by those means first impaired his fortune as much as he possibly could do; and finally, his health, beyond repair. To recite any part of his wit here is impossible, though I have heard much of it, but as it either tended to blasphemy, or, at the best, obscenity, it is better where it is. A nobleman could not, in so censorious a place as Dublin, lead a life of rackets, brawls, and midnight confusion, without being a general topic for reproach, and having fifty thousand faults invented to complete the number of those he had: nay, some asserted, that he dealt with the Devil; established a Hell-fire Club at the Eagle Tavern on Cork-hill; and that one Worsdale, a mighty innocent, facetious painter, who was indeed only the agent of his gallantry, was a party concerned. Be it as it will, his Lordship's character was torn to pieces everywhere, except at the Groom Porter's, where he was a man of honour; and at the taverns, where none surpassed him in generosity. Having led this life till it brought him to death's door, his neighbour, the Rev. John Madden [Vicar of St. Anne's and Dean of Kilmore], a man of exemplary piety and virtue, having heard his Lordship was given over, thought it his duty to write him a very pathetic

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letter, to remind him of his past life, the particulars of which he mentioned, such as profligacy, gaming, drinking, rioting, turning day into night, blaspheming his Maker, and, in short, all manner of wickedness; and exhorting him in the tenderest manner to employ the few moments that remained to him, in penitently confessing his manifold transgressions, and soliciting his pardon from an offended Deity, before whom he was shortly to appear. It is necessary to acquaint the reader, that the late Earl of Kildare was one of the most pious noblemen of the age, and in every respect a contrast in character to Lord Rosse. When the latter, who retained his senses to the last moment, and died rather for want of breath than want of spirits, read over the Dean's letter (which came to him under cover), he ordered it to be put in another paper, sealed up, and directed to the Earl of Kildare: he likewise prevailed on the Dean's servant to carry it, and to say it came from his master, which he was encouraged to do by a couple of guineas, and his knowing nothing of its contents. Lord Kildare was an effeminate, puny little man, extremely formal and delicate, insomuch that when he was married to Lady Mary O'Brien, one of the most shining beauties then in the world, he would not take his wedding gloves off to embrace her. From this single instance may be judged with what surprise and indignation he read over the Dean's letter, containing so many accusations for crimes he knew himself entirely innocent of. He first ran to his lady, and informed her that Dean Madden was actually mad; to prove which, he delivered her the epistle he had just received. Her Ladyship was as much confounded and amazed at it as he could possibly be, but withal observed the letter was not written in the style of a madman, and advised him to go to the Archbishop of Dublin [Dr. John Hoadly] about it. Accordingly, his Lordship ordered his coach, and went to the episcopal palace, where he found his Grace at home, and immediately accosted him in this manner: 'Pray, my Lord, did you ever hear that I was a blasphemer, a profligate, a gamester, a

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rioter, and everything that's base and infamous?' 'You, my Lord,' said the Bishop, 'every one knows that you are the pattern of humility, godliness, and virtue.' 'Well, my Lord, what satisfaction can I have of a learned and reverend divine, who, under his own hand, lays all this to my charge?' 'Surely,' answered his Grace, 'no man in his senses, that knew your Lordship, would presume to do it; and if any clergyman has been guilty of such an offence, your Lordship will have satisfaction from the spiritual court.' Upon this, Lord Kildare delivered to his Grace the letter, which he told him was that morning delivered by the Dean's servant, and which both the Archbishop and the Earl knew to be Dean Madden's handwriting. The Archbishop immediately sent for the Dean, who, happening to be at home, instantly obeyed the summons. Before he entered the room, his Grace advised Lord Kildare to walk into another apartment, while he discoursed the gentleman about it, which his Lordship accordingly did. When the Dean entered, his Grace, looking very sternly, demanded 'if he had wrote that letter?' The Dean answered, 'I did, my Lord.' 'Mr. Dean, I always thought you a man of sense and prudence, but this unguarded action must lessen you in the esteem of all good men; to throw out so many causeless invectives against the most unblemished nobleman in Europe, and accuse him of crimes to which he and his family have ever been strangers, must certainly be the effect of a distempered brain: besides, sir, you have by this means laid yourself open to a prosecution in the ecclesiastical court, which will either oblige you publicly to recant what you have said, or give up your possessions in the Church.' 'My Lord,' answered the Dean, 'I never either think, act, or write anything, for which I am afraid to be called to an account before any tribunal upon earth; and if I am to be prosecuted for discharging the duties of my function, I will suffer patiently the severest penalties in justification of it.' And so saying, the Dean retired with some emotion, and left the two noblemen as much in the dark as

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ever. Lord Kildare went home, and sent for a proctor of the spiritual court, to whom he committed the Dean's letter, and ordered a citation to be sent to him as soon as possible. In the meantime the Archbishop, who knew the Dean had a family to provide for, and foresaw that ruin must attend his entering into a suit with so powerful a person, went to his house, and recommended him to ask my Lord's pardon, before the matter became public. 'Ask his pardon,' said the Dean, 'why the man is dead!' 'What! Lord Kildare dead!' 'No, Lord Rosse.' 'Good God,' said the Archbishop, 'did you not send a letter yesterday to Lord Kildare?' 'No, truly, my Lord, but I sent one to the unhappy Earl of Rosse, who was then given over, and I thought it my duty to write to him in the manner I did.' Upon examining the servant, the whole mistake was rectified, and the Dean saw, with real regret, that Lord Rosse died as he had lived; nor did he continue in this life above four hours after he sent off the letter. The poor footman lost his place by the jest, and was, indeed, the only sufferer for my Lord's last piece of humour."

The death of Lord Rosse occurred in Molesworth-street, on the 21st of June, 1741, two days after which he was privately interred in St. Anne's Church. James Worsdale, the associate of Lord Rosse, had studied under Sir Godfrey Kneller, with whose niece he eloped. "In the beginning of his manhood he went to Ireland, where he met with more success as an artist than he deserved; but his poignant table-chat and conviviality begat him many admirers, among whom Lord Blayney stood the most conspicuous. It was his custom, when a portrait was finished, and not paid for, to chalk the surface over with intersected lines, which conveyed the appearance of the subject being in prison, and this was exhibited continually in his painting-room, until shame or pride induced the parties concerned to liberate the effigy, by paying the artist. I have heard," says our authority, "it was he who introduced the practice of demanding one half of the general

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sum at the first sitting. His talents as a painter were inconsiderable. He was appointed Master Painter to the Board of Ordnance through the influence of Sir Edward Walpole, who had been accused of a detestable crime, but Worsdale discovered the conspiracy against his patron's honour, and by great address and incessant pains brought the delinquents to justice. To effect this, he lodged on Saffron-hill, as a haymaker from Munster, and in the Mint, Southwark, as the widow of a recruiting sergeant from Sligo." Worsdale is believed to have been the person who, disguised as a "clergyman, with a lawyer's band," duped the notorious Curll in the affair of Alexander Pope's letters.

The manuscript Viceregal accounts of William, Duke of Devonshire, in the author's possession, contain the following entries relative to Worsdale:—"July 21, 1738, paid Mr. James Worsdale for drawing your Grace's picture for Mrs. Conolly, thirty guineas—£34 2*s*. 6*d*. April 24, 1740, paid Mr. James Worsdale for your Grace's picture and frame, drawn by him for the Royal Hospital, forty guineas—£45 10*s*. April 24, paid him in full for the frame, upon Mr. Dance's enquiry about the value of it, six guineas—£6 16*s*. 6*d*." A privately printed Dublin satire, of the year 1740, contains the following allusion to the painter:—

"Tho' Worsdale is for satire too obscure,
Must he uncensur'd artfully procure?
Frequent, as painter, his employer's house,
And thence delude his mistress or his spouse?
True to the lover's procreating cause,
He breaks all ties, all hospitable laws,
And pimps, resistless, while his pencil draws."

Worsdale instituted a suit for libel against James Wynne and Mathew Gardiner, the supposed authors of this satire, who were, however, acquitted in the King's Bench in February, 1742. In the preceding year, Luke Gardiner, Master of the Revels in

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Ireland, appointed Worsdale his deputy in that office, a post for which he was well adapted, having written a number of songs, ballads, and—"A Cure for a Scold," ballad opera, 1735; "The Assembly," a farce, in which the author acted the part of "Old Lady Scandal." He also wrote "The Queen of Spain," a musical entertainment, 1744; "The Extravagant Justice," a farce; and "Gasconado the Great," a tragi-comedy, 1759. Many of the compositions published as his own were said to have been written for him by Mrs. Letitia Pilkington. Worsdale died in June, 1767, and was buried in St. Paul's, Covent-garden, with the following epitaph of his own composition:—

"Eager to get, but not to keep the pelf,
A friend to all mankind, except himself."

The family of Parsons continued to reside in Molesworth-street for some years subsequent to the death of the first Earl of Rosse, by the death of whose son Richard, in 1764, the title became extinct, and was conferred, in 1772, on Sir Ralph Gore, after whose decease the peerage was restored, in 1806, to the predecessor of William Parsons, its present distinguished representative.

On the western side of Molesworth-street stood "Kerry House," the residence of the family of Fitz Maurice. Thomas Fitz Maurice, twenty-first Lord of Kerry, was created Viscount Clan Maurice and Earl of Kerry, in 1722; in his house died, in the year 1707, John Lord Cutts, one of the most valiant soldiers of his time, who acquired the name of the "Salamander" from the great intrepidity which he displayed amidst a murderous discharge of artillery at the siege of Namur, in 1696. Cutts received the title of Baron of Gowran from William III., and during part of Anne's reign, held the office of Commander-in-chief of the British troops on the Continent, his withdrawal from which, by being appointed Commander of the Forces in, and one of the Lords Justices of Ireland, in 1705,

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was supposed to have caused his death. He published a collection of verses in the year 1687, under the title of "Poetical Exercises," and having obtained a captain's commission for Sir Richard Steele, the latter dedicated to him his theoretical treatise named the "Christian Hero;" and in the "Tatler" quoted his Lordship's love verses as those of "honest Cynthio, a man of wit, good sense, and fortune." Lord Cutts "hath abundance of wit," said a writer in 1703, "but too much seized with vanity and self-conceit; he is affable, familiar, and very brave. Few considerable actions happened in this as well as the last war in which he was not, and hath been wounded in all the actions where he served; is esteemed to be a mighty vigilant officer, and for putting the military orders in execution; he is pretty tall, lusty, well-shaped, and an agreeable companion; hath great revenues, yet so very expensive, as always to be in debt; towards fifty years old."

The first Earl of Kerry married Anne, only daughter to Sir William Petty, through which alliance the estates and honours of the Shelburne family subsequently passed to the Fitz Maurices. Lady Kerry was one of Swift's most intimate friends; and the following details, connected with this family, illustrate the style in which the establishments of the Irish nobility were maintained in the early part of the last century.

"Dublin, March the 24th, 1732–3.—We have been informed that the Hon. John Fitz Maurice, Esq., High Sheriff of the county of Kerry, received the Judges of Assize at the bounds of the county, in a most magnificent and splendid manner, the particulars of which are as follow:—Two running footmen led the way, being clothed in white, with their black caps dressed with red ribbons, and red sashes with deep fringes. Four grooms leading four stately horses with embroidered caparisons, their manes and tails dressed with roses of red ribbons. A page in scarlet, laced with silver, bearing the Sheriff's white rod. The High Sheriff in scarlet, his sword

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hanging in a broad shoulder-belt of a crimson velvet, covered with silver lace, mounted on a very beautiful horse, having a Turkish bridle, with reins of green silk intermixed with gold, the caps and housings of green velvet, that was almost covered with gold lace, and bordered with a deep gold fringe. Two trumpets in green, profusely laced with silver. Twelve livery men, in the colours of the family, mounted on black horses, from £20 to £40 price, with long tails, which, as well as their manes, were decked with roses of red ribbons; the caps and housings having a centaur in brass, which is the crest of the Fitz Maurices. They had short horsemen's wigs of one cut, with gold laced hats. Their back-swords hung in broad buff belts. Their cravats or stocks were black, fastened with two large gilt buttons behind. Each had a brace of pistols, and a bright carabine hanging in a bucket on his right side, with a stopper in the muzzle, of red mixed with white, that looked not unlike a tulip; his riding coat, with a scarlet cape and gilt buttons, was rolled up behind him. The Earl of Kerry's gentleman of the horse single, mounted on a very fine bay horse. The steward, waiting-gentlemen, and other domestics of the Lord Kerry. This cavalcade of the Earl's own family, and all mounted out of his own stable, to the number of thirty-five, being passed, there followed another of the gentlemen of the country, which was very considerable, there being about twenty led horses, with field cloths, attending them. But the day proved very unfavourable, and all this pomp and gallantry of equipage was forced to march under a heavy and continued rain to Listowel, where the High Sheriff had prepared a splendid entertainment, consisting of one hundred and twenty dishes, to solace the judges and gentlemen after their fatigues, which it seems they greatly wanted, for the roads were so heavy and deep, by reason of the excessive rain, that the judges were forced to leave their coach, and betake themselves to their saddle-horses. But their repast was short, for tidings being brought that the River Fayl was swelling apace,

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they soon remounted, in order to pass over while it was fordable."

In 1768 "Kerry House," in Molesworth-street, came into the possession of Anthony Foster, eldest son of John Foster, of Dunleer, appointed in 1765 Chief Baron of the Irish Exchequer, a post which he resigned in 1776; and was succeeded in his house here, on his death in 1778 by his son, John Foster, who was born in 1740, educated at Trinity College, Dublin, elected Member for the borough of Dunleer at the age of eighteen, and called to the bar in 1766. In 1768, John Foster was returned as representative for the county of Louth, ten years subsequent to which he was appointed Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of Supply. Under the predominant English influence, Foster, for a time, opposed Irish Free Trade and Independence; but he subsequently was the author of excellent measures, supporting the corn trade, the linen and cotton manufactures of Ireland. In 1785 he was elected Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, by his curtailment of the gallery of which he acquired an unpopularity augmented by his opposition to the emancipation of the Catholics, and his violence towards the people in 1798. Foster's energetic opposition to the Union gained him the public favour in 1799, and after the debate in the Commons in January of the latter year, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of Dublin, went in state to his house in Molesworth-street, amidst the acclamations of thousands of spectators, the band playing "Long live the King," to deliver an address to him, as an honest man and lover of his country, for not voting away the liberty and independence of Ireland. On the same day, a numerous body of the merchants and traders of the city of Dublin went in procession from the Royal Exchange to Foster's residence, and also presented him a most respectful address, to the like purport. Foster's portrait was excellently engraved by Brocas, in the centre of a large broadside issued by Vincent Dowling, printed in red and black,

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entitled a "List of the Members of both Houses of the Irish Parliament who voted on the motion for an Address to his Majesty, acceding to the discussion of a plan for a Legislative Union with Great Britain, on the ever memorable 23rd and 25th of January, 1799." The Speaker's portrait is encircled by oak-leaves and shamrocks, with a wreath of the latter above his head; below, the mace of the House of Commons crossing the cap and wand of Liberty, with two scrolls inscribed—"Irish Constitution obtained in 1782. Preserved in the defeat of an Union, 1799;" underneath, "The Right Honourable John Foster, Speaker of the House of Commons. Dedicated to the glorious 111 Irish Commoners, who, on the 26th of January, 1799, saved the legislative independence of their country."

Foster's profound knowledge of the resources and trade of Ireland was evinced in his elaborate and unanswerable arguments against the Union, of which, as already noticed, he continued to the last a determined opponent. As a speaker, he was calm and firm, possessing little eloquence, but reasoning with calmness and accuracy. Foster was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer of Ireland after the retirement of Isaac Corry, and was created Baron Oriel of Collon, county of Louth, in 1821. The Royal Dublin Society possesses a full-length portrait in oil of Foster, whose likeness was engraved in oval by Maguire; also at full length, in the Speaker's robes, by C. Hodges, in 1792, from a painting by C. G. Stuart. Foster's only son, Thomas Henry, Viscount Ferrard, having married Viscountess Massereene, assumed the name of Skeffington, and died in 1843. His eldest son, now Viscount Massereene, enjoys also the titles of Baron of Lough Neagh, Viscount Ferrard, Baron Oriel in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron Oriel, of Ferrard, in the Peerage of England. In the "Dublin Penny Journal," volume ii., page 259, will be found an engraving of the Speaker's residence, the site of which is now occupied by the three houses known as 29, 30, and 31, Molesworth-street.

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Dr. John Van Lewen, the son of a Dutch physician, who had accidentally settled in Ireland at the close of the seventeenth century, also dwelt in Molesworth-street. Van Lewen studied at Leyden under Boerhave, and became very eminent in his profession, being the only accoucheur in Dublin during the early part of the last century. He was elected President of the College of Physicians in 1734, and died at his house here in 1736; his daughter Letitia, who became the wife of the Rev. Matthew Pilkington, was well known in the last century by her misfortunes and her writings.

Lieutenant-General Gervas Parker, Commander of the Forces in Ireland, whose only daughter married Amyas Bushe, of Kilfane, author of "Socrates," a dramatic poem, resided here in 1746; and in Molesworth-street, until his death in 1756, the Rev. Roger Ford kept a school of great reputation, at which were educated Robert Jephson, author of the "Count of Narbonne;" and Edmond Malone, the commentator on Shakspeare, both of whom took leading parts in the private theatricals performed in this academy, under the superintendence of Macklin.

In Molesworth-street, till late in the last century, was the town residence of the family of Vesey, members of which, from the year 1734, enjoyed the office of Comptroller and Accountant-General of the Irish Revenue. Agmondisham Vesey, the first of his family appointed to that post, married the heiress of William Sarsfield, of Lucan, by his wife Mary, sister to the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth. The present Earl of Lucan is descended from Vesey's daughter Anne, wife of Sir John Bingham. Bingham's desertion of the cause of James II. has been said mainly to have caused the loss of the battle of Aughrim, but this statement is totally unfounded, as he held no rank in the Jacobite army. His conduct in Parliament was thus satirized in 1736:—

"There observe the tribe of Bingham,
For he never fails to bring 'em;

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While he sleeps the whole debate,
They submissive round him wait;
Yet would gladly see the hunks
In his grave, and search his trunks;
See, they gently twitch his coat,
Just to yawn and give his vote,
Always firm in this vocation,
For the court against the nation."

To Lady Bingham's artistic acquirements we are indebted for the portrait of her grand-uncle, Patrick Sarsfield, the Jacobite Earl of Lucan. From this painting, which, in the last century, was in the possession of Sir Charles Bingham, of Castlebar, an admirable engraving was executed by F. Tilliard, a French artist.

In Molesworth-street dwelt Arthur Dawson, a native of Ireland, called to the Bar in 1723, and appointed Baron of the Exchequer in 1741, a post which he resigned in 1768. Dawson was one of the judges who tried the ease in ejectment of James Annesley against the Earl of Anglesey in 1743, already noticed. John Carteret Pilkington, who was well acquainted with Dawson, tells us that—"The Baron was a gentleman of a grave, reserved, and penetrating aspect, though extremely handsome both in his person and countenance; but he had such an unbounded flow of real wit and true humour, that he said more good things in half an hour, and forgot them the next, than half the comic writers in the world have introduced into their plays; and, what added to the delight such an entertainment must afford, was, that it was all genuine, unstudied, and concise; so that while he sat, 'Laughter holding both his sides,' he appeared himself with the same steadfastness that accompanied him on the bench as a judge: and so happy was this great man in the talent of unbending his mind, that he could even make companions of his son and myself, though both so young and giddy; nay, he would adapt his discourse exactly to our degree of comprehension, and by that means became master of

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our minutest thoughts. He," adds Pilkington, "has wandered with us for hours through his wide domains, leaped over ditches, looked for birds' nests, flown a kite, and played at marbles: he might in this respect be compared to that great Roman, who, when called on to serve the Senate, was found toying amongst his children."

The following song, standing unrivalled among the compositions of its age and class in the English language, was composed by Baron Dawson on Thomas Morris Jones, owner of the estate of Monyglas, so styled from the Irish, *Muine-glas* —the green brake:—

"Ye good fellows all
Who love to be told where there's claret good store,
Attend to the call of one who's ne'er frighted,
But greatly delighted with six bottles more:
Be sure you don't pass the good house Monyglas,
Which the jolly red god so peculiarly owns;
'Twill well suit your humour, for pray what wou'd you more,
Than mirth with good claret, and bumpers, Squire Jones?

"Ye lovers who pine
For lasses who oft prove as cruel as fair,
Who whimper and whine for lilies and roses,
With eyes, lips and noses, or tip of an ear:
Come hither, I'll show you, how Phillis and Chloe,
No more shall occasion such sighs and such groans;
For what mortal so stupid as not to quit Cupid,
When call'd by good claret, and bumpers, Squire Jones!

"Ye poets who write,
And brag of your drinking fam'd Helicon's brook,
Tho' all you get by't is a dinner oft-times,
In reward for your rhymes, with Humphry the Duke:
Learn Bacchus to follow, and quit your Apollo,
Forsake all the Muses, those senseless old drones;
Our jingling of glasses your rhyming surpasses,
When crown'd with good claret, and bumpers, Squire Jones!

"Ye soldiers so stout,
With plenty of oaths, tho' no plenty of coin,

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Who make such a rout, of all your commanders,
Who served us in Flanders, and eke at the Boyne:
Come, leave off your rattling, of sieging and battling,
And know you'd much better to sleep with whole bones,
Were you sent to Gibraltar, your note you'd soon alter,
And wish for good claret and bumpers, Squire Jones!

"Ye Clergy so wise,
Who mysteries profound can demonstrate clear,
How worthy to rise, you preach once a week,
But your tithes never seek above once in a year:
Come here without failing, and leave off your railing
'Gainst Bishops providing for dull stupid drones;
Says the text so divine, what is life without wine?
Then away with the claret, a bumper, Squire Jones!

"Ye lawyers so just,
Be the cause what it will who so learnedly plead,
How worthy of trust, you know black from white,
Yet prefer wrong to right, as you're chanc'd to be fee'd,
Leave musty Reports, and forsake the King's Courts,
Where Dulness and Discord have set up their thrones,
Burn Salkeld and Ventris, with all your damn'd entries,
And away with the claret, a bumper, Squire Jones!

"Ye physical tribe,
Whose knowledge consists in hard words and grimace,
Whene'er you prescribe, have at your devotion
Pills, bolus or potion, be what will the case:
Pray where is the need to purge, blister, and bleed?
When ailing yourselves, the whole faculty owns,
That the forms of old Galen are not so prevailing,
As mirth with good claret, and bumpers, Squire Jones!

"Ye fox-hunters, eke,
That follow the call of the horn and hound,
Who your ladies forsake before they're awake,
To beat up the brake, where the vermin is found:
Leave Piper and Blueman, shrill Duchess and Trueman,
No music is found in such dissonant tones;
Would you ravish your ears with the songs of the spheres,
Hark-away to the claret, a bumper, Squire Jones!"

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Of the origin of this song, which may be ascribed to the year 1727, the following account was given by the late Dean of St. Patrick's, a collateral descendant of the Baron, who, however, overlooked the fact that Carolan's death took place three years before Dawson had been promoted to the bench:—

"Carolan and Baron Dawson happened to be enjoying together, with others, the hospitalities of Squire Jones at Moneyglass, and slept in rooms adjacent to each other. The bard, being called upon by the company to compose a song or tune in honour of their host, undertook to comply with their request, and, on retiring to his apartment, took his harp with him, and, under the inspiration of copious libations of his favourite liquor, not only produced the melody now known as 'Bumper, Squire Jones,' but also very indifferent English words to it. While the bard was thus employed, however, the judge was not idle. Being possessed of a fine musical ear, as well as of considerable poetical talents, he not only fixed the melody on his memory, but actually wrote the noble song now incorporated with it, before he retired to rest. The result may be anticipated. At breakfast on the following morning, when Carolan sang and played his composition, Baron Dawson, to the astonishment of all present, and of the bard in particular, stoutly denied the claim of Carolan to the melody, charged him with audacious piracy, both musical and poetical, and, to prove the fact, sang the melody to his own words, amidst the joyous shouts of approbation of all his hearers—the enraged bard excepted, who vented his execrations in curses on the judge both loud and deep."

Baron Dawson, who for many years represented the county of Londonderry in the Parliament of Ireland, died at his house in Molesworth-street in 1775. He was succeeded by his nephew, Arthur Dawson, whose son, Henry Richard, became Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin.

In Molesworth-street, in the early part of the reign of George III., was the residence of Kane O'Hara, the distin-

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guished burletta-writer, a member of the tribe of O'Hara, or *Ua h-Eaghra*, which descended from Cian or Kane, son of Oliol Olum, King of Munster in the third century, and received their surname from *Eaghra*, or Hara, lord of Luighne or Leyny, in the county of Sligo. Dr. O'Donovan tells us that "according to Duald Mac Firbis, Fearghal *mór* O'Hara, who erected *Teach-Teampla*, now Temple-house, was the eleventh in descent from this *Eaghra*, and Cian or Kean O'Hara, who was living in 1666, was the eighth in descent from that Fearghal." In 1706, Charles O'Hara, a distinguished soldier, was created Baron of Tirawley; and Carolan, in his song entitled *Cupan Ui h-Eaghra*, has eulogized, as follows, the hospitality of Kane O'Hara of Nymphsfield, county of Sligo:—

"Oh! were I at rest
Amidst Aran's green isles,
Or in climes where the summer
Unchangingly smiles;
Tho' treasures and dainties
Might come at a call,
Still O'Hara's full cup
I would prize more than all."

The author of "Midas" held a distinguished position in the fashionable circles of Dublin in the last century; and, being a very skilful musician, he was elected Vice-President of the Musical Academy, founded mainly through his exertions, in 1758. In the succeeding year he produced his celebrated burletta of "Midas," at a series of private theatricals performed at the seat of Mr. Brownlow, at Lurgan, county of Armagh. It originally consisted of one act, commencing with the fall of Apollo from the clouds; the author played the part of "Pan," the other characters being filled by members of the family and their relations. "Midas" was produced at Crow-street Theatre in 1762, with the object of throwing ridicule on the Italian burlettas, which were then filling the coffers of Mossop, Manager of the rival theatre in Smock-alley. "Spranger Barry

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was to have performed Sileno in 'Midas,' and rehearsed it several times, but not being equal to the musical part, gave it up, and it was played by Robert Corry, a favourite public singer. The first cast was thus:—Apollo, Vernon; Midas, Robert Mahon; Dametus, Oliver; Pan, Morris; Daphne, Miss Elliott; Nysa, Miss Polly Young (afterwards married to Barthelemon, the fine violin performer); and Mysis, Miss Macneill (afterwards Mrs. Hawtrey). 'Midas' is made up of Dublin jokes and by-sayings, but irresistibly humorous."

When first produced, the whole dialogue was delivered in recitative, and it was a task of some difficulty for a Manager to find a company capable of thus giving it with effect; that the author was tenacious in having it so represented appears from the following letter, dated 4th April, 1777, from O'Hara to the Manager of the Musical Department of Crow-street Theatre:—

"Sir,—Mr. Ryder is under the most solemn promise that it is possible for one Christian to make to another, that he will exhibit the burletta of Midas exactly with the same recitatives accompaniments, and airs, as it was originally performed in Covent-garden, after the score which I sent to Mr. Beard. In consequence of said promise, I sometime ago lent Mr. Ryder my copy of the original score, which, I presume, now lies, or ought to lie, before you; this is, therefore, to inform you, Sir, that I am under the strongest irremissible oath, taken in your son's presence, that I will invariably hold Mr. Ryder to the letter of that promise (that is to say, if he produce the piece according to his advertisements, as he has engaged himself to the public to do). Sir, I do hereby give you notice, that if any actor or actress, or musical performer of Mr. Ryder's company, shall presume to alter, or add, or to omit any word or note, in air or recitative, other than they shall be found in the copy which I delivered to Mr. Ryder; or if he, or she, or the prompter, take the liberty of any variation, I do hereby authorize and require you to demand in my name their parts from them and

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return to me; except, that I do hereby appoint that Pan's song in the trial be changed to 'Pox on your pother about this or that,' and the catch be changed to 'Master Poll, with his tol der ol.' Upon the above terms, and upon them only, will I ever consent that Midas shall appear from my score as a full piece. It is fit that you should be thus authentically made acquainted with my fixed resolution, because you are, by agreement, to be musical conductor of it; and I desire that you will make Mr. Ryder likewise acquainted with it, that when he notifies it in the green-room, any blame or dissatisfaction arising from it amongst his company may be placed to my account. Their parts are cast in the following manner, viz.:—Juno, Mr. Taylor; Mysis, Mr. Thompson; Daphne, Mrs. Webster; Nysa, Miss Potter; Midas, Mr. Ryder; Apollo, Mrs. Webster; Sileno, Mr. Wilder; Dametas, Mr. Keeffe; Pan, Mr. Owenson; Mercury, Mr. Wilks; Jupiter, Mr. Stanton; Momus, Mr. Keeffe. I am sure I need not recommend the utmost care to you in the musical instruction of the performers, but I must recommend and authorize your being extremely peremptory in enforcing the observance of these my conditions.—I am, Sir, &c., K. O'Hara.

"I propose to be present at every representation, accompanied by some friends, who will take their cue of clapping or hissing from me; and you may assure the company of the theatre, that any deviation on their part will be reprimanded in the most marked mode of disapprobation."

A Dublin writer in 1773 described O'Hara as having the appearance of an old fop, with spectacles and an antiquated wig; adding that he was, notwithstanding, a polite, sensible, agreeable man, foremost and chief modulator in all fashionable entertainments; the very pink of gentility and good breeding, and a very necessary man in every party for amusement; and but that he was sometimes a little too long-winded in his narratives, he would have been a very amusing companion, as he seemed to be very well informed.

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The extremely meagre notices of O'Hara extant contain no reference to his skill as an artist, of which we have a specimen in his etching of Dr. William King, Archbishop of Dublin, in a wig and cap, of which portrait a copy has been made by Richardson. "O'Hara was so remarkably tall, that among his intimate friends in Ireland he was nicknamed 'St. Patrick's steeple.' At one time, Girardini's Italian glee was extremely popular, and sung everywhere, in public and private. The words in Italian are:—

"Vivan tutte le vezzose
Donne, amabile, amorose,
Che no' hanno crudeltà."

It was parodied, and for the last line they substituted this:—

"Kane O'Hara's cruel tall."

Michael Kelly further tells us that—"Kane O'Hara, the ingenious author of 'Midas,' had a puppet-show for the amusement of his friends; it was worked by a young man of the name of Nick Marsh, who sang for 'Midas' and 'Pan.' He was a fellow of infinite humour; his parody on 'Shepherds, I have lost my love,' was equal to anything written by the well-known Captain Morris; and, with many others of equal merit, will be long remembered for the rich vein of humour which characterizes it. The love of company, joined to a weak constitution, condemned this truly original genius to an early grave, regretted by all who knew him. In the performance of this fantoccini I sang the part of 'Daphne,' and was instructed by the author himself; the others were by other amateurs. It was quite the rage with all the people of fashion, who crowded nightly to see the gratuitous performance."—On the 25th of October, 1802, the burletta of 'Midas' was revived at Drury-lane Theatre, with unqualified approbation. It had a run the first season, of twenty-seven nights. From my earliest

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days I was fond of the music of 'Midas,' which, in my opinion, is delightful. It was entirely selected by Kane O'Hara, who was a distinguished musical amateur; his adaptations were not alone elegant and tasteful, but evinced a thorough knowledge of stage effect. I have heard him, when a boy, sing at his own house in Dublin, with exquisite humour, the songs of Midas, Pan, and Apollo's drunken song of—

"'Be by your friends advisèd,
Too harsh, too hasty dad!
Maugre your bolts and wise head,
The world will think you mad.'

"When I," continues Kelly, "acted the part of 'Apollo' at Drury-lane, I formed my style of singing and acting that song from the recollection of his manner of singing it. The simple and pretty melody, 'Pray Goody, please to moderate the rancour of your tongue' (before I sang it at Drury-lane), was always sung in a quick jig time; it struck me that the air would be better slower, and I therefore resolved to sing it in the 'andantino grazioso' style, and added a repetition of the last bar of the air, which I thought would give it a more stage effect. When I rehearsed it the first time as I had arranged it, Mr. Kemble was on the stage, who, with all the performers in the piece, as well as the whole band in the orchestra, *una voce*, declared that the song ought to be sung in quick time, as it had ever been; but I was determined to try it my own way, and I did so, and during the run of the piece it never missed getting a loud and unanimous encore. When 'Midas' was revived at Covent-garden Theatre, it was sung by Mr. Sinclair in the exact time in which I sung it, and with deserved and additional success. It is not, I believe, generally understood, that Rousseau was the composer of it."

In addition to "Midas," O'Hara wrote "The Golden Pippin," a burletta, 1773; "The Two Misers," a musical farce, 1775; "April Day," a burletta, 1777; and "Tom Thumb,"

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1780, the very successful alteration of Fielding's burlesque, with the addition of songs. O'Hara's death took place on 17th June, 1782, for some time previous to which he had been totally deprived of sight. "Kane O'Hara," says a recent English dramatic critic, "was the very prince of burletta-writers. His 'Golden Pippin' is whimsical; his lyrical additions to 'Tom Thumb' are every way worthy of that inimitable burlesque; and his 'Midas' is the most perfect thing of its kind in our language." O'Hara was also author of an unfinished *jeu d'ésprit*, entitled, "Grigri, a true history, translated from the Japonese into Portuguese by Didaquez Hadeczuca, companion to a missionary at Yendo; from Portuguese into French by the Abbé du-Pot-a-beurre, Almoner to a Dutch vessel, on the whale-fishery; and now, lastly, from the French into English, by the Rev. Doctor Turlogh O'Finane, Chaplain to an Irish Regiment in the Turkish service. Forbidden by the fathers of the Holy Inquisition, and by all the states and potentates upon earth to be printed anywhere, yet printed and published for the translator here and there, and everywhere. Sine ullo privilegio." The manuscript of this production was presented in 1762, by the author, to his intimate friend, Thomas Kennedy, Esq., of Clondalkin Castle, county of Dublin, whose representative published it in the "Irish Monthly Magazine" for 1832.

At No. 11, now No. 13, Molesworth-street, from the year 1781, was the residence of James Fitzgerald, a distinguished lawyer, called to the Irish Bar in 1769, appointed Third Sergeant in 1778, Second Sergeant in 1783, and Prime Sergeant in 1786. One of his professional contemporaries tells us that Fitzgerald was at the very head of the Bar, as Prime Sergeant of Ireland; and adds:—"I knew him long in great practice, and never saw him giveup one case whilst it had a single point to rest upon, or he a puff of breath left to defend it; nor did I ever see any barrister succeed, either in the whole or partially, in so many cases out of a given number

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as Mr. Fitzgerald: and I can venture to say (at least to think) that if the Right Honorable James Fitzgerald had been sent ambassador to Stockholm, in the place of the Right Honorable Vesey Fitzgerald, his *cher garçon*, he would have worked Bernadotte to the stumps, merely by treating him just as if he were a motion in the Court of Exchequer." Government, having found that no bribes could induce Fitzgerald to lend his sanction to the proposed Union, dismissed him from office in 1798; the Bar, however, passed a resolution thanking the Ex-Prime Sergeant "for his noble conduct in preferring the good of his country to rank and emolument;" and determined to allow him the same precedence which he had enjoyed when in office, the result of which was the occurrence of the following incident in the Court of Chancery:—

"It was motion day, and, according to usage, the senior barrister present is called on by the Bench to make his motions, after which the next in precedence is called, until the whole of the Bar have been called on, down to the youngest barrister. The Attorney and Solicitor-Generals having made their motions, the Chancellor called on Mr. Smith, the father of the bar, who bowed and said Mr. Saurin had precedence of him; he then called on Mr. Saurin, who bowed and said Mr. Ponsonby had precedence of him; Mr. Ponsonby, in like manner, said Mr. Curran had precedence; and Mr. Curran said he could not think of moving anything before Mr. Fitzgerald, who certainly had precedence of him; the Chancellor then called on Mr. Fitzgerald, who bowed and said he had no motion to make; and this caused the Chancellor to speak out:—'I see, gentlemen, you have not relinquished the business; it would be better at once for his Majesty's counsel, if they do not choose to conform to the regulations of the court, to resign their silk gowns, than sit thus in a sort of rebellion against their sovereign. I dismiss the causes in which these gentlemen are retained, with costs on both sides;' and thus saying, Lord Clare

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left the bench. The attorneys immediately determined they would not charge any costs."

This honorary precedence was continued to Fitzgerald until he desired that it should be relinquished as injurious to the public business. In the House of Commons he spoke ably against the Union, the illegality of which he maintained by legal arguments.

Sir Jonah Barrington tells us that "no man in Ireland was more sincere in his opposition to a Union than Mr. Fitzgerald; he was the first who declared his intention of writing its history. He afterwards relinquished the design, and urged me," says Barrington, "to commence it—he handed me the prospectus of what he intended, and no man in Ireland knew the exact details of that proceeding better than he." Fitzgerald died in 1835, aged ninety-three years. By his wife, Catherine Vesey, elevated in 1826 to the Irish peerage, as Baroness Fitzgerald de Vesci, he left a son, William, who, in 1815, assumed the additional name of Vesey, and successively held the posts of Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer, Paymaster General of the Forces, President of the Board of Trade and of the Board of Control. He was created a peer in 1835, as Baron Fitzgerald of Desmond and Clan Gibbon, county of Cork, and died, unmarried, in 1843, when the peerage expired, and the Barony devolved upon his brother, the Rev. Henry Vesey Fitzgerald.

Among the other residents in Molesworth-street, in the last century, were Robert Emmet, State Physician (1770 to 1776); Viscount Ranelagh (1786); Lord Blayney (1796); and Lord Carberry (1799).

On the western side of Molesworth-street stands a large house, said to have been erected by Lord Lisle towards the middle of the last century, which was occupied from 1783 by Thomas Kingsbury, LL.D., Commissioner of Bankruptcy and Vicar of Kildare, whose daughter, Henrietta, became the wife of Charles Robert Maturin, the novelist; in the year 1819 this

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building came into the possession of its present occupier, who gave it the name of "Lisle House," by which it is now known.

James Fitz Gerald, twentieth Earl of Kildare, soon after his accession to his father's title in 1744, decided on erecting a family mansion on a portion of "Molesworth fields;" and to a person who observed that the site was remote, he is said to have replied: "they will follow me wherever *I* go." The foundation stone of the new edifice, designed by Richard Castle, was laid in 1745, with the following inscription:—

"DOMUM
CUJUS HIC LAPIS FUNDAMEN
IN AGRO MOLESWORTHIANA,
EXTRUI CURAVIT
JACOBUS,
COMES KILDARIÆ VICESIMUS,
ANNO DOMINI, MDCCXXXV.
HINC DISCAS,
QUICUNQUE TEMPORUM INFORTUNIO
IN RUINAS TAM MAGNIFICÆ DOMUS
INCIDERIS,
QUANTUS ILLE FUIT, QUI EXTRUXIT,
QUAMQUE CADUCA SINT OMNIA,
CUM TALIA TALIUM VIRORUM
MONUMENTA
CASIBUS SUPERESSE NON VALEANT.

RICHARDO CASTELLO, ARCH."

When Prince Charles Edward landed in Scotland in 1745, the Earl of Kildare volunteered, at his own expense, to levy, clothe, arm, and maintain a regiment of cavalry for the service of King George; his offer was, however, declined, and in 1746 he married Lady Emily Mary Lennox, sister to the Duke of Richmond, and one of the most celebrated beauties of the day. The portraits of the Earl and Countess, painted by Reynolds, now preserved at Carton, were engraved, in the last century, by James Mac Ardel, one of the pupils of John Brooks of Cork-hill, noticed in our account of that locality. In 1753,

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Lord Kildare took a leading part in opposing the proceedings of the English Ministry in its attempt to obtain a Parliamentary recognition of the right of the King of England to dispose of the surplus then in the Irish Exchequer; his popularity was also much increased by his proceeding direct to the King with an independent memorial impugning the conduct of the Ministers in Ireland. Among the medals struck to commemorate the Parliamentary rejection of the Money Bill, as altered by the English Cabinet, was one presenting a full-length portrait of the Earl, sword in hand, guarding a sum of money, heaped upon a table, from the grasp of a hand outstretched from a cloud, with the motto, "Touch not! says Kildare." So great was the exultation of the populace at the defeat of the "Castle party" on the 16th of November, 1753, that Lord Kildare, who was said to have rejected the most alluring overtures of Government, was occupied for an entire hour in passing from the Parliament-house on College-green to "Kildare-house."

"Lord Kildare resided in Ireland almost constantly. He not only supported his senatorial character with uniform independence, but, as a private nobleman, was truly excellent, living either in Dublin or among his numerous tenantry, whom he encouraged and protected. In every situation he was of the most unequivocal utility to his country; at Carton, in the Irish House of Lords, or that of England (he was a member of both), or speaking the language of truth and justice in the closet of his Sovereign. No man ever understood his part in society better than he did; he was conscious of his rank, and upheld it to the utmost; but, let it be added, that he was remarkable for the dignified, attractive politeness, or, what the French call, nobleness of his manners. So admirable was he in this respect, that when he entertained some Lord Lieutenants, the general declaration on leaving the room was, that, from the peculiar grace of his behaviour, he appeared to be more the Viceroy than they did. He was some years older

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than Lord Charlemont, and took a lead in politics when that nobleman was abroad, and for some time after his return to Ireland; but when the House of Lords became more the scene of action, they, with the late Lord Moira, generally co-operated; and, in truth, three noblemen, so independent, this country, indeed any country, has seldom seen."

In 1761 the ancient title of Earl of Kildare was merged in that of Marquis, and in 1766 his Lordship was created Duke of Leinster, a dignity which he enjoyed for only seven years. This Dukedom had been first conferred, in 1691, by William III. upon Meinhardt, second son of Frederic Schonberg, the famous veteran who fell at the battle of the Boyne. Meinhardt Schonberg, also a distinguished officer, married Charlotte, daughter of Charles Louis, Elector Palatine, and dying without issue male in 1719, the title of this Dutch Duke of Leinster became extinct.

William Robert, second Irish Duke of Leinster, born in 1748, commenced his political career in 1767, when he successfully contested the representation of the city of Dublin with John La Touche, the Government candidate, as already noticed in our account of that family. Shortly after his accession to the title in 1773, masquerades were introduced into Dublin, and conducted on a scale of great splendour. On such occasions, before the company assembled at the Music Hall or the Rotunda, it was customary for the various characters to visit and walk through the state apartments of the mansions of the principal nobility and gentry in the city, which were usually thrown open for their reception, and hospitably provided with the choicest delicacies for the masqueraders, who were thus always sumptuously regaled at Leinster house. When masqued balls were held at his mansion, the Duke, standing at the head of the great staircase, received and welcomed the various groups. His Grace patronized these amusements very extensively; and at a great masquerade at the Music Hall in Fishamble-street, on St. Patrick's eve, 1778, he appeared dressed

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as an itinerant fruit-vender, significantly changing his oranges for shamrocks as St. Patrick's day dawned.

The Dublin Volunteers, on their formation, unanimously elected the Duke of Leinster their General, investing him with almost regal honours: a guard of Volunteers was mounted at his door, a body-guard appointed to attend him on important occasions, and sentinels placed on his box when he visited the theatre. "William, Duke of Leinster, had long been the favourite and the patron of the Irish people; and never did the physiognomist enjoy a more fortunate elucidation of his science; the softness of philanthropy, the placidity of temper, the openness of sincerity, the sympathy of friendship, and the ease of integrity, stamped corresponding impressions on his artless countenance, and left but little to conjecture as to the composition of his character. His elevated rank and extensive connexions gave him a paramount lead in Irish politics, which his naked talents would not otherwise have justified. Though his capacity was respectable, it was not brilliant; and his abilities were not adapted to the highest class of political pre-eminence. On public subjects, his conduct sometimes wanted energy, and his pursuits perseverance. In some points he was weak, and in some instances erroneous; but in all he was honest. From the day of his maturity to the moment of his dissolution, he was the undeviating friend of the Irish nation: he considered its interests and his own indissolubly connected; alive to the oppressions and miseries of the people, his feeling heart participated in their misfortunes, and felt the smart of every lash which the scourge of power inflicted on his country. As a soldier, and as a patriot, he performed his duties; and in his plain and honourable disposition was found collected a happy specimen of those qualities which best compose the character of an Irish gentleman. He took an early and active part in promoting the formation and discipline of the Volunteer associations: he raised many corps, and commanded the Dublin army. The ancient celebrity of his family, the vast extent of

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his possessions, and his affability in private intercourse, co-operated with his own popularity in extending his influence; and few persons ever enjoyed a more general and merited influence amongst the Irish people."

The Duke's portrait was engraved by J. Dixon in 1775, from a painting by Reynolds; and in 1792 by Hodges, from an original by C. G. Stuart.

The various Volunteer corps were constantly drilled and paraded on Leinster lawn, from which, in view of an immense concourse of spectators, on the 19th of July, 1785, the first Irish aëronaut, Richard Crosbie, son of Sir Paul Crosbie, made an ascent, of which we have the following particulars:—

"At half-past two P. M. Mr. Crosbie ascended with an elegant balloon from the Duke of Leinster's lawn, after being twice forced to descend; but, on throwing out more of his ballast, he surmounted all obstacles. The current of the wind, which carried him at first at due east, soon after seemed inclined to bear him north-east, and pointed his voyage towards Whitehaven. When the balloon was seventeen minutes in view, it immersed in a cloud, but in four minutes after, its appearance again was testified by the numerous plaudits of the multitude. It now continued in sight, by the aid of achromatic glasses, thirty-two minutes from its ascent, when it was entirely lost to the view; some rockets were then sent off, and the troops of Volunteers, who attended, discharged their last volleys. Mr. Crosbie had about 300 lbs. weight of ballast, but discharged half a hundred in his first rise of ascension. At upwards of fourteen leagues from the Irish shore, he found himself within clear sight of both lands of the sister kingdoms, at which time, he says, it is impossible to give the human imagination any adequate idea of the unspeakable beauties which the scenery of the sea, bounded by both lands, presented. 'It was such,' said he, 'as should make me risk a life to enjoy again.' He rose, at one time, so high that the mercury in the barometer

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sunk entirely into its globe, and he was constrained to put on his oil-cloth cloak, but unluckily found his bottle of cordial broke, and could obtain no refreshment. The upper current of air was different from the lower, and the cold so intense that his ink was frozen. He experienced a strong prepulsion on the tympanum of the ears, and a sickness which must have been aggravated by the anxiety and fatigue of the day. At his utmost height he thought himself stationary; but liberating some of his gas, he descended to a current of air, blowing north, and extremely rough. He now entered a black cloud, and encountered a prepulsion of wind, with lightning and thunder, which brought him rapidly towards the surface of the water. Here the balloon made a circuit, but, falling lower, the water entered his car, and he lost his notes of observation; but recollecting that his watch was at the bottom of the car, he groped for it, and put it into his pocket. All his endeavours to throw out ballast were of no avail; the intemperance of the weather plunged him into the ocean. He now thought of his cork waistcoat, and by much difficulty having put it on, the propriety of his idea became manifestly useful in the construction of his boat, as by the admission of the water into the lower part of it, and the suspension of his bladders, which were arranged at the top, the water, added to his own weight, became proper ballast, and the balloon maintaining its poise, it became a powerful sail, and by means of a snatch-block to his car, or both, he went before the wind as regularly as a sailing vessel. In this situation, he found himself inclined to eat a morsel of fowl. When at the distance of another league, he discovered some vessels crowding after him; but as his progress outstripped all their endeavours, he lengthened the space of the balloon from the car, which gave a consequent check to the rapidity of his sailing, when the Dunleary barge came up, and fired a gun. One of the sailors jumped into his car, and made it fast to the barge, on which the aëronaut came out with the same composure and fortitude of mind which marked the whole complex-

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ion of his adventure. At this time another of the sailors, after the car was brought on board, laid hold of the haulyard, which suspended the balloon, and it being released from its under weight, a ludicrous scene ensued, for the balloon ascended above one hundred feet into the air, to the utmost extent of the rope, the fellow bawling most vehemently, under the apprehension of taking a flight to the clouds; but being dragged down by the united efforts of the whole crew, the poor tar was, for once, eased of his fears of going to heaven. The barge now steered for Dunleary, and towed the balloon after it. About ten o'clock they landed. On the morning of the 20th Mr. Crosbie had the honour of receiving the congratulations and breakfasting with their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Rutland, at Mr. Lee's elegant lodge at Dunleary. He was afterwards conducted to town by Lord Ranelagh and Sir Frederick Flood, Bart., chairmen of his committee, and at two o'clock he waited on his Grace the Duke of Leinster, at Leinster House, and afterwards went to Dr. Austin's, at Stephen's-green. The populace, having received intimation of this, crowded to the house, and notwithstanding all his endeavours to the contrary, they forced him into a chair, and carried him in triumph to the College. After he had remained at Mr. Hutchinson's house an hour, his committee waited on him, and a prodigious multitude having gathered in College-green, and insisting on chairing him again, he found himself in reality constrained to submit, and the intrepid aëronaut was borne on the shoulders of his friends, his committee walking before him, to the Castle, and afterwards, in the same procession, to his house in North Cumberland-street, amidst the acclamations of surrounding thousands."

"Crosbie," says one of his friends, "was of immense stature, being above six feet three inches high: he had a comely-looking, fat, ruddy face, and was beyond all comparison the most ingenious mechanic I ever knew. He had a smattering of all sciences, and there was scarcely an art or trade of which

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he had not some practical knowledge. His chambers at College were like a general workshop of all kinds of artizans; he was very good-tempered, exceedingly strong, and as brave as a lion, but as dogged as a mule; nothing could change a resolution of his when once made, and nothing could check or resist his perseverance to carry it into execution. I never saw two persons in face and figure more alike than Crosbie and Daniel O'Connell, but Crosbie was the taller by two inches, and it was not so easy to discover that he was an Irishman."

Leinster House was described as follows by Thomas Malton in 1794 :—

"Leinster House, the town residence of his Grace the Duke of Leinster, is the most stately private edifice in the city, pleasantly situated at the south-east extremity of the town, commanding prospects few places can exhibit, and possessing advantages few city fabrics can obtain, by extent of ground both in front and rear; in front, laid out in a spacious court-yard; the ground in the rear, made a beautiful lawn, with a handsome shrubbery on each side, screening the adjacent houses from view; enjoying, in the tumult of a noisy metropolis, all the retirement of the country. A dwarf wall, which divides the lawn from the street, extends almost the entire side of a handsome square, called Merrion-square. The form of the building is a rectangle, one hundred and forty feet long, by seventy feet deep, with a circular bow in the middle of the north end, rising two stories. Adjoining the west front, which is the principal, are short Doric colonnades, communicating to the offices; making, on the whole, an extent of more than two hundred and ten feet, the breadth of the court-yard. The court is surrounded by a high stone wall, ornamented with rusticated piers, which, after proceeding parallel with the ends of the building, as far as a gateway on the western side and another opposite it, the court being uniform, it takes a circular sweep from one gate to the other, but broke in the middle by a larger and handsomer gateway, directly fronting

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the house, communicating to the street, and exhibits there a plain, but not inelegant, rusticated front. The house, or rather the gateway of the court-yard, is in Kildare-street, so named from one of the titles of his Grace, who is Marquis of Kildare, and is the termination of a broad genteel street, called Molesworth-street. The garden front has not much architectural embellishment; it is plain, but pleasing, with a broad area before it, the whole length of the front, in order to obtain light to offices in an under story, but which receive none from the west, to the court-yard. From the middle of the front, on a level with the ground-floor, a handsome double flight of steps extends across the area to the lawn. The greater part of the building is of native stone [quarried at Ardbraccan, in the county of Meath], but the west front, and all the ornamental parts throughout, are of Portland. South of the building are commodious offices and stables. The inside of this mansion in every respect corresponds with the grandeur of its external appearance.

"The hall is lofty, rising two stories, ornamented with three-quarter columns of the Doric order, and an enriched entablature; the ceiling is adorned with stucco ornaments, on coloured grounds; and the whole is embellished with many rich and tasty ornaments. To the right of the hall are the family private apartments; the whole convenient, beautifully ornamented, and elegantly furnished: overlooking the lawn is the great dining parlour, and adjoining it, at the north end, is an elegant long room, the whole depth of the house, twenty-four feet wide, called the supper room, adorned with sixteen fluted Ionic columns, supporting a rich ceiling. Over the supper room is the picture gallery, of the same dimensions, containing many fine paintings by the first masters, with other ornaments, chosen and displayed with great elegance; the ceiling is arched, and highly enriched and painted, from designs by Mr. Wyatt. The most distinguished pictures are a Student, drawing from a bust, by Rembrandt; the Rape of

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Europa, by Claude Lorraine; the Triumph of Amphitrite, by Luca Giordano; two capital pictures of Rubens and his two wives, by Van Dyck; dogs killing a stag; a fine picture of St. Catherine; a landscape, by Barret; with many others. In a bow, in the middle of one side, is a fine marble statue, an Adonis, executed by Poncet; a fine bust of Niobe, and of Apollo, are placed one on each side. In the windows of the bow are some specimens of modern stained glass, by Jervis. Several of the apartments on this floor are enriched with superb gildings, and elegantly furnished with white damask. From the windows of the attic story, to the east, are most delightful prospects over the Bay of Dublin, which, for three miles, is divided by that great work, the South Wall, with a beautiful light-house at the termination: the sea, for a considerable extent, bounds the horizon, and every vessel coming in or going out of the bay must pass in distinct view. To the left is seen the beautiful promontory of Howth, the charming low grounds of Marino, and Sheds of Clontarf: to the right the pleasing village and seats of the Black Rock, the remote grounds and hills of Dalkey, and the Sugar Loaves, backed by the extensive mountains of Wicklow, which most picturesquely close the view. The finishing of the picture gallery, and making several improvements at the north end of the house, were reserved to display the taste of the present possessor [1794], William Robert, Duke of Leinster, whose excellent judgment therein is eminently conspicuous, as well as in many other instances at his Grace's country residence, at Cartown, near Dublin; and all," adds Malton, "evince his patriotism and refined enjoyment of a domestic life."

The Duke's popularity suffered a temporary diminution from the misconstructions placed upon his expressions in the House of Lords, where he declared that, in his opinion, Ireland should, for the present, rest satisfied with the concessions extorted from Great Britain, and calmly await further instalments of her rights. In 1789 a series of magnificent enter-

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tainments was given here by the Duke to those who supported his Parliamentary party on the Regency question. The "Whig Club," formed in the same year to oppose the violence of the Government partizans, frequently assembled at Leinster House, where also were held the meetings of the "Opposition," and of the leaders of the movement for the removal of the Catholic disabilities. From his return to Europe from America in 1789, Leinster House was the occasional residence of the Duke's son, Lord Edward Fitzgerald. In 1791, while attending his place in the House of Commons, as Member for Kildare, we find Lord Edward observing that he, with his brother Henry, had been "living quite alone in Leinster House," whence they generally rode to the Blackrock; and, in 1794, after his marriage with Pamela, he writes to his mother:— "I confess Leinster House does not inspire the brightest ideas. By the by, what a melancholy house it is; you can't conceive how much it appeared so when first we came from Kildare; but it is going off a little. A poor country housemaid I brought with me cried for two days, and said she thought she was in a prison. Pamela and I amuse ourselves a good deal by walking about the streets." Lord Edward Fitzgerald, after having joined the United Irish organization, held various conferences here with Thomas Reynolds, then secretly in the pay of the Government. This informer, in his depositions, swore as follows:—

"About 4 o'clock on Sunday, the 11th of March, I called at Leinster House upon Lord Edward Fitzgerald. I had a printed paper in my hand, which I had picked up somewhere, purporting to be directions or orders, signed by Counsellor Saurin, to the Lawyers' corps. These required them, in case of riot or alarm, to repair to Smithfield, and such as had not ball-cartridge were to get them at his house, and such as were going out of town, and did not think their arms safe, were to deposit them with him; and there was a little paper inside, which mentioned that their orders were to be kept secret.

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Lord Edward Fitzgerald, upon reading this paper, seemed greatly agitated: he said he thought Government intended to arrest him, and he wished he could get to France, to hasten the invasion, which he could do by his intimacy with Talleyrand Perigord, one of the French Ministers. He said he would not approve of a general invasion at first, but that the French had some very fine fast-sailing frigates, and that he would put on board them as many English and Irish officers as he could procure to come over from France, and as many men as were capable of drilling, and stores and ammunitions of different kinds, and run them into some port in this country; he said he thought Wexford might do: that it would be unsuspected, and if they succeeded they could establish a rallying point until other helps should come. Lord Edward, after this conversation, walked up and down the room in a very agitated manner: 'No,' said he, 'it is impossible; Government cannot be informed of it; they never have been able to know where the Provincial meet.' Shortly after this the servant came, and asked was he ready for dinner. I went away;—he wanted me to stay dinner, but I would not."

On the day after this conversation, the United Irish Delegates assembled at Bond's were arrested through the informations lodged by Reynolds; Lord Edward not having been found in their company, a separate warrant was issued for his apprehension, and he was about to enter Leinster House when he received intelligence that the soldiery were then in the mansion by virtue of their authority.

Of the state of things at the time in Leinster House, the following account is given in a journal of Lady Sarah Napier, aunt to Lord Edward Fitzgerald, and mother of the historian of the Peninsular war:—

"The separate warrant went by a messenger, attended by Sheriff Carlton, and a party of soldiers, commanded by a Major O'Kelly, into Leinster House. The servants ran up to Lady Edward, who was ill with the gathering in her breast,

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and told her; she said directly, 'there is no help, send them up:' they asked very civilly for her papers and Edward's, and she gave them all. Her apparent distress moved Major O'Kelly to tears; and their whole conduct was proper. They left her, and soon returned (Major Boyle having been with two dragoons to Frescati, and taken such papers as were in their sitting-room, and not found Edward) to search Leinster House for him, and came up with great good nature, to say, 'Madam, we wish to tell you our search is in vain, Lord Edward has escaped.' Dr. Lindsay returning from hence [Carton] went to Leinster House to her, and there found her in the greatest agitation, the humour quite gone back, and he was a good deal alarmed for her; but, by care, she is, thank God, recovered. Louisa [Conolly] went to Leinster House, where poor little Pamela's fair, meek, and pitiable account of it all moved her to the greatest degree, and gained my sister's good opinion of her sense and good conduct. My sister charged her not to name his name—not to give a soul a hint of where he was, if she knew it, and to stay at Leinster House, seeing everybody that called, and keep strict silence, to which Pamela agreed.—By this time," continues Lady Napier, "I had heard from others, that all Dublin was in consternation on Monday morning; that upon the papers being carried to the Privy Council, the Chancellor was sent for at the courts to attend it; that he dashed out in a hurry, and found a mob at the door, who abused him, and he returned the abuse by cursing and swearing like a madman. He met Lord Westmeath, and they went into a shop, and came out with pistols, and the Chancellor thus went on foot to Council."

Soon after these events, Lady Pamela Fitzgerald removed from Leinster House, which appears never to have been revisited by Lord Edward, although it was reported in the city that he was for some time concealed there. Tradition states that one of his last interviews with his lady took place in the

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small house now known as No. 23, Molesworth-street. The Duke of Leinster invariably opposed the tyrannical proceedings of Lord Clare and his associates, and consequently was not summoned to the Privy Council of Ireland when violent measures were contemplated. His name appears at the head of the list of Irish Peers who protested against the Union with Great Britain. Lord Charles Fitzgerald, in opposition to the Duke, supported that measure, and received for compensation the title of Baron Lecale, which became extinct on his death in 1810. Augustus Frederick, the present Duke, succeeded to the title in 1804, and having, in 1815, offered to dispose of Leinster House for the sum of £20,000, the Royal Dublin Society finally became his Grace's tenants by payment of £10,000, together with an annual rent of £600, and assembled for the first time in Kildare-street, on the 1st day of June, 1815.

The original family private apartments in Leinster House are now used as the offices of the Secretary, Registrar, &c.; the great dining-parlour is the present conversation-room; the supper-room is the Society's board-room; and the picture-gallery has been converted into a library, to which the drawing-room, for sometime used as the Society's Museum, has been recently added.

Previously to the building of "Kildare House," a few other mansions had been erected on that portion of "Molesworth-fields" since called "Kildare-street." Richard Castle was architect of two houses in Kildare-place, one for the Massereene family; the other for Sir Skeffington Smith. John Ensor, who erected several houses in this locality, set in 1753 the dwelling-house on the north-western corner of "Coote-street, otherwise Kildare-street," to Mary Countess-Dowager of Kildare, for 999 years, at the annual rent of £36. Here also were the residences of Arthur Smith (1755), Bishop of Down and Connor, and of William Carmichael, Bishop of Meath,

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whose house, next to Lord Kildare's, was in 1762 occupied by Denison Cumberland, Bishop of Clonfert, father of Richard Cumberland,

"The Terence of England, the mender of hearts."

The following Peers resided in Kildare-street, in the last century: Viscount Hillsborough (1750); Lord Doneraile (1751), whose house is now known as No. 45; the Earl of Louth (1783); Viscount Dungannon (1783); Lord Muskerry (1783); the Earl of Courtown (1783); Lord Harberton (1783), whose house is the present No. 5; the Earl of Portarlington (1793); Lord Trimleston (1799); and Lord Rossmore, the site of whose spacious mansion is occupied by three houses, built about 1837, which at present form Elvidge's hotel. Hussey Burgh resided in Kildare-street from 1770 to 1772; John Hely Hutchinson, created Prime Sergeant in 1761, resided here till he was appointed Provost of the University of Dublin in 1774; and here also Sir Henry Cavendish, Teller of the Exchequer, erected two houses on a plot of ground demised to him by James, Earl of Kildare. Cavendish died in 1776, owing to the Government the sum of £67,305 7*s.* 2*d.*, a portion of which was recovered from his representatives; in November, 1782, the interest in one of the houses erected here by him was conveyed to David La Touche, the younger, "in trust and for the use of the gentlemen of the Kildare-street Club," an institution founded in that year, on the occasion, it has been said, of the Right Honourable William Burton Conyngham having been black-balled at Daly's in Dame-street, already noticed. In 1786 the Club, through their treasurer, La Touche, purchased the second house erected by Cavendish, which, with the first one, forms the present Kildare-street Club-house.

Barry Yelverton, Chief Baron of the Irish Exchequer, resided in Kildare-street from 1792 to 1798; here also was the residence of Richard Power, Baron of the same Court, from 1771 to his death in 1793.

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"Baron Power," says one of his contemporaries, "was considered an excellent lawyer, and was altogether one of the most curious characters I have met in the profession. He was a morose, fat fellow, affecting to be genteel: he was very learned, very rich, and very ostentatious. Unfortunately for himself, Baron Power held the office of Usher of the Court of Chancery, which was principally remunerated by fees on monies lodged in that Court. Lord Clare (then Chancellor) hated and teased him, because Power was arrogant himself, and never would succumb to the arrogance of Fitzgibbon. The Chancellor had a certain control over the Usher; at least he had a sort of license for abusing him by inuendo, as an officer of the Court, and most unremittingly did he exercise that license. Baron Power had a large private fortune, and always acted in office strictly according to the custom of his predecessors; but was attacked so virulently and pertinaciously by Lord Clare, that, having no redress, it made a deep impression, first on his pride, then on his mind, and at length on his intellect. Lord Clare followed up his blow, as was common with him: he made incessant attacks on the Baron, who chose rather to break than bend, and who, unable longer to stand this persecution, determined on a prank of all others the most agreeable to his adversary! The Baron walked quietly down early one fine morning to the South Wall, which runs into the sea, about two miles from Dublin; there he very deliberately filled his coat-pockets with pebbles, and having accomplished that business, as deliberately walked into the ocean, which, however, did not retain him long, for his body was thrown ashore with great contempt by the tide. His estates devolved upon his nephews, two of the most respectable men of their country; and the Lord Chancellor enjoyed the double gratification of destroying a Baron, and recommending a more submissive officer in his place. Had the matter ended here, it might not have been so very remarkable; but the precedent was too respectable and inviting not to be followed by persons who had

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any particular reasons for desiring strangulation; as a Judge drowning himself gave the thing a sort of dignified legal éclat! It so happened that a Mr. Morgal, then an attorney residing in Dublin (of large dimensions, and with shin-bones curved like the segment of a rainbow), had, for good and sufficient reasons, long appeared rather dissatisfied with himself and other people. But as attorneys were considered much more likely to induce their neighbours to cut their throats than to execute that office upon themselves, nobody ever suspected Morgal of any intention to shorten his days in a voluntary manner. However, it appeared that the signal success of Baron Power had excited in the attorney a great ambition to get rid of his sensibilities by a similar exploit. In compliance with such his impression, he adopted the very same preliminaries as the Baron had done; walked off by the very same road, to the very same spot; and having had the advantage of knowing from the Coroner's inquest that the Baron had put pebbles into his pocket with good effect, adopted likewise this judicial precedent, and committed himself in due form to the hands of Father Neptune, who took equal care of him as he had done of the Baron; and, after having suffocated him so completely as to defy the exertions of the Humane Society, sent his body floating ashore, to the full as bloated and buoyant as Baron Power's had been. As a sequel to this little anecdote of Crosby Morgal, it is worth observing, though I do not recollect any of the attorneys immediately following his example, four or five of his clients very shortly after started from this world of their own accord, to try, as people then said, if they could any way overtake Crosby, who had left them no conveniences for staying long behind them."

John Forbes, Recorder and Parliamentary representative of Drogheda, one of the most zealous advocates of Catholic Emancipation and Parliamentary reform, resided in Kildare-street from 1785 to 1796. The "Whig Club" occasionally assembled in Forbes' house, and the Catholic Convention of

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1793 originated from a meeting held here in 1792, at which were present George Ponsonby, Lord Donoughmore, Grattan, Keogh, Edward Byrne, and others.

"Without any very distinguished natural abilities, and but moderately acquainted with literature, by his zealous attachment to Mr. Grattan, his public principles, and attention to business, Mr. Forbes received much respect, and acquired some influence in the House of Commons. He had practised at the Bar with a probability of success, but he mistook his course, and became a statesman, as which he never could rise to any distinction. As a lawyer, he undervalued himself, and was modest; as a statesman, he over-rated himself, and was presumptuous. He benefited his party by his indefatigable zeal, and reflected honour upon it by his character; he was a good Irishman, and, to the last, undeviating in his public principles. He died in honourable exile, as Governor of the Bahama Isles."

In Kildare-street also was the residence of Sir Kildare Dixon Borrowes, Bart., of Giltown, Co. Kildare, of whose house here Thomas Moore has left the following juvenile reminiscence:—

"Among the most intimate friends of my schoolmaster [Samuel Whyte] were the Rev. Joseph Lefanu and his wife; she was the sister of Richard Brinsley Sheridan. This lady, who had a good deal of the talent of her family, with a large alloy of affectation, was, like the rest of the world at that time, strongly smitten with the love of acting; and at some private theatricals held at the house of a Lady Borrowes, in Dublin, had played the part of Jane Shore with considerable success. A repetition of the same performance took place at the same little theatre in the year 1790, when Mrs. Lefanu being, if I recollect right, indisposed, the part of Jane Shore was played by Mr. Whyte's daughter, a very handsome and well-educated young person, while I myself—at that time about eleven years of age—recited the epilogue, being kept

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up, as I well remember, to an hour so far beyond my usual bed-time, as to be near falling asleep behind the scenes while waiting for my debut. As this was the first time I ever saw my name in print, and I am now 'myself the little hero of my tale,' it is but right I should commemorate the important event by transcribing a part of the play-bill on the occasion, as I find it given in the second edition of my master's poetical works, printed in Dublin, 1792:—

"'Lady Borrowes' Private Theatre, Kildare-street. On Tuesday, March 16th, 1790, will be performed the Tragedy of Jane Shore. Gloucester, Rev. Peter Lefanu; Lord Hastings, Counsellor Higginson, &c., &c.; and Jane Shore, by Miss Whyte. An occasional Prologue, by Mr. Snagg. Epilogue, a Squeeze to St. Paul's, Master Moore. To which will be added the Farce of the Devil to Pay. Jobson, Colonel French, &c., &c.'"

Many years subsequent to the performance here commemorated, Moore formed one of the distinguished literary and artistic circle assembled by the authoress of the "Wild Irish Girl" at the house of Sir Charles Morgan, which is now known as No. 39, Kildare-street.

Dawson-street was so named from Joshua Dawson, who, in 1705, took its site from Henry Temple, of East Sheen, Surrey, and from the representatives of Hugh Price, merchant, to whom a portion of the ground had been set by the City of Dublin, in 1664.

On the south-eastern side of the new street, Dawson, in 1710, erected a mansion, which, with its gardens and park, was purchased, in 1715, by the City of Dublin, which at that time was "minded to buy a house for the constant residence and habitation of the Lord Mayor." The Corporation gave £3500 for this house and its contents, free of all rent, except "one loaf of double refined sugar, of six pounds weight," to be paid to the representatives of Dawson at every Christmas yearly, if demanded. Dawson agreed to erect another large room, 33

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feet 10 inches long, and 14 feet high, to be well wainscoted, painted, and completely finished; and to leave all in good repair, ready for the reception of the next Lord Mayor, together with the goods and furniture, which are particularized as follows in a schedule annexed to the original lease :—

"Twenty-four brass locks; six marble chimney-pieces; the tapestry hangings, silk window-curtains and window-seats, and chimney-glass in the great bed-chambers; the gilt leather hangings; four pair of scarlet calamanco window-curtains; and chimney-glass, in the Dantzick oak parlour; the Indian callicoe window-curtains and seats, and chimney-glass, in the Dantzick oak parlour; the window-curtains and chimney-glass in the large eating room."

As the official residence of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, this house has, since 1715, been the scene of the civic banquets and entertainments, some notices of which will be found in the subsequent portion of this work which treats of the social state of the metropolis of Ireland in the last century.

The equestrian statue of George II., which had lain in obscurity since its removal from Essex-bridge, was erected in the garden of the Mansion House, at the expense of the Lord Mayor, and exposed to public view on the 1st of August, 1798, the pedestal being inscribed as follows:—

"Be it remembered that, at the time when rebellion and disloyalty were the characteristics of the day, the loyal Corporation of the city of Dublin re-elevated this statue of the first monarch of the illustrious House of Hanover.—Thomas Flemming, Lord Mayor. Jonas Paisley and William Henry Archer, Sheriffs. Anno Domini 1798."

The round room at the rere of the Mansion House was erected at the expense of the Corporation of Dublin, in 1821, for the purpose of entertaining George IV. The principal portraits preserved in the Mansion House are those of Charles II.; Sir Daniel Bellingham, first Lord Mayor of Dublin; William III., the Duke of Bolton, George II., Earl of North-

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umberland, Lord Townshend, Earl of Buckinghamshire, Earl Harcourt, Duke of Bedford; and John Foster holding a scroll inscribed—"Si Pergama dextrâ defendi possent; etiam hac defensa fuissent."

The parish of St. Anne, extending over "the ground lying between Grafton-street and Merrion-street, in the suburbs of the city of Dublin," was established by Act of Parliament in 1707, and a plot of ground on the western side of the site of the present Dawson-street was given by Joshua Dawson, and vested by him in trustees," to the intent and purpose that a parish church, vestry, and other rooms and conveniences necessary for a church, might be built thereon, for the use of the vicar, minister, and parishioners of the parish." After the passing of this Act, in the sixth year of the reign of Queen Anne, the plot of ground given by Dawson being found to be unsuitable for its intended purpose, it was, at the request of the parishioners, exchanged for the site on which the church now stands; and this alteration was ratified by the Act 10 George I., and confirmed by 13 George II., cap. 4.

The church was designed by Isaac Wills, architect, whose plan, including a lofty ornamental steeple, was not carried out, and the unfinished front is composed solely of a grand portal, with half columns of the Doric order.

Having presented the site of the church, and "in regard that most of the houses to be built in that parish would be built by him," Dawson was permitted to nominate the first vicar of St. Anne's; the subsequent right of patronage of the vicarage, and of collation and presentation to it, being vested in the Archbishop of Dublin and his successors.

The rectors of this church during the last century were—John Madden, Thomas Smyth (1752), Richard Chaloner Cobbe (1764), Hugh Hamilton (1767), Benjamin Domville (1768), Thomas Leland (1773), H. L. Walsh (1785), Robert Fowler (1789), John Pomeroy (1794).

In the vaults and cemetery of St. Anne's Church were

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buried various persons of rank and importance, among whom may be mentioned Mrs. Hemans, who was interred under the south-western side of the chancel, in the wall of which is inserted a white marble slab, inscribed as follows, the poetry being from one of her own dirges:—

"IN THE VAULT BENEATH
ARE DEPOSITED THE MORTAL REMAINS OF
FELICIA HEMANS.
SHE DIED MAY 16TH, 1835,
AGED 41.

"Calm on the bosom of thy God,
Fair spirit, rest thee now!
Even while with us thy footsteps trode,
His seal was on thy brow.
Dust to its narrow house beneath!
Soul to its place on high!
They that have seen thy look in death
No more may fear to die."

St. Anne's parish, the area of which is 70 acres, 3 roods, and 17 perches, contained, in 1851, 781 houses, and 8584 inhabitants.

Dawson-street was set out for building in the reign of Queen Anne, and amongst the residents in it were James, third Viscount Charlemont (1734); the Earl of Antrim (1736); Admiral Rowley, Commander of the English Mediterranean Fleet; Lord Desart; Josiah Hort, Archbishop of Tuam; and the Hon. Richard Tighe, to whom Farquhar dedicated his comedy of "The Inconstant," and who was the subject of some of Swift's most severe personal satires. In Dawson-street was the town residence of Mr. Mathew, of Thomastown, who, possessing a property of £8000 per annum, exercised, at his seat in Tipperary, hospitality on the most extensive scale, constantly entertaining a large number of guests with every possible luxury. With the object of accumulating sufficient of his income to carry out his scheme of hospitality, Mathew

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spent seven years of his early life on the Continent, and returned to Ireland towards the latter end of the reign of Queen Anne. "At that time party spirit ran very high, but raged nowhere with such violence as in Dublin, insomuch that duels were every day fought there on that score. There happened to be at that time two gentlemen in London, who valued themselves highly on their skill in fencing; the name of one of them was Pack, the other Creed; the former a major, the latter a captain in the army. Hearing of these daily exploits in Dublin, they resolved, like two knight-errants, to go over in quest of adventures. Upon inquiry, they learned that Mr. Mathew, lately arrived from France, had the character of being one of the first swordsmen in Europe. Pack, rejoiced to find an antagonist worthy of him, resolved the first opportunity to pick a quarrel with him; and meeting him as he was carried along the street in his chair, jostled the fore chairman. Of this Mathew took no notice, as supposing it to be accidental. But Pack afterwards boasted of it in the public coffee-house, saying, that he had purposely offered this insult to that gentleman, who had not the spirit to resent it. There happened to be present a particular friend of Mr. Mathew's, of the name of Macnamara, a man of tried courage, and reputed the best fencer in Ireland. He immediately took up the quarrel, and said, he was sure Mr. Mathew did not suppose the affront intended, otherwise he would have chastised him on the spot; but if the Major would let him know where he was to be found, he should be waited on immediately on his friend's return, who was to dine that day a little way out of town. The Major said that he should be at the tavern over the way, where he and his companion would wait their commands. Immediately on his arrival, Mathew being made acquainted with what had passed, went from the coffee-house to the tavern, accompanied by Macnamara. Being shown into the room where the two gentlemen were, after having secured the door, without any expostulation, Mathew and Pack drew their

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swords, but Macnamara stopped them, saying, he had something to propose before they proceeded to action. He said in cases of this nature he never could bear to be a cool spectator; 'So, sir' (addressing himself to Creed), 'if you please, I shall have the honour of entertaining you in the same manner.' Creed, who desired no better sport, made no other reply than that of instantly drawing his sword, and to work the four champions fell, with the same composure as if it were only a fencing-match with foils. The conflict was of some duration, and maintained with great obstinacy by the two officers, notwithstanding the great effusion of blood from the many wounds which they had received. At length, quite exhausted, they both fell, and yielded the victory to the superior skill of their antagonists. Upon this occasion, Mathew gave a remarkable proof of the perfect composure of his mind during the action. Creed had fallen the first, upon which Pack exclaimed, 'Ah, poor Creed, are you gone?' 'Yes,' said Mathew, very composedly, 'and you shall instantly *Pack* after him;' at the same time making a home-thrust quite through his body, which threw him to the ground. This was the more remarkable, as he was never in his life, either before or after, known to have aimed at a pun. The number of wounds received by the vanquished parties was very great; and what seems almost miraculous, their opponents were untouched. The surgeons, seeing the desperate state of their patients, would not suffer them to be removed out of the room where they fought, but had beds immediately conveyed into it, on which they lay many hours in a state of insensibility. When they came to themselves, and saw where they were, Pack, in a feeble voice, said to his companion, 'Creed, I think we are the conquerors, for we have kept the field of battle.' For a long time their lives were despaired of, but, to the astonishment of every one, they both recovered. When they were able to see company, Mathew and his friend attended them daily, and a close intimacy afterwards ensued, as they found them men of probity,

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and of the best dispositions, except in this Quixotic idea of duelling, whereof they were now perfectly cured."

Among the numerous personages of distinction who resided in Dawson-street between 1750 and the Union were General Bligh (1752); Lady Maude (1753); Lord Castlecomer; Lord Rothes (1756); the Earl of Westmeath (1762); Thomas Marlay, Bishop of Dromore (1763); the Earl of Lanesborough (1768); Sir John Parnell (1772); Lord Naas (1780); Henry Grattan (1783); Viscount Mayo; and Viscount Strabane.

In Dawson-street, during the years immediately preceding his death in 1787, resided Simon Luttrell, Baron Irnham and Earl of Carhampton, son of Colonel Henry Luttrell, whose treason to the Irish Jacobites, in 1691, rendered his family name popularly synonymous with perfidy. Simon Luttrell, born in 1713, was educated at Eton, sat for many years in the English House of Commons, and subsequently in the Irish House of Peers. In 1768 he was created Baron Irnham of Luttrellstown, county of Dublin, and, as father of Henry Lawes Luttrell, incurred much popular odium in England. Junius and other political writers of the day averred that the depravity of the human heart could not produce anything more base and detestable than the immorality of Lord Irnham, in duping a youthful friend to marry the notorious Polly Davis. The crimes ascribed to Lord Irnham are alluded to in a satire of the time, in which the Devil, supposed to be grown old, is represented as summoning before him those who have the strongest claims to succeed him as King of Hell. After having introduced Lord Littleton's profligate son, amongst others, addressing Satan, the poem concludes with the following lines:—

"But, as he spoke, there issued from the crowd
Irnham the base, the cruel, and the proud;
And eager cried—'I boast superior claim
To Hell's dark throne, and Irnham is my name.

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What, shall that stripling Lord contend with me?
I have four sons, as old and bad as he!
Whate'er he swears, I'll swear—he says, I'll say!
And look, all-gracious King, *my hairs are gray!*"
Th' astonish'd demons on each other gaz'd,
And Satan's self sat silent and amaz'd;
Revolving in his dubious mind the state
And crimes of each aspiring candidate;
When clanking chains and doleful shrieks were heard,
And injur'd Nesbitt's raving ghost appear'd:
His bosom heav'd with many a torturing sigh,
And bloody streams gush'd forth from either eye.
With piteous look, he did a tale unfold,
Black with such horrid deeds, that, being told,
Hell's craggy vaults with acclamations ring,
And joyful shouts of—'Irnham shall be King!" "

Lord Irnham was, in 1781, created Viscount, and in 1785, Earl of Carhampton. A writer, well acquainted with him, declares that the infamous charges brought against him by his political opponents are almost, without exception, to be regarded as the mere fabrications of a party; and adds that, as a companion, a more agreeable man could scarcely be found. "He was the delight of those whose society he frequented whilst he resided in Dublin, as he did almost constantly towards the close of his life. His conversation was charming; full of sound sense, perfect acquaintance with the histories of the most distinguished persons of his own age and that which preceded it; without the least garrulity pursuing various narratives, and enlivening all with the most graceful original humour. In many respects it resembled that species of conversation which the French, at a period when society was best understood, distinguished above all other colloquial excellence of that day by the appropriate phrase of *l'Esprit de Mortemart.* Gay, simple, very peculiar, yet perfectly natural, easy and companionable; unambitious of all ornament, but embellished by that unstudied and becoming air, which a just taste, improved by long familiarity with persons of the best man-

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ners, can alone bestow. Lord Carhampton was an excellent scholar; but as the subjects which engaged his attention in general were either political, or such as an agreeable man of the world would most dwell on, in mixed companies, his literary acquirements were only, or more peculiarly, known to those who lived in greater intimacy with him."

At No. 19, Dawson-street, from the year 1791, resided Luke White, already noticed as having previously carried on the business of a publisher and bookseller in Crampton-court and Dame-street. "Luke White," wrote Richard Lalor Sheil in 1823, "is in Ireland a person of considerable importance, although in England he would, in all likelihood, have been almost unknown. So many strange and sudden productions of fortune are thrown up by the rich, commercial soil of England that they seldom attract a very peculiar notice; while, in Ireland, the means of acquisition are so limited, that the wealth of Luke White is regarded as prodigious. The pouch and paunch of the hugest alderman of Cheapside are not beyond the emulation of the humblest tenant of a desk, who, in the nibbing of his pen, casts, through the dusky window, an aspiring glance at the ponderous citizen, and, cheered by the golden model, bends with alacrity to his work again; but when the spare figure of Luke White glides like the ghost of Crœsus through College-green, where is the Hibernian shop-boy who ever dreamed of compassing his portentous treasures? In truth," continued Sheil, "the amazing fortune of this singularly prosperous man defeats all conjecture of the means by which it could have been accumulated. Some forty years ago he would have furnished matter for the ecstacies of Mr. Wordsworth. If the profound author of the 'Excursion' had seen him in one of the peregrinations incidental to his itinerant profession, he might have derived many valuable hints from so interesting a prototype, and added to the sublime beauties of that admirable poem. Its hero and Mr. White were of the same craft, or, to speak more appropri-

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ately both with respect to Mr. White and Mr. Wordsworth, of the same mystery. To avoid the use of an ignoble word from which the poet has studiously abstained, and express the fact with circumlocutory dignity, Mr. Whyte was no more or less than

'A wandering merchant, bent beneath his load.'

The latter consisted of books, which he carried through various parts of the country; and I have heard old men say, that they remember to have seen him with his cargo of portable literature upon his back, toiling upon a blustering day along the road, and driving a hard bargain for Corderey or Cornelius Nepos at the door of a village school. When he had acquired a sufficient sum, through dint of his vagrant industry, to dispense with the necessity of travelling, he fixed himself in more permanent importance at a stall in a small alley, called Crampton-court, and soon afterwards purchased a shop. Book-piracy was at that time legal in Ireland, and the buccaneers of literature drove a profitable trade. Luke White, accordingly, became a publisher. He next engaged in speculations in the lottery; from the lottery he plunged into the funds, and turned the rebellion to a good account. Further," adds Sheil, "I am unable to retrace his progress to the golden summit on which he stands; but it is enough to say that he is now [1823] worth a million of money. He is largely endowed with good sense; and, so far from blushing at the former inferiority of his station, he looks back from his elevation with a sentiment of honourable pride, upon the road which has conducted him to such an eminence. It is not a little remarkable that his manners are wholly free from vulgarity, and not only unaffected, but highly polished, and not without a cast of the Court. Strongly as he is attached to gold, he is still more fond of power, and never allows his avarice to interfere with his ambition."

Much of White's wealth was acquired by his loan nego-

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tiations with the Government previous to the Union. In a letter which he addressed, in June, 1800, to Lord Castlereagh, we find him asserting that his concern for the support of public credit was particularly evinced in former loan biddings, especially in 1798, when many people were, or affected to be, afraid to advance their money to Government. It would appear that White, in 1800, forfeited to the Government of Ireland £75,000, lodged by him as a deposit for a loan of a million and a half, which he did not complete on the day stipulated by his contract. White secured a seat, as Member for Leitrim, in the Imperial Parliament, and after three contests succeeded in having his son Thomas returned for the city of Dublin, as representative of the Liberal party, in 1823. Luke White died in London on the 25th of February, 1824. He was said to have contributed to accelerate the Emancipation of the Catholics by the spirited manner in which he expended £200,000 in contesting elections with the opponents of that measure.

On the eastern side of Dawson-street stands a large detached mansion, formerly styled "Northland House," from having been the residence of Thomas Knox, created Baron Welles in 1781, and Viscount Northland, of Dungannon, in 1791. Before his elevation to the peerage, Knox sat in the Irish House of Commons, as representative of Dungannon, of which borough he was the proprietor. Amongst his sons were William Knox, Bishop of Derry, and Edward Knox, Bishop of Limerick. With George Knox, fifth son of Viscount Northland, Wolfe Tone contracted an intimacy at the Temple in London. Tone declared himself to have been as proud of this friendship as of any circumstance of his life; and described Knox as a man of inappreciable merit, loved to a a degree of enthusiasm by all who had the happiness to know him. "I," said Tone, "scarcely know any person whose esteem and approbation I covet so much; and I had, long after the commencement of our acquaintance, when I was in cir-

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cumstances of peculiar and trying difficulty, and deserted by many of my former friends, the unspeakable consolation and support of finding George Knox still the same, and of preserving his esteem unabated. His steady friendship," added Tone, "has made an indelible impression of gratitude and affection on my heart."

The first Viscount Northland died in 1818, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas Knox. Since 1852, "Northland House" has been occupied by the Royal Irish Academy, the Museum and Library of which were erected by Government on the gardens at the rere of the mansion.

In 1853 the Academy received a collection of books and manuscripts from the representatives of the late William Elliot Hudson; and in 1855 Thomas Moore's widow presented his library to this Institution.

On the expiration of Dr. T. R. Robinson's term of office in 1856, the Academy elected as its President the Rev. James Henthorn Todd, D.D., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, to whose labours and exertions is mainly owing the great progress made during our time in the knowledge of the original and true materials of Irish history.

The public annual grant to the Academy was augmented in 1852 from £300 to £500, an amount totally inadequate to the requirements of this, the national Institute of Ireland, which is thus precluded from effectively carrying out the objects of its various departments; consequently many valuable documents and remains, instead of being secured for the country with which they are identified, are permitted to pass into foreign collections, seriously impeding the advancement of historic studies in Ireland.

Notwithstanding its limited public grant, the Academy has, since its location in Dawson-street, published various important contributions to Science, amongst which may be mentioned an "Account of the Marine Botany of the Colony of Western Australia," by W. H. Harvey, M.D.; and the Rev.

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Samuel Haughton's Discussion of the Tides on the Coast of Ireland, with especial reference to the separation of the solar and lunar diurnal tides. The latter work, from its treatment of the individual stations, and its comparison of all with such theory as exists, is regarded by the highest authorities as the most valuable addition made for many years past to the science of tides. Mr. Haughton's labours were based on the tidal observations made in 1850-51, by direction of the Academy; the reduction of the meteorological observations was undertaken by the Rev. Humphrey Lloyd, Ex-President of the Institution, whose notes on the Meteorology of Ireland, deduced from these observations, form a portion of the twenty-third volume of the Academy's Transactions.

In the department of National Archæology various valuable papers have been contributed by the Rev. William Reeves, to whom the Academy in 1858 presented a gold "Cunningham Medal" for his important works on the Ecclesiastical History of Ireland.

The Academy's publication most generally interesting to the Irish people is the Catalogue of the Museum, by Dr. W. R. Wilde, whose labours in the arrangement, classification, and elaborate description of the national collection of historic remains, add another to his many previous and well-earned claims on the gratitude and respect of his countrymen.

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CHAPTER V.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH — SUFFOLK-STREET — HOG-HILL — CHURCH-LANE — TRINITY-LANE — WILLIAM-STREET.

THE old church of St. Andrew, on the southern side of Dame-street, having been totally demolished some years before the Restoration of Charles II., the Parliament of Ireland, in 1665, passed an Act separating the parish of St. Andrew from that of St. Werburgh, extending its limits by the addition of Lazar's-hill, and authorizing the parishioners, by contributions among themselves, to rebuild the church in such manner as they should agree upon. Under this statute the patronage of the vicarage of St. Andrew's was vested in the Archbishop of Dublin, the Lord Chancellor, the Vice-Treasurer, Chief Justices, Chief Baron, and Master of the Rolls; ten pounds per annum were appropriated, payable by the vicar to the Precentor of St. Patrick's, as ancient proprietor of the rectory; and the churchwardens and their successors were constituted a body corporate. Arthur Earl of Anglesey and Sir John Temple were appointed the first churchwardens of the new church of St. Andrew, of which Richard Lingard, Professor of Divinity in Trinity College, was nominated first vicar; and he, dying in 1669, was succeeded by Dr. Anthony Dopping.

In April, 1670, the parish resolved that the new church, after an oval model by William Dodson, should be erected on "the old bowling-green" given to them by Henry Jones, Bishop of Meath; the expense of the building being defrayed by subscriptions and parochial assessments. The first register of this parish commences on 3rd of March, 1670, and the vestry

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accounts in 1671 contain the following entries:—"To entertain the Lord Mayor, 14*s.*; to the Lord Mayor, the city rent of the churchyard, in lieu of a couple of capons, 5*s.*" Among the holders of seats in the church, in 1674, were the Countess of Clancarty, Sir John Temple, Sir Maurice Eustace, Henry Aston, John Rogerson, and Sir Alexander Bence.

Michael Hewetson, author of a work on St. Patrick's Purgatory, was appointed rector of St. Andrew's, on the elevation of Anthony Dopping to the See of Kildare, in 1678; at which period a dispute arose between this parish and that of St. Werburgh, relative to their claims on part of Dame-street. Dopping's statement of the rights of St. Andrew's will be found in the Appendix, printed from his autograph manuscript. By acts of their vestries, in 1682, the parishioners of St. Werburgh's and St. Andrew's agreed to submit to the decision of the Archbishop of Dublin the difference between them concerning "the mears and bounds of St. Werburgh's parish, without Dam's Gate."

Michael Hewetson was succeeded as rector of St. Andrew's, in December, 1693, by John Travers, grandson of Sir Robert Travers, son of John Travers, of Ballinamore, county of Cork, by his wife Sarah, sister of the poet, Edmund Spenser.

John Travers, Vicar of St. Andrew's, born in 1663, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, of which he was elected a Scholar in 1683; he was appointed Chancellor of Christ Church in 1699, and held in the Cathedral of St. Patrick, successively, the Prebends of Tassagard and Monmohenoc. Soon after Travers had been appointed vicar of St. Andrew's, an anonymous document, charging him with neglect and peculation, was transmitted to the Archbishop of Dublin. A full vestry, assembled at St. Andrew's Church on the 25th of February, 1694, protested against these accusations as false and malicious; and to a copy of them, preserved among the records of the church, is appended the following note, in the autograph of Travers:—"The above complaint was forged

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and made by Mr. Hewetson, late minister of St. Andrew's, as was first discovered, and afterwards confessed by himself. This I aver.—John Travers."

Travers contributed twelve pounds per annum to the establishment of a parochial school in 1709, and erected an alms-house for poor widows. The church possesses a large silver dish, with the following inscription, presented by him:—"D. O. M. In usum Ecclesiæ Parochialis St. Andreæ juxta Dublin, Reverendus Johannes Travers, S.T.P., ejusdem Parochiæ per viginti sex annos Vicarius, hanc patinam humillime, D. D. C. Anno Domini MDCCXX." The parish also received from Travers two large silver flagons, each of which is inscribed as follows:—"D. O. M. In usum altaris Ecclesiæ Parochialis Sancti Andreæ, juxta Dublin, Reverendus Johannes Travers, S.T.P., (ejusdem Parochiæ, 30 jam annis Vicarius) hanc lagenam humillime D.D.C. Festo Paschatis, MDCCXXIV."

Travers died on the 17th of September, 1727, and bequeathed £500 to the parochial schools and widows' alms-house which he had established. At his death, the statute passed in the sixth year of Queen Anne came into operation, constituting portions of St. Andrew's a new parish, under the name of St. Mark's. Robert Dougatt succeeded Travers in the rectorship of St. Andrew's, to which Alexander Bradford was presented in April, 1731.

In St. Andrew's, which from its form was popularly called the "Round Church," sermons were always preached on days of public solemnity before the Speaker and Members of the House of Commons of Ireland; and in it, from 1736, were performed the annual concerts for the benefit of Mercer's Hospital. In 1745 St. Andrew's parish petitioned Parliament, stating the church to be in so ruinous a condition that an expenditure of £1000 was absolutely necessary to roof it newly; that the generality of the parishioners were unable to pay their proportions of so large a sum, and praying the House of Commons to take their case into favourable consi-

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deration, as its Members resorted to this church on all public occasions. On this petition, the Parliament of Ireland granted the parish £500 towards the repairs of the church. Isaac Mann, appointed Vicar of St. Andrew's in 1750, was succeeded in 1757 by Henry Browne; and in 1763 the parish presented a petition to Parliament, setting forth that the church was in a ruinous and dangerous condition, requiring immediate and large repairs; that the church-yard was much too small for the interment of the dead; that the watch-house was most inconveniently placed, obstructing the passage to the Parliament House, and intercepting the view of the College; that rents were so extremely high, this parish being the principal seat of trade in the city, the minister was under great difficulty to provide himself a house convenient for the discharge of his parochial duties. "That the petitioners," continues the memorial, "beg leave to inform the House [of Commons] that there is, contiguous to the church-yard, ground in lease from the city, which may for a small sum be purchased; that part of this would sufficiently enlarge the burying-ground, and open a communication with 'Chequer-lane, a passage there being very much wanted; and that, on the other part, a watch-house, and also a house for the accommodation of the minister, might be erected." In consideration of the advantage to be received by the minister of the parish for the time being, it was proposed that the incumbent should, for himself and successors, give up to the public his right to ten pounds per annum, payable on the Establishment, on account of houses thrown down where the Parliament House stands; as also any future claim or compensation for any loss, not exceeding £50 yearly, which might accrue from the demolition of other houses for the public service. The House of Commons did not make any grant on this petition, although the Parliamentary Committee, to which it had been referred, reported that £2000 would be needed for the immediate repairs of the church; and that it was necessary to enlarge the burial-

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ground of the parish. In 1784 the Hon. John Hewitt was presented to the rectory of St. Andrew's; and the church having become ruinous, the parish, in May, 1793, appointed a Committee to carry its repairs into execution. The original foundation was so well built, that it was found unnecessary to take down the walls below the level of the windows, and for the new church, the parish selected the plans of Mr. John Hartwell, to whom they awarded the prize of twenty guineas which they had offered. The Parliament of Ireland granted £500 in 1796, and £1000 in 1799, to enable the parish to complete the repair of the church, and to make proper accommodation in it for the reception of the Members of the House of Commons and their Speaker, when they should attend divine worship there. In 1800 Hartwell resigned his connexion with the building, the completion of which was then committed to Francis Johnston, who designed the front opposite to Church-lane, and devised the plans for the arrangements of the pews and galleries, which, with all the interior work, were executed by James Lever, of the North Strand, a contractor of eminence, and father of our Irish novelist. In 1802 the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Lieutenant, presented to the parish the large gilt chandelier which had belonged to the Irish House of Commons, and which has lately been transferred from the church to the Examination Hall of Trinity College.

The following estimate by the great Dublin sculptor, for the statue still standing over the entrance to St. Andrew's Church, illustrates the low condition of the fine arts in the metropolis of Ireland immediately after the Union:—

"Estimate by Edward Smyth, sculptor, June 6th, 1803, for executing a statue of Saint Andrew, in Portland stone, for the new front of St. Andrew's Church, seven feet high, according to model exhibited by him for that purpose, finding the stone, &c., &c., for £113 15 0

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He begs leave to submit the following mode of payment and time to consideration, viz., the sum of ten guineas per month, on account, to be paid for four months, in which time the statue shall be completely finished, ...	45	10	0
The further sum of five guineas to be paid in hand for defraying all expenses of loading, carriage, stonecutter, making a level base, and erecting the block, being about 3½ tons weight, ...	5	13	9
Balance in Treasurer's hands, . . .	51	3	9

"This proposal I think fair, as Mr. Smyth was paid the same price for figures of a similar kind, and the manner of payment I think satisfactory and convenient.—June 7th, 1803.—FRANCIS JOHNSTON."

The Imperial Parliament, in 1805, granted £6000 to be applied towards completing the building of St. Andrew's Church, and the erection of a steeple and spire, the first stone of which was laid in April of the same year. The Dissenting congregation of Eustace-street accommodated the parishioners of St. Andrew's in their place of worship from 1793 till the church was completed and opened, on Sunday, the 8th of March, 1807, on which occasion many of the chief personages in Dublin attended, and the money collected amounted to £538 10*s.* 9*d.* The total sum expended on the rebuilding of the church and the purchase of an organ amounted to about £22,000. The church of St. Andrew, says Mr. William Monck Mason, "is of a circular form; its interior very splendidly decorated, but its exterior, together with its unfinished steeple, exhibits a strange heterogeneous collection of architectural blunders; the humour of every one of its tasteless projectors appears to have been gratified by the introduction of somewhat of his favourite style: so much of its steeple as is finished is Gothic, executed in hewn limestone; the church is of brick; the entrance or porch of granite; the situation of every part is likewise misplaced; the church opens upon the street, so that divine service is perpetually interrupted by the noise of carriages;

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had the steeple been placed so that its lower part should serve as a vestibule, this most considerable defect in its construction would have been remedied."

St. Andrew's parish, in area 42 acres, 1 rood, and 35 perches, contained, in 1851, 796 houses and 8584 inhabitants.

Suffolk-street appears to have been formed towards the close of the seventeenth century. Among the residents in it during the early years of the last century were William Palliser, Archbishop of Cashel; and Sir Constantine Phipps, Lord Chancellor and Lord Justice of Ireland in the reign of Queen Anne, and ancestor of the Marquis of Normanby. In Suffolk-street, at the same period, resided Sir Richard Cox. Born at Bandon in 1650, Cox commenced his career as an attorney in the Manor Courts of Munster, and, having obtained the appointment of Recorder of Kinsale, rendered himself so obnoxious to the native Irish that, when the latter came into power under James II., he deemed it expedient to retire to Bristol, where he practised as a lawyer, and compiled a work entitled "Hibernia Anglicana; or, the History of Ireland from the Conquest thereof by the English to this present Time," 1689–90. For this history, which extends only to the year 1653, Cox was furnished with materials from the Lambeth Library, but his compilation was hasty and inaccurate, replete with partisan virulence against the Irish, his sentiments towards whom are exhibited by the following passage referring to the execution of Charles I.:—

"And now," writes Cox, "how gladly would I draw a curtain over that dismal and unhappy thirtieth of January [1649], whereon the Royal Father of our country suffered martyrdom! Oh! that I could say they were Irishmen that did that abominable fact, or that I could justly lay it at the door of the Papists. But how much soever they might obliquely or designedly contribute to it, 'tis certain it was actually done by others." As Private Secretary to the Secretary of State, Cox attended the Prince of Orange to Ireland, and for his services to the

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Williamites was appointed Second Justice of the Common Pleas. He subsequently held the Chancellorship and Chief Justiceship of the King's Bench; and availed himself of his position to imprison illegally for a year in Newgate Hugh M'Curtin, an Irish historiographer of the county of Clare, for having, in a treatise published in 1717, exposed the unfounded statements which were promulgated in his "Hibernia Anglicana" relative to the laws and customs of the Irish previous to the English invasion. Cox projected a geographical description of Ireland, and wrote poems on Ginkle's success in Ireland, and on the death of Chancellor Porter. He was said to have been much attached to literature, and, until some years before his death in 1733, he continued to be a busy actor in the party politics of the Anglo-Protestant Ascendancy of those times.

On the southern side of Suffolk-street, from about 1716, was the residence of Robert, nineteenth Earl of Kildare, a religious and benevolent nobleman, noticed as follows by his contemporary, Laurence Whyte:—

"Kildare's a precedent for lords
To keep their honour and their words;
Since all our Peers to him give place,
His fair examples let them trace,
Whose virtues claim precedence here,
Even abstracted from the Peer.
His morals make him still more great,
And to his titles and estate
Add such a lustre and a grace
As suits his ancient noble race,
Surrounding him with all their rays,
Above the compass of our lays.
Instead of duns to crowd his door,
It is surrounded by the poor;
My Lord takes care to see them serv'd,
And saves some thousands from being starv'd;
Nor does he think himself too great
Each morning on the poor to wait;

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And as his charity ne'er ceases,
His fortune ev'ry day increases,
Has many thousands at command,
A large estate and lib'ral hand."

Lord Kildare married, in 1708, Mary O'Brien, daughter of William, third Earl of Inchiquin, one of the most beautiful women of her time.

While resident in Suffolk-street, the Countess of Kildare, in 1728, contributed one hundred pounds towards the support of the alms-house founded by the Rev. John Travers for poor widows; and the parish of St. Andrew still possesses two large silver dishes, weighing upwards of ninety ounces, presented by her in 1731.

Robert, Earl of Kildare, was, on his death in 1744, succeeded by his son, James, already noticed as having erected "Kildare House," in "Molesworth Fields."

In Suffolk-street, in 1720, resided Richard Castle, the architect of many fine edifices in various parts of Ireland. Castle is said to have been a native of Germany, to have made the "grand tour" of Europe, and to have come to Ireland on the invitation of Sir Gustavus Hume, for whom he designed a mansion at Castle Hume, county of Fermanagh. The report of Castle having furnished the design for the Parliament House has been already mentioned, and some artists have considered that his style is recognisable in this edifice; but his name does not appear connected with it in any authentic record; and its plan was ascribed to Captain Pearce in the official documents and public prints of the time; amongst the latter we find the following lines on this subject in a broadside, entitled "The Speech of the first stone laid in the Parliament House to the Government, February 3, 1728-9," by Henry Nelson:—

"Next let my gratitude and due respect
Be humbly paid to the great architect;

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And as his merit, let his praises ring,
Who did me first to this great honour bring.
Let ev'ry tongue in softest note rehearse,
Time after time, the worth of Captain Pearce;
All hail to thee! who only is the man
That by your art has formed this noble plan,
And as the structures on my shoulders rise,
So shall your praise, exalted to the skies;
The pile majestic shall its beauty show,
And all its beauty to your judgment owe;
To future ages celebrate the name
Of its projector, and record your fame."

In 1736 Castle published "An Essay toward supplying the city of Dublin with water," the practical principles of which treatise he states to have been collected by him from some remarks made in his travels, on the best water-works then existing. The first stone lock in Ireland—that on the Newry Canal—was erected by Castle, who was engaged under the Board of Inland Navigation till dismissed by its Governors in 1736. The principal buildings in Dublin designed by Castle were the Lying-in Hospital; the cupola of the College Chapel, the College Printing Office, Leinster House, Tyrone House in Malborough-street; and the Music Hall in Fishamble-street, which Handel pronounced to be one of the most complete and best sounding rooms of the kind in Europe. Castle was remarkably ready at drawing, and so clear in his directions to workmen that the most ignorant could not err. "He was a man of the strictest integrity, and highly esteemed by the nobility and gentry, not only as an artist, but as an agreeable companion. His extensive engagements gave him opportunities of acquiring much wealth; but he was improvident, and frequently distressed. He sacrificed much to Bacchus, and, when in Dublin, passed his evenings with Dr. Mosse of the Hospital, and a few more, at a tavern, which they seldom left before three or four in the morning. He was whimsical in some things: he had an aversion to shaving himself, and was cautious

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of those he employed; he fixed upon a Mr. Simpson, a stucco-worker, who performed that operation for some years, and was so well pleased with his performance, that he recommended him to much business as a plasterer. When the effect of his works was not such as he liked, he frequently pulled them down; and whenever he came to inspect them, he required the attendance of all the artificers, who followed him in a long train. He married a lady in Lisburn, who died before him, but had no children. He continued a widower to his death, which happened at Carton [on the 19th of February, 1751]. After dinner he retired to write to the carpenter who was employed at Leinster House, then erecting. He was seized with a fit, as was supposed, and suddenly expired; for he was found dead in his chair. He had been long afflicted with the gout, acquired by intemperance and late hours. At his decease he was between fifty and sixty years old, and was interred in the church of Maynooth."

Castle introduced so fine a taste for architecture in this kingdom, that, says a writer in 1751, "had he lived a few years longer, the edifices of our nobility and gentry might vie with those of every other country whatever; in short, his death is a great loss to the public, but his buildings will be monuments of his worth to latest posterity."

Towards the close of the last century, Thomas Milton, the engraver, appears to have possessed materials for a memoir of this eminent architect, whose name, it may be observed, has been variously written—Castle, Castles, Cassel, and Castell.

After the removal of Lord Kildare to "Kildare House," the greater part of the southern side of Suffolk-street was occupied by the mansion of John Villiers, Earl of Grandison, on whose death here, in 1766, that earldom became extinct.

In Suffolk-street resided Samuel Clossy, M.D., admitted in 1756 a Licentiate of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, of which he was elected Fellow in 1761, at which period he was Physician to Mercer's Hospital. In 1763 appeared at London, "Observations on some of the

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Diseases of the parts of the Human Body, chiefly taken from the Dissections of Morbid Bodies by Samuel Clossy, M.D.:" 8vo, pp. 195. This volume, which is one of the earliest pathological works in the English language, contains fifty-three observations on post-mortem examinations, made chiefly in Steevens' Hospital, Dublin, divided into six sections:—1. The head; 2. The neck and chest; 3. The liver; 4. The dropsy; 5. The intestines; 6. The kidneys and bladders. Having emigrated to America, Clossy commenced at New York, in November, 1763, a course of forty-four lectures on anatomy, of which branch of science he was one of the earliest cultivators in the New World, and attained such distinction as a teacher, that he was appointed Professor of Anatomy in the first Medical School established in America, at New York, in 1768. The family of Clossy were resident in St. Andrew's parish, Dublin, from the early part of the last century, and their name appears to have been an Anglicized form of the Irish *Ua Clochasaigh*, or O'Clohessy.

The "Incorporated Society," for the promotion of Protestant Schools in Ireland, became located in Suffolk-street in 1758; and in this street, near Grafton-street, in 1768, was the auction-room of James Vallance, in which were sold many valuable libraries. The "Hibernian" and the "Robin Hood" Societies for free debate, in 1771, held their meetings at 8 P.M. at "King's Great Room" in Suffolk-street. For admission to these political discussions one shilling was charged, but ladies were admitted gratis, and a certain portion of the room was railed off for their accommodation.

The "Universal Journalist" was published, in 1768, "for the Spectator Club," in Suffolk-street. While carrying on the business of printer, print-seller, and perfumer, at No. 21, in this street, Vincent Dowling issued a newspaper styled "The Oracle, or Sunday Gazette," commencing on the 4th September, 1776.

In the early years of the last century various personages

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of rank and station resided in "Church-street," subsequently styled St. Andrew's-street, but more popularly known as "Hog Hill," which name was the last local vestige that survived of the ancient "Hogges" already noticed.

From 1744 to his death, in September, 1763, Andrew Miller, an Irish mezzotinto engraver, dwelt on Hog Hill, where he published many works of high merit in this department of art, a catalogue of which, printed for the first time, will be found in the Appendix.

George Barret, the distinguished Dublin painter, while resident on Hog Hill, in 1762, issued proposals for publishing, by subscription, the four following landscapes painted by him, and to be engraved, under his own inspection, by John Dixon:—Powerscourt House, and the adjacent country; a view in the Dargle called the Castle Rock; a view in the Dargle called the Dahool; the Waterfall in Powerscourt Park. Barret, receiving no public encouragement in Ireland, soon afterwards settled in England, where he attained the highest eminence as a delineator of scenery, and to his exertions was mainly owing the foundation of the Royal Academy of London.

John Trevere, of Hog Hill, a poor but independent lame cobbler, acquired great notoriety in Dublin, about the middle of the last century, by his wit and drollery. Crowds used to assemble round Trevere's stall on Hog Hill, to enjoy his jokes and sarcasms, many admirable specimens of which were traditionally preserved long after their author's death in 1765.

John Philpot Curran, called to the Bar in 1775, dwelt on Hog Hill during the early gloomy years of his professional career, and while resident in this locality he received his first important fee, for which he was indebted to the recommendation of Arthur Wolfe, afterwards Lord Kilwarden. "I then," said Curran, "lived upon Hog Hill; my wife and children were the chief furniture of my apartments; and as to my rent, it stood pretty much the same chance of liquidation with the

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National Debt. Mrs. Curran, however, was a barrister's lady, and what she wanted in wealth she was well determined should be supplied by dignity. The landlady, on the other hand, had no idea of any gradation except that of pounds, shillings, and pence. I walked out one morning to avoid the perpetual altercations on the subject, with my mind, you may imagine, in no very enviable temperament. I fell into the gloom to which, from my infancy, I had been occasionally subject. I had a family for whom I had no dinner; and a landlady for whom I had no rent. I had gone abroad in despondence—I returned home almost in desperation. When I opened the door of my study, where *Lavater* alone could have found a library, the first object which presented itself was an immense folio of a brief, twenty golden guineas wrapped up beside it, and the name of old Bob Lyons marked upon the back of it. I paid my landlady, bought a good dinner, gave Bob Lyons a share of it, and that dinner was the date of my prosperity."

About 1772, the name of Hog Hill was changed to "St. Andrew-street," among the residents in which, between that period and the close of the last century, were Hugh Carleton, Solicitor-General (1778), James W. Boyton, M.D., and Surgeon James Henthorn, first Secretary to the College of Surgeons in Ireland, in the foundation of which he was mainly instrumental. Dr. Boyton took a prominent part in protecting Mary Neal, the daughter of his hair-dresser, against Lord Carhampton, and on this affair, which attracted much public attention at the time, he published a pamphlet, entitled "Plain Truth; or, a candid detail of some proceedings in the business of Neal and Lewellin, in answer to the misrepresentations of a recent publication, called 'An Authentic Narrative,' &c. By J. W. Boyton, M.D.:" 1789.

In "Church-lane," extending from St. Andrew's Church to College-green, was published the "Volunteers' Journal, or Irish Herald," the first number of which, printed by William Bulmer, appeared on the 11th of November, 1783. John

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Williams, who assumed the pseudonym of "Anthony Pasquin," edited, for a time the "Volunteers' Journal," a number of which, issued on the 5th of April, 1784, was voted to be libellous by the House of Commons, who committed its publisher, Matthew Carey, to Newgate on the Speaker's warrant, and petitioned the Viceroy to have prosecutions instituted against the writers, printers, and publishers of the paper. Carey, disguised as a female, eluded the Government prosecutors, and settled in Philadelphia, where he married, established himself as a bookseller, and eventually became one of the most considerable publishers in America. He was generally known as "Honest Matthew Carey of Philadelphia;" and on his death his sons succeeded to his establishment.

At No. 4, Church-lane, was the office of the "Press," a newspaper established by Arthur O'Connor in 1797, when the Irish people were suffering from the illegal excesses of their English governors, whose soldiery had recently demolished the "Northern Star," the only journal in Ireland which dared to publish accounts of their atrocities. The objects which the "Press" proposed to effect were detailed as follows:—

"To extinguish party animosities, and introduce a cordial union of all the people on the basis of toleration and equal government; to call into action all that was noble and generous in the minds of Irishmen individually, as a sure means of rendering them collectively a great and happy nation; to class Ireland in the scale of nations, and to give her an imperial place on the map of Europe; to assert and maintain her commercial rights, flagrantly encroached on by British monopoly; to inculcate those maxims of economy and liberty, without which no nation can be grand or respectable; to open new channels for industry, and the employ of our people in manufactures and in commerce, in our fisheries and our collieries, which, in complaisance to the sister, or rather mistress nation, are doomed to continue unworked; to infuse notions of pure morality into the minds of the rising generation, and to recommend an attention

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to the mild virtues of religion; to increase the quantum of public happiness; to impress indelibly on the mind that, next to a love of God, the love of country should have a place in the human breast; and finally, if not too presumptuous, or a project utterly impracticable, to procure a reform in the crying and manifold abuses of Government."

"I," wrote Arthur O'Connor, "could cite myriads of facts to substantiate the suppression of the publication of the enormous atrocities committed by the Government; but I will confine myself to the mention of one, which has come within my own knowledge. Whilst I was confined in the [Bermingham] Tower, the soldiers who were stationed all around it fired up at the prison; and on being asked why they had fired without having challenged, or any pretext for so doing, they answered, 'that they had acted according to the orders they got.' As I was the only person confined in the prison, no doubt could remain that these orders were issued for the purpose of assassination. A gentleman, who had been an eye-witness of the attempt, took a statement of facts to the 'Evening Post,' which was at that time esteemed the least corrupted paper in Dublin; but the editor told him, that fearing his house and his press might experience the fate of the 'Northern Star,' he would not insert it; although the next day not only that print, but every other paper in town, contained an account of the transaction, in which there was not one word of truth, except the admission that the shots had been fired. From the moment I was enlarged from the Tower," adds O'Connor, "I determined to free the Press from this dastardly thraldom, that the conduct of those Ministers might be faithfully published."

The United Irish Society, as a body, had not any concern in the "Press," which was the individual undertaking of O'Connor, who was its controller and editor; the nominal proprietor was Peter Finerty, who issued its first number on Thursday, the 28th of September, 1797. The paper, containing sixteen columns, was published on Tuesdays, Thurs-

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days, and Saturdays, and sold originally at two-pence, subsequently at two-pence halfpenny per number. The thirteenth number of the "Press," on the 26th of October, 1797, contained a letter signed "Marcus," addressed to the Lord Lieutenant, Earl Camden, arraigning him in forcible language for not having extended clemency to William Orr, whose execution had caused a profound sensation throughout Ireland. Orr was an independent Presbyterian landholder in the county of Antrim; the crime for which he was executed was the alleged administration of the oath of brotherhood of the United Irish Society. After the trial, the witnesses against him were found to have committed perjury; the jurors swore that they had been intimidated and intoxicated by the Crown officials; and the judge made ineffectual efforts to have his life spared.

The letter signed "Marcus," in the "Press," was believed to have been written by Mr. Deane Swift, and in consequence of its publication, Government issued a warrant against Finerty, who was arrested by Major Sirr at the office of the "Press," carried to the Castle guard-house, and thence escorted to Newgate. At his trial, on the 22nd of December, 1797, Finerty was defended by Fletcher, Sampson, and Curran. The latter's speech on this occasion contained passages unsurpassed in the English language. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and Finerty, on being put to the bar to receive sentence, made the following observations in his address to the judge:—

"Among the epithets which the learned counsel so liberally dealt out against me, he was pleased to call me 'the tool of a party.' However humble I may be, I should spurn the idea of becoming the instrument of any party, or any man. I was influenced solely by my own sense of the situation of the country, and have uniformly acted from that feeling of patriotism, which I hope it is not yet considered criminal to indulge; and, I trust, the general conduct of the 'Press' has

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fully evinced to the people, that its object was truth, and the good of the nation, unconnected with the views and unwarped by the prejudices of any party. If I would stoop to become the tool of a party, I might have easily released myself from prosecution and reward; and this would have been clearly illustrated, if your Lordship had suffered the persons summoned on my trial to be examined. I have been now eight weeks in confinement, during which I have experienced the severest rigours of a gaol; the offence was bailable, but it was impossible for me, from the humility of my connexions, to procure bail to the amount demanded; probably, had any person stood forward, he would have been marked; and, sensible of that, I preferred imprisonment to the exposure of a friend to danger. But, not contented with my imprisonment and prosecution, it seemed the intention of some of the agents of Government to render me infamous. For this purpose, about three weeks since, I was taken from Newgate, which ought at least to have been a place of security to me, at seven o'clock in the evening, by what authority of law I know not, to Alderman Alexander's office, and it was there proposed to me to surrender the different gentlemen who had favoured the 'Press' with their productions, particularly the author of 'Marcus.' Every artifice of hope and fear was held out to me. After a variety of interrogations, and after detaining me there until two o'clock in the morning, I was despatched to Kilmainham under an escort, where, being refused admittance, I was returned to Newgate; from whence, about eleven o'clock on the same day, I was again taken to Alderman Alexander's, where I underwent a similar scrutiny until three o'clock, when the Alderman left me, as he said, to go to Secretary Cook, to know from him how he would wish to dispose of me, or if he desired to ask me any questions. At eight in the evening, the Alderman, for whom I was obliged to wait, was pleased to write to one of his officers to have me remanded to prison. In the course of this extraordinary inquisition, I was

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threatened with [a public whipping] a species of punishment, to a man educated as I have been, in the principles of virtue, and honesty, and manly pride, more terrible than death; a punishment which I am too proud to name, and which, were it now to make part of my sentence, I fear, although I hope I am no coward, I should not be able to persuade myself to live to meet.—With respect to the publication which the jury has pronounced a libel, the language of which is undoubtedly in some instances, exceptionable, it," continued Finerty, "was received in the letter-box by my clerk, who generally went to the office earlier than I, and, taking it to the printing-office, it was instituted, and the whole impression of the paper worked off before I saw it; but on remonstrating with the author, he produced to me such documents as put the truth of the statement beyond question; and these documents were yesterday in court, and would, combined with the testimony of the witnesses present, if your Lordship had permitted their examination, have amply satisfied the jury of the facts.—Whatever punishment you please to inflict," concluded Finerty, "I trust I have sufficient fortitude, arising from my sense of religion, and of the sacred cause for which I suffer, to enable me to bear it with resignation."

The Court sentenced Finerty to imprisonment for two years, to stand in the pillory for one hour, to pay a fine of twenty pounds, and, at the expiration of his confinement, to give security for his good behaviour for seven years. Pursuant to the sentence, Finerty, on the 30th of December, 1797, stood for an hour, with great equanimity, in a pillory opposite the Sessions' House in Green-street, attended by some most respectable citizens, and surrounded by a large collection of people, who, admiring his determined refusal of all overtures to act dishonourably, testified their respect by the observance of a marked silence, which was preserved till they applauded him when, on descending from the pillory, he addressed the spectators, observing:—"My friends, you see how cheerfully

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I can suffer; I can suffer anything, provided it promotes the liberty of my country."

On the conviction of Finerty, Arthur O'Connor published a letter in the "Press," addressed to the Irish Nation, stating that as, by Act of Parliament, a printer condemned for libel could be deprived of his property in the paper in which it had been inserted, it had become necessary that on the instant another proprietor should come forward to save the Irish Press from being put down. "To perform that sacred office to this best benefactor of mankind," wrote O'Connor, "has devolved upon me; and, rest assured, I will discharge it with fidelity to you and our country, until some one more versed in the business can be procured. Every engine of force and corruption has been employed by these Ministers into whose hands, unfortunately for the present peace and the future repose of the nation, unlimited power has been invested, to discover whether I was the proprietor of the 'Press.' Had they sent to me, instead of lavishing your money amongst perjurers, spies, and informers, I would have told them, what I now tell you; I did set up the 'Press,' though in a legal sense I was not the proprietor, nor did I look to any remuneration; and I did so because from the time that, in violation of property, in subversion of even the appearance of respect for the laws, and to destroy not only the freedom of the Press itself, the present Ministers demolished the 'Northern Star'—no paper in Ireland, either from being bought up, or from the dread and horror of being destroyed, would publish an account of those enormities which those very Ministers had been committing.—In regarding the Press as the great luminary which has dispelled the darkness in which mankind lay brutalized in ignorance, superstition, and slavery; regarding it as that bright constellation which, by its diffusion of light, is at this moment restoring the nations amongst whom it has made its appearance to knowledge and freedom; whilst I," continued O'Connor, "can find one single plank of the scattered rights of my

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country to stand on, I will fix my eyes on the Press as the polar star which is to direct us to the haven of freedom. With these sentiments engraved on my heart; alive to the honest ambition of serving my country; regardless whether I am doomed to fall by the lingering torture of a solitary dungeon, or the blow of the assassin; if the freedom of the Press is to be destroyed, I shall esteem it a proud destiny to be buried under its ruins."

From the date of Finerty's conviction, the name of Arthur O'Connor was substituted for that of the former as publisher of the "Press." Amongst other productions of high literary merit which appeared in the columns of the "Press" was the following poem, entitled "The Wake of William Orr," written by William Drennan, M.D., a frequent contributor to this paper:—

"Here our brother worthy lies;
Wake not him with women's cries;
Mourn the way that manhood ought—
Sit in silent trance of thought.

"Write his merits on your mind—
Morals pure, and manners kind;
In his head, as on a hill,
Virtue placed her citadel.

"Why cut off in palmy youth?
Truth he spoke, and acted truth.
'Countrymen, unite!' he cried;
And died—for what his Saviour died.

"God of Peace, and God of Love,
Let it not Thy vengeance move;
Let it not Thy lightnings draw—
A nation guillotin'd by law.

"Hapless nation! rent and torn,
Thou wert early taught to mourn:
Warfare of six hundred years!
Epochs mark'd with blood and tears!

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"Hunted thro' thy native grounds,
Or flung reward to human hounds;
Each one pull'd and tore his share,
Heedless of thy deep despair.

"Hapless nation! hapless land!
Heap of uncementing sand!
Crumbled by a foreign weight;
And by worse domestic hate!

"God of Mercy! God of Peace!
Make the mad confusion cease;
O'er the mental chaos move;
Through it speak the light of love.

"Monstrous and unhappy sight!
Brothers' blood will not unite;
Holy oil and holy water
Mix, and fill the world with slaughter.

"Who is she with aspect wild?
The widow'd mother with her child;—
Child new stirring in the womb—
Husband waiting for the tomb!

"Angel of this sacred place,
Calm her soul, and whisper peace;
Cord, or axe, or guillotine,
Make the sentence,—not the sin.

"Here we watch our brother's sleep;
Watch with us, but do not weep;
Watch with us thro' dead of night,
But expect the morning light.

"Conquer fortune—persevere!
Lo! it breaks, the morning clear;
The cheerful Cock awakes the skies;
The day is come—arise! arise!"

Among the contributors to the "Press" were Thomas

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Russell, Robert Emmett, John Sheares, and Thomas Addis Emmett, who, under the signature of "Montanus," wrote eleven "Letters from the Mountains, being a series of letters from an Old Man in the country to a Young Man in Dublin." Thomas Moore, in his seventeenth year, contributed anonymously to the "Press" an "Extract from a poem in imitation of Ossian, and his first prose essay, a letter, signed "A Sophister," addressed to the Students of Trinity College. Portions of the latter production were subsequently appended to the Report of the Secret Parliamentary Committee, for the purpose of showing the excited state of public feeling at the period. It is now impossible to discover the writers of all the articles in the "Press;" the box for the articles was generally so full, that the editor had but to select, without troubling himself with the names of the authors. Charles Phillips mentions that he had every reason to believe that Curran was among the number of the contributors to the "Press."

John Stockdale, at the rere of whose house in Abbey-street was the printing-office of the paper, was in February, 1798, committed to Kilmainham Gaol by the House of Lords, and condemned to pay a fine of £500, in consequence of a publication disapproved of by the Peers having appeared in the "Press." After the arrest of Arthur O'Connor in England, the career of the "Press" was terminated by a military force seizing and destroying its office and materials, under the direction of Government, to prevent the publication of the sixty-eighth number on Tuesday, the 6th of March, 1798, containing a letter signed "Dion," written by John Sheares, and addressed to Lord Clare as "the author of coercion." Two sides of the newspaper, containing this letter, had been printed before the descent of the soldiers, who made a prize of the impression, and circulated it rapidly at a greatly advanced price.

A volume entitled "The Beauties of the Press," containing the principal articles which had appeared in the Journal, was published anonymously at Philadelphia, in 1800. Peter

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Finerty, on the termination of his imprisonment, settled in London, and became connected with the "Morning Chronicle." In 1811 he was confined for eighteen months for his writings against Lord Castlereagh, which he justified personally in Court, and published his Case, including the law proceedings against him, and his treatment in Lincoln Gaol: 8vo, 1811. Finerty was regarded as the ablest reporter of his time. He died at Westminster, 11th May, 1822, aged 56 years. John Philpot Curran entertained a very high estimation of Finerty, who was one of the few admitted to his funeral.

Trinity-street was formerly called "Trinity Lane," from "Trinity Hall," on the site of which the Rev. John Travers, vicar of St. Andrew's, erected, at his own expense, "a commodious building, wherein were several apartments for the convenient lodging of poor widows, formerly housekeepers of this parish, and two rooms particularly set apart for a school for the charity girls, and lodging for their mistress." The parcel of ground formerly known as Trinity Hall, part of the estate of Trinity College, Dublin, was taken on lease at fifty shillings per annum by the churchwardens of the parish of St. Andrew, who, in April, 1726, bound themselves and their successors to keep in repair the almshouse erected on it, and to pay the future rent, presenting their public thanks to Travers, its founder, "as well for his former acts of piety and charity since the parish had been happy in his ministration, as in a more particular manner for the last benefit the poor widows, housekeepers of this parish, were like to receive for the time to come by his means."

This building continued to be used for its original purposes till 1847, when its occupants were transferred to Wicklow-street.

James Latham, a portrait painter of very high merit, resided in Trinity-lane in the early part of the last century. Latham was a native of Tipperary, and studied at Antwerp. The pure style of his portraits of Mrs. Woffington, the actress,

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and Geminiani, the composer, procured him the title of the Irish Vandyke. "I," says a writer of the latter part of the last century, "have seen Latham's portrait by himself, at the late Mr. Philip Hussey's, of Dublin, which was exceedingly valued by the possessor. He painted history, but not with equal success. When Latham was in his prosperity, a lady of distinction, with coarse lineaments, sat to him for her portrait, which he drew faithfully; but she was so disgusted with the performance, that she abused the painter; who immediately tore it from the frame, and had it nailed on the floor of his hall as a piece of oil-cloth. The consequence was that every person who came in, knew the likeness; and the anecdote became so general, that the mortified nymph repented her vain indiscretion, and offered to buy the picture at any terms, which the artist peremptorily refused, and was so ungallant as to have her effigy trodden under the feet even of his domestics."

James Latham died in Trinity-lane about the year 1750. In our catalogues of the works of John Brooks and Andrew Miller will be found the particulars of various portraits painted by Latham, and engraved by these artists.

William-street received its present name soon after the termination of the Irish wars of the Revolution; and, in the early years of the last century, it was inhabited by many personages of importance, including James Coghill, LL.D. (1727); John Wainwright, Baron of the Exchequer (1732); Carew Reynell, Bishop of Down (1739-1742); and Henry Cope, M.D., Physician to the State in Ireland, a pupil and friend of Boerhaave, who highly commended his "Demonstratio medico-practica Prognosticorum Hippocratis, ea conferendo cum ægrotorum historiis in libro primo et tertio epidemiorum descriptis:" Dublin: 8vo, 1736, pp. 336.

In William-street was the residence of Thomas Rundle, appointed Bishop of Derry in 1735. Edmund Gibson, Bishop of London, crediting the charge of deism brought against

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Rundle, refused, in 1733, to admit him to the See of Gloucester; and his subsequent appointment to Derry elicited the following satirical lines from Swift, on the English divines who then nearly monopolized the Established Church of Ireland :—

"Make Rundle Bishop! fie for shame!
An Arian to usurp the name!
A Bishop in the Isle of Saints!
How will his brethren make complaints!
Dare any of the mitred host
Confer on him the Holy Ghost:
In Mother Church to breed a variance,
By coupling orthodox with Arians?
Yet, were he Heathen, Turk, or Jew,
What is there in it strange or new?
For, let us hear the weak pretence
His brethren find to take offence;
Of whom there are but four at most,
Who know there is a Holy Ghost;
The rest, who boast they have conferr'd it,
Like Paul's Ephesians, never heard it;
And, when they gave it, well 'tis known,
They gave what never was their own.
Rundle a Bishop! well he may;
He's still a Christian more than they.
We know the subject of their quarrels;
The man has learning, sense, and morals.
There is a reason still more weighty;
'Tis granted he believes a Deity;
Has every circumstance to please us,
Though fools may doubt his faith in Jesus.
But why should he with that be loaded,
Now twenty years from Court exploded;
And is not this objection odd
From rogues who ne'er believed a God?
For liberty a champion stout,
Though not so Gospel-ward devout.
While others, hither sent to save us,
Come but to plunder and enslave us;
Nor ever own'd a power Divine,
But Mammon and the German line."

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For his first advancement in the world, James Thomson, author of the "Seasons," was indebted to the disinterested friendship of Rundle, who sought his acquaintance on the appearance of the poem on "Winter." Alexander Pope averred that Rundle was an honour to the Bishops, and a friend and benefactor to the human race; adding that he never saw a man so seldom whom he liked so much; and in the Epilogue to his Satires he observed: —

> "Ev'n in a Bishop I can spy desert:
> Secker is decent, Rundle has a heart."

Writing to Pope, in 1735, Swift remarks:—"I have the honour to know Dr. Rundle; he is, indeed, worth all the rest you [English] ever sent us, but that is saying nothing, for he answers your character. I have dined thrice in his company. He brought over a worthy clergyman of this kingdom as his chaplain, which was a very wise and popular action. His only fault," adds the Dean, "is, that he drinks no wine, and I drink nothing else."

Dr. Rundle died at his house in William-street in 1743, having acquired the favour of the Protestants of Ireland by repeated acts of munificence and private generosity.

In William-street, in the year 1751, resided Henry Brooke, who, according to some accounts, was born at Dublin in 1708, while others state his birth-place to have been in the county of Cavan, where his father, the Rev. William Brooke, held the livings of Kilinkere and Moybolgue. From the school of Dr. Thomas Sheridan, Brooke passed to Trinity College, Dublin, and thence to the Temple, London, where he formed the acquaintance of Pope. On his return to Ireland Brooke practised for some time as a chamber counsel, and soon afterwards married a youthful cousin who had been committed to his guardianship. Revisiting London in 1735, he published a philosophical poem, entitled "Universal Beauty," said to have been revised by Pope; and, in 1738, appeared his English version of the first

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three books of "Gerusalemme Liberata," of which Hoole observed:—"It is at once so harmonious and so spirited, that I think an entire translation of Tasso by him would not only have rendered my task unnecessary, but have discouraged those from the attempt whose poetical abilities are superior to mine." In London, Brooke became the associate of the political adherents of the Prince of Wales; the latter, it is said, "caressed him with uncommon familiarity, and presented him with many elegant tokens of his friendship." From this connexion resulted Brooke's tragedy of "Gustavus Vasa, the Deliverer of his Country," which was accepted at Drury-lane, and about to be produced when its performance was prohibited by an order from the Lord Chamberlain, by direction of Sir Robert Walpole, for whom the character of "Trollio" was believed to have been intended. By the publication of the tragedy, Brooke gained considerably more than he could have obtained from its performance; above one thousand copies were subscribed for, at five shillings each, and from the sale of subsequent editions he cleared nearly a thousand pounds. The prohibition of the performance of the tragedy formed the subject of an admirable satire, written by Samuel Johnson, and published in 1739, under the following title:—"A complete Vindication of the Licensers of the Stage from the malicious and scandalous aspersions of Mr. Brooke, author of Gustavus Vasa; with a proposal for making the office of Licenser more extensive and effectual. By an Impartial Hand." The English Licenser's prohibition of "Gustavus" did not extend to Ireland, and it was frequently produced with success at Dublin. Animated by the fame acquired from "Gustavus Vasa," Brooke located himself and his family in a residence in the vicinity of Alexander Pope, at Twickenham, whence he soon returned to Ireland in consequence of ill-health, and because his wife apprehended that the zeal with which he espoused the cause of the Opposition might involve him in serious troubles. In 1741 he contributed to Ogle's modern-

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ized version of Chaucer's "Constantia; or, the Man of Law's Tale;" and, in the same year, was produced at Dublin his tragedy of "The Earl of Westmorland; or, the Betrayer of his Country."

Soon afterwards Brooke became concerned in an affair which reflected but little credit on his integrity.

"A Mr. Robert Digby, of Roscommon, a relative of Henry Brooke, feeling himself pressed by indigence, formed a design of becoming author to procure a livelihood. Among the various subjects which presented themselves to his anxious mind, none could afford such golden hopes as that which was likely to catch the fancy of the times, and please the generality of readers, who aim more at amusement than instruction. The rapid sale of several works published with the title of Tales, as the Arabian, Persian, and Peruvian, induced Digby to give his intended work, whatever it might be, that airy name: and the natives of this kingdom, at home and abroad, went so much on Milesianism, that nothing could be devised happier for a frontispiece than the sound of 'Ogygian Tales'—but Digby's parts were not equal to the undertaking, and the assistance even of Brooke could not save him from the shame of having printed proposals, taken in subscriptions, and abandoned his design. After he had languished some time under reproach and despair, Mr. Contarine, who was 'more bent to raise the wretched than to rise,' introduced him to Mr. [Charles] O'Conor [of Balenagar] as the only man who could supply materials for executing the task he had been obliged to abandon. Mr. O'Conor liked the idea, and, being in the vigour of youth, undertook to execute what the other gentlemen were not able to perform. New proposals were printed on a new plan, with an anonymous letter of Mr. O'Conor's, dated from Galway, June 21, 1743, and the work was executed by him, as Mr. Contarine expresses it, 'giving the genuine history of Ireland in an entertaining dress.' He intrusted his manuscript to Digby, who was to attend the printing in Dublin, and enjoy

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the emoluments, but to leave the merit of the composition to him that was entitled to it. But Digby carried the manuscript to Mr. Brooke, with whom he was in collusion, and, after amusing Mr. O'Conor with idle promises, and procuring from him what information he and Mr. Brooke wanted, the latter published his proposals for nothing less than a History of Ireland. Contarine, fortunately, who was innocently instrumental to this infamous proceeding, obliged the gentlemen to desist, even after they had gone so far, and there was an end to Brooke's History, and to the 'Ogygian Tales,' which Mr. O'Conor stripped of their fabulous garb, and published a few years after, with the title of 'Dissertations on the History of Ireland.'"

The Rev. Thomas Contarine, whose interposition concluded this affair, was the clergyman who has been immortalized by Oliver Goldsmith as the "village preacher" of Auburn. To excite the Irish Protestants against Prince Charles in 1745, Brooke published the "Farmer's Letters," in which he unsparingly reviled the enslaved Catholic people of Ireland, declaring them to have derived all their happiness from villany, rapine, and midnight massacre; that they condemned every virtue; sanctified every vice; that all nature was but a juggle in their hands; and that their Godhead was demonism itself. For these political writings he was recompensed by the appointment of Barrack-master of Mullingar, worth about £400 per annum, given him by the Earl of Chesterfield while Lord Lieutenant. To Edward Moore's volume of fables Brooke contributed four pieces of high merit, for very low payment. In 1748, his operatic play of "Jack the Giant Queller" was performed to a crowded house at Smock-alley Theatre, but on the following day, the Lords Justices of Ireland prohibited its reproduction, because several of the songs were supposed to satirize bad governors, lord mayors, and aldermen. Many of the songs in this piece were adapted to such native Irish airs as "Moll Roe," the "Breach of Aughrim," *Drimin dubh dilis*,

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Graine Mhaol, Paidrin Mare, Siubhail a-run, "Ballinamona," and *Sios agus sios liom.* In 1749, a tragedy, entitled the "Earl of Essex," by Brooke, was produced on the Dublin stage, and subsequently received at London with much applause, in preference to the rival plays on the same subject. Brooke renewed his acrimonious attacks on the Irish Catholics in a pamphlet styled the "Spirit of Party," published in 1754, for which he was severely castigated by Charles O'Conor, in an anonymous tract, entitled "The Cottager." In 1759 Brooke published a treatise, entitled "The Interests of Ireland considered, stated, and recommended," the object of which was to obtain Parliamentary grants in aid of the plans for Inland Navigation. Finding his writings against the prostrate Catholics unproductive of all the advantages which he had expected, Brooke, actuated by a desire of gain, agreed, for payment, to undertake the advocacy of the people whom he had hitherto vituperated. Having made terms with the Catholic Committee, he published a new series of the "Farmer's Letters," together with the "Tryal of the Roman Catholics," for both of which he was supplied with materials by Charles O'Conor and Dr. John Curry; but these productions met with little attention from the public, and disappointed the parties who paid for them. Brooke was the first conductor of the "Freeman's Journal," the establishment of which, in 1763, has been already noticed; and in this capacity various public officers were said to have paid him sums of money, to save themselves from being satirized in the newspaper.

A political satire of the time alludes as follows to Brooke and the "Freeman's Journal," then published at St. Audöen's Arch, as mentioned in our account of that locality:—

> "With equal art, his genius pliant
> Can drain a bog, or quell a giant;
> Whilst one hand wounds each venal brother,
> He for a bribe extends the other.
> Your character's worth just so much
> As you afford, and he can touch:

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With every virtue he abounds,
Who tips the patriot fifty pounds;
Gold works strange wonders in his eyes,
Makes cowards brave, and dunces wise;
Like Swiss, his hireling Muse engages
On any side that pays best wages.
One while staunch friend to Martin Luther,
He finds pure light and Gospel truth there;
Then thro' the realm makes proclamation
For Popery, priests, and toleration!
He first, with many a fair pretence
To public spirit, truth, and sense,
Hatch'd that disgrace to law and reason,
That mass of slander, dulness, treason;
That Journal which the Arch produces
For singeing fowl, or viler uses.
How chang'd from him whose noble rage
Brought great Gustavus to the stage,
And rous'd the Patriot's godlike fire
In strains which Stanhope might admire!
Now Metius' fate and his are one:
By all he's torn, that's true to none."

In 1766 Brooke commenced the publication of a novel in five volumes, entitled "The Fool of Quality," which attained an extensive popularity. The Rev. John Wesley mentions that the whimsical title of the book so prejudiced him at first against it, that, expecting to find nothing in it of merit, he just opened and threw it aside; but, some time after, having read one page, he was clearly convinced it would be worth while to read the whole; and finally, in 1780, he himself edited the novel under the title of "The History of Henry Earl of Moreland," prefixing to it the following observations:—"I venture to recommend the following treatise as the most excellent in its kind of any that I have seen, either in the English or any other language. The lowest excellence therein is the style, which is not only pure in the highest degree; not only clear and proper, every word being used in its true, genuine meaning, but frequently beautiful and elegant; and, where there is room

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for it, truly sublime. But, what is of far greater value, is the admirable sense conveyed therein; as it sets forth in full view most of the important truths which are revealed in the Oracles of God. And these are not only well illustrated, but also proved in an easy, natural manner; so that the thinking reader is taught without any trouble the most essential doctrines of religion. But the greatest excellence of all in this treatise is, that it continually strikes at the heart. It perpetually aims at inspiring and increasing every right affection; at the instilling gratitude to God, and benevolence to man. And it does this, not by dry, dull, tedious precepts, but by the liveliest examples that can be conceived; by setting before your eyes one of the most beautiful pictures that ever was drawn in the world. The strokes of this are so delicately fine, the touches so easy, natural, and affecting, that I know not who can survey it with tearless eyes, unless he has a heart of stone. I recommend it, therefore, to all who are already, or desire to be, lovers of God and man."

The "Fool of Quality" has been republished during the present year, under the editorship of the Rev. Charles Kingsley.

In 1772 Brooke published a poem entitled "Redemption." His last work, a novel in three volumes, styled "Juliet Grenville, or the History of the Human Heart," appeared in 1774.

In the latter year Brooke retired with his family to a small paternal estate named *Cor-fada*, or Long Field, in the western side of the county of Cavan, and occupied himself with schemes of agriculture and drainage. The following notice of him at this period has been preserved in a letter written by one of his visitors in 1775:—

"When I came within six or seven miles of Mr. Brooke's, I was afraid I should mistake my way in such a wild part of the country, so that I asked almost every one I met, man, woman, and child, 'Is this the road to Cor-foddy?' Every one knew Mr.

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Brooke; every one praised him, and wished he might live for ever. As I knew the author of 'Gustavus Vasa' had written a great deal in praise of agriculture, I expected, of course, as I approached his house, that I should find it 'bosomed high in tufted trees;' that his hedges would be covered with flaunting honeysuckle; that I should find his garden a second Eden, and that his grotto would excel Calypso's fabled one. To tell you the truth, I never was so disappointed in my life; not a tree on the whole road to shelter the traveller from a shower; not a hedge to be seen, and the way so bad, that I am sure it must be impassable in the winter. His house stands on a barren spot, and the only improvement I could see, a little garden in the front, shaded with a few half-starved elms, that seem rather to have been planted by chance than design.—I was led by an old woman into the library, which was small, but well-furnished with the best English and Roman classics, and a small shelf of the most pious books in our language, such as the works of the author of the 'Whole Duty of Man,' Dr. Watts, and the works of Bishop Ken.—Several papers, in the handwriting of Mr. Brooke, were pinned round the room; one, written in a hand in imitation of print, I found was the following passage out of Addison's 'Cato;' the Italian translation, which immediately followed, was, no doubt, composed by Mr. Brooke himself, as I know that he is a perfect master of that tongue:—

'Let me advise thee to retreat betimes
To thy paternal seat, the Sabine field,
Where the great Censor toiled with his own hands,
And all our frugal ancestors were blest
In humble virtues, and a rural life.
There live retired; pray for the peace of Rome;
Content thyself to be obscurely good.
When vice prevails, and impious men bear sway,
The post of honour is a private station.'

"This passage, no doubt, referred to some circumstances in

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Mr. Brooke's life.—I was charmed with the manner in which he received me. I was scarce half an hour in conversation with him when I found I could trace him in all his writings. He was dressed in a long blue cloak, with a wig that fell down his shoulders; a little man, as neat as wax-work, with an oval face, ruddy complexion, and large eyes full of fire. In short, he is like a picture, mellowed by time. Mrs. Brooke is in a very ill state of health; she is quite emaciated, and so feeble that she can scarce walk across the room. I never saw so affectionate a husband and so tender a father in my life; out of two and twenty children there are only two alive, a son and a daughter, Arthur and Charlotte. I did not see the son; the daughter inherits a considerable portion of the countenance of the father, but she is as pale as a primrose, and almost as thin as her mother. Our conversation at dinner turned chiefly on the customs and manners of the inhabitants in the neighbourhood. You would really think that Mr. Brooke was talking of his own children, they were all so dear to him; he prayed for them, and blessed them over and over again, with tears in his eyes. Miss Brooke dwelt on their talents, ready turns of wit, their passion for poetry, music, and dancing.—In the evening we walked into the garden; his favourite flowers were those that were planted by the hands of his wife and daughter. I was astonished at his skill in botany; he dwelt for some moments on the virtues of the meanest weeds, and then launched out in such a panegyric on vegetable diet, that he almost made me a Pythagorean. Having traversed the garden, we came to a little gurgling stream; Mr. Brooke gazed on it for some moments, and then repeated four lines out of Metastasio. When the conversation turned on the poets, I expected that Miss Brooke would have shown me some of her own poetry, but the diffidence and modesty of all her expressions convinced me in a short time that I was not to hope for that favour."

Brooke suffered continual embarrassment from his impru-

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dence and want of perseverance; during his latter years his favourite pursuit was agriculture, on which he is said to have written some excellent essays, and to have been intimately conversant with the writings of the ancients on the subject. He died at Dublin in 1783, in a state of second childhood. His poetical and dramatic works were published by subscription, in four volumes, by his accomplished daughter, Charlotte Brooke, who prefixed to them a brief and defective memoir of her parent, relative to the early and more important parts of whose career she was unable to acquire any accurate information.

In William-street resided Edward Wingfield, barrister, who succeeded to the estate of Powerscourt in 1717, on the death of his cousin, Folliot Wingfield, Viscount Powerscourt. The dormant peerage of Powerscourt was, in 1743, conferred on Edward Wingfield's son, Richard, who, dying in 1751, was succeeded by his son Edward, the patron of George Barret, who in early life passed much of his time at this nobleman's demesne in the county of Wicklow, the scenery of which formed the subject of many of his paintings. "Of this nobleman the sentiments of all who had the happiness of being known to him were uniform and unvaried. His generosity and magnificence, his engaging, unaffected conversation, the lively energies of his mind, were almost generally felt and acknowledged. He was distinguished among his associates, and those who, having long survived him, idolized his memory, by the appellation of the *French* Lord Powerscourt,—an epithet, not of frivolity, but acquired merely by his long residence in France, where his agreeableness, his vivacity, and courteous, easy manners, rendered him universally liked; and with some of the principal personages of the Court of Louis the Fifteenth he was a particular favourite. In London he was equally relished; and whether there or in Dublin, conversing with men of sense and the world, entertaining a brilliant circle of both sexes at his delightful seat of Powerscourt; or again return-

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ing to the society of Paris, La Clairon, Comte d'Argenson, and others, he captivated all ranks of people. He seemed to exist only to please, and render those about him contented, and satisfied with themselves. Having been a votary of fashion for several years, and given rise to many of its fantasies and agreeable follies, he was not overpowered by the habits of self-indulgence. He listened reluctantly and supinely at first, but still he listened, to the voice of his Country, which told him that the duties of public life should take their turn also, and had a predominant claim on those who, like him, to high birth and station, added what was of far more consequence to the community, the powers of a strong and cultivated mind. Accordingly, he for some time attended the House of Lords. But he soon discovered that, although he wished to engage in business, the Upper House of the Irish Parliament was, of all places on earth, the most unpropitious to any such laudable pursuit. An ungenerous and unwise policy had withered almost all the functions of that assembly, and the ill-omened statute of George the First hung on it like an incubus. He was much mortified at finding himself in the company of such august, but imbecile, inefficient personages, who moved about more like the shadows of legislators than genuine and sapient guardians of the realm, or counsellors to Majesty. He soon grew weary of them. To an intimate friend of his he lamented that he was not born a commoner; and, some time after, he proved that he was not affectedly querulous or insincere in the regret which he expressed, for he procured a seat in the English House of Commons. Whilst he sat there, he spoke not unfrequently; his speaking was much approved of, and he began to relish the new scene of life into which, for the best purposes, he had now entered. But procrastination renders our best efforts ineffectual: a severe malady soon overtook him; he resigned his seat in the House of Commons, and, after struggling with uninterrupted ill health for some time, he died universally beloved, in the prime of life, having scarcely

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passed his thirty-fourth year. Lord Charlemont lived with him, as with the dearest brother of his heart, and to the close of his life spoke of and lamented him with the truest sensibility." On his death, in 1764, this nobleman was succeeded in his titles by his brother Richard, who erected Powerscourt House in William-street, at a cost of £8000, from the design of Robert Mack. The mansion, built of mountain stone, raised on the Powerscourt estate, was commenced in 1771, and completed in 1774. The ascent to the house is by a double flight of steps, of a peculiar but convenient form. The first story is enriched by rustic arched windows, and an entablature of the Doric order, which is continued throughout the front, and the two gates connected with it, that appear as wings on each side; over the gates are pediments of the same order. In the centre of the second story is a Venetian window of the Ionic order, and the windows at each side are ornamented with pedestals, architrave, frieze, cornice, and pediment; the windows in the attic story are decorated by architrave, &c., in a good taste. Above this, supporting a pedestal work, is a cornice with a pediment in the centre, in which was the escutcheon of the family. Elevated above the rest of the front is a quadrangular ornamented building, which served for an observatory, commanding a prospect of the harbour and parts adjacent to Dublin. The interior of the mansion, and the hall and drawing-rooms, were decorated and finished with much elegance and taste. The gateway to the right of the house led to the stables; that to the left, to the kitchen and other offices.

On the death of Richard Viscount Powerscourt, in August, 1788, his remains were laid out in state in the parlour of the mansion in William-street, the apartment being hung in black, the coffin covered with a black pall, surrounded by wax tapers. The public were admitted on two days to view the ceremonial, and the remains were subsequently removed to the family vault at Powerscourt, escorted by a party of the

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Powerscourt Volunteer regiment of light horse, with many persons of distinction, and one hundred and fifty of his lordship's tenants on horseback.

Richard, fourth Viscount Powerscourt, manifested a strong and uniform attachment to his native country. In the House of Peers, in the session of 1799, he, with much spirit, opposed the address containing a passage favourable to the Union with Great Britain, against the final enactment of which he entered his protest. Lord Powerscourt subsequently sold his mansion in William-street for £15,000 to the Crown, in which it was vested by Act of Parliament, passed on the 14th of August, 1807, and allocated to the use of the Commissioners of the Stamp Duties in Ireland, who continued to occupy this building from the year 1811 till they removed to the Custom House in 1835.

The new Castle Market, in this locality, was opened in 1783, and a house on the eastern side of William-street was occupied by the Police Commissioners from their establishment, by Act of Parliament, in 1786.

The painters, sculptors, and architects resident in Dublin, at the commencement of the reign of George III., experiencing much difficulty and discouragement from the frequent importation of the productions of foreigners; and observing the advantages derived in England from annual exhibitions of paintings, formed themselves into an association, under the name of the "Society of Artists," and, in February, 1765, opened an exhibition of their works at Napper's Great Room, in George's-lane, the catalogue of which will be found in the Appendix. The universal approbation with which this exhibition was received exceeded the expectations of its promoters, who resolved to apply its proceeds to the erection of an exhibition room and school, where the more advanced artists might contribute to the improvement of each other, and the younger students receive the benefit of their instruction. To a subscription opened for the purpose in 1765, about one hundred

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noblemen and gentlemen contributed, each subscriber of three guineas receiving a silver ticket to admit him and his heirs to the future exhibitions. With these funds and their own contributions, the Society erected, on the eastern side of William-street, a building considered one of the most suitable of its time for the proposed purpose, the exhibition room being of an octagonal form, every part of which received a cool, equal light from the top.

The Society's first exhibition, at their room in William-street, opened on the 10th of March, 1766, contained paintings by Jeremiah Barret, Ballard, Carver, De Lanauze, Delane, Ennis, Fisher, Hunter, Hamilton, Mullins, Mannin, Somervil Pope, Reilly, Roberts, Sisson, Peter Shee, Pope Steevens, Woodburn, and Wingfield; sculptures and models by Patrick Cunningham, Cranfield, and Tassie; drawings and prints by Bertrand, Beranger, Chambers, Fisher, Haly, and Bernard Scalè.

Soon after its foundation the Society applied to the Parliament of Ireland for aid, but without success, although, at the period, the establishment of an academy for painting was strongly advocated. On this subject a Dublin writer of the time observed:—"Ireland gave England the hint of a drawing academy. Some of the greatest artists have been bred here [in Dublin]. In landskips we have no competitors. Mr. West has sent out scholars of the greatest promise, now [1767] abroad. But, before that great master presided in our [Dublin Society's] Academy, we have had painters, the best in these islands, at least. Jervis I would not mention, but that he is so celebrated by Mr. Pope. Reily, the chief of Dryden's catalogue, was son of an Irish painter. Frye, Fisher, Mac Ardel, and many of the capital engravers were ours. The Academy [of the Dublin Society] has produced many excellent in chalks, and more than this it could not do, for more it did not teach. To expect painters from mere workers in chalk would be to expect philosophers from a grammar-school.

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Surely, to have painters from a mere drawing-school is to reap without sowing. If the Society would have painters, there must be schools for painting."

The erection of the Exhibition Room in William-street cost the Society £1307 5*s*. 11*d*.; the subscriptions and the money received by the exhibitions not exceeding £927 5*s*. 11*d*., there remained a debt of £380, and the estimate to complete the work amounted to £1124 10*s*. 2*d*. The Society of Artists consequently, renewed, in 1767, their application to the House of Commons of Ireland, setting forth that they had in part executed their scheme, but being unable to carry it farther into execution without public assistance, they prayed that Parliament would turn its countenance to them, and extend a seasonable aid. A grant of £500 was made on this petition, the Parliamentary Committee to which it was referred having resolved that the building an Exhibition Room and Academy, where such pictures, casts from the antique, books of drawing, and prints as the Society could obtain, might be deposited for young persons to study, under the instruction of the more experienced artists, would be of the greatest advantage to the arts and manufactures of Ireland. With this grant, and £200 presented by the trustees of the building of the Royal Exchange, and the receipts of their exhibitions, the Society erected part of the proposed building, the estimate for completing which amounted to £1730 11*s*. 4½*d*. Their funds being inadequate to this expenditure, they again applied, in 1769, for Parliamentary aid, proposing to give their attendance, without reward, for the instruction of young students in the several branches of the fine arts, so soon as they should have a convenient building erected for that purpose. On this memorial Parliament did not make any grant, although the Committee of the House of Commons, to which it had been referred, reported in favour of the petitioners; and the Society was obliged to complete the building with funds advanced by some of its own members.

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To the year 1774 the Society continued to hold, at its room in William-street, regular annual exhibitions, composed mainly of the works of its original members, with those of Ashford, Samuel Dixon, Hickey, Wyndham Madden, Boulger, Bourke, Hincks, Hone, Barralet, Doughty, Alexander Pope, Trotter, and Wheatley.

The Irish artists soon found that they were to expect but little encouragement in their own country, and many of them migrated to London, where they acquired eminence and competency, by the production of works which had remained unnoticed by the collectors in Dublin, who expended large sums in the purchase of inferior foreign pictures, and mediocre copies of Old Masters, palmed upon them as originals. On this subject a Dublin writer, in 1769, made the following observations:—

"We had a Mac Ardel, a Spooner, and a Barret; our neglect of their great merit banished them to England. Peter Shee breathed amongst us, and lately died in distress. Carver we yet have, but he is preparing to leave us: for shame, gentlemen, Irishmen; preserve one genius to yourselves of all your stock. Upon my return from viewing a collection of paintings of various foreign masters, belonging to a gentleman in this town, I met Mr. Carver in the street. After an interchange of compliments, and learning where I had been, he asked me how I liked the collection. 'There are several finished pieces,' said I, 'but I want to see some paintings by Irish hands, and particularly by your own, in other places beside the Exhibition room.' 'Why,' replied he, 'I have some pieces at home which would be no disgrace to a gentleman's dining-room, but then they would be known to be mine, and no one would vouchsafe to look upon the paltry daubings. Indeed, if I had recourse to the dealers' arts, made use of the Spaltham pot, and gave it out that they were executed by Signor Somebodini, all the connoisseurs in town would flock about them, examine them attentively with their glasses, and

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cry out with rapture—"What striking attitudes! what warm colouring! what masses of light and shade! what a rich foreground! Did you ever see anything more *riant*?" If you have leisure,' continued he, 'to go with me to my house, I will show you a piece I have lately finished, that, perhaps, you may think has some merit.' I," adds our author, "readily accepted of his invitation, and found he had not uttered a vain boast; for, indeed, he showed me a piece executed in so masterly a manner, that I could have gazed on it for hours with the highest satisfaction, but that I was pained to see so much merit unadmired and unrewarded."

Robert Carver received so little encouragement in Dublin that, when engaged by David Garrick, he was necessitated to have a musical benefit to pay his debts and his passage to London, where, as scene-painter to Drury-lane and Covent-garden, he attained an eminence unapproached in that department of art. Another of the many Irish artists of merit who left Dublin from want of employment is mentioned as follows by a writer in 1771:—

"Mr. Hickey, much noticed when a boy for his amazing likenesses in chalks, perhaps more the fashion here at that time than any painter has been since, after spending several years in Italy, studying from the antique, and having enriched his imagination, returned home, big with hopes of a continuation of those favours which his once generous patrons had heaped upon him; but, alas, how changeable! nothing to do, his spirits languid and depressed, he at last set out for London, where he now [1771] is, and may expect the greatest success, as he was considered at this year's British Exhibition in London as an additional luminary, and vast acquisition."

The Society's Exhibition for 1775 was held in George's-lane. In 1776 they did not hold any exhibition; but in 1777 they exhibited in their room in William-street, subsequent to which they held no exhibition till 1780; and of this, their last display, the catalogue will be found in the Appendix.

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During the viceroyalty of the Duke of Rutland, the establishment of an academy and school of painting was projected in Dublin. It was proposed that the Dublin Society's Schools should remain in their existing state, and that the scholars, after having passed through the rudiments of design, should be received in the intended Academy, which was to be composed of a President and twenty members of the first class, to regulate the conduct of the Society, and an unlimited number of the second and third classes. Visitors were to be elected from the whole Society, to attend in rotation in the Academy of living models. A National Gallery was to be erected, and the best specimens of ancient art that could be purchased were to be deposited in it, for the use of the students; and, to improve the national taste, it was to be opened two days in each week for public inspection; during the remainder of the week the students were to have been allowed to copy the works, under the inspection of Peter de Gree, noticed in our account of Dame-street, who was to have been constituted the Keeper, which would have been a permanent office; the President, Visitors, and Lecturers being elected annually. The death of the Duke of Rutland, in 1787, interfered with this design, the execution of which was subsequently placed in the hands of Foster, the Speaker of the Commons; but, previous to having it brought before the public, it was deemed advisable to submit the plan to various persons, supposed to be interested in the undertaking. Some of the individuals thus consulted brought forward a new design, proposing to unite, in one society, an academy of arts, a museum for mechanical works, and a repository for manufactures. The Earl of Charlemont, thinking that this latter scheme might be productive of public benefit, was induced to become its patron; but, although a subsequent investigation led to its final rejection, it had the effect of rendering abortive the original plan for establishing the Academy of Painting and the National Gallery for Ireland.

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The affairs of the Society of Artists having become embarrassed, their house fell into the hands of an unprincipled and selfish agent, from whom they were unable to recover it, in consequence of their not having been incorporated; and, about 1793, it was taken by the Corporation of Dublin, which transferred its meetings thither, from the Tholsel. From the time of its erection various public meetings and balls had been held in the Exhibition Room. The College Historical Society assembled in this edifice in 1794; and on the 9th of December, 1799, the Bar of Ireland met here to discuss the proposed Union, when the result of the division was 166 against the measure, and 32 in its favour. Each lawyer of the minority, on this occasion, was subsequently rewarded by a lucrative Government office.

The Corporation of Dublin, in 1809, became the lessees of this building, which they continued to occupy as an "Assembly House" till their removal, in 1852, to the Royal Exchange. The original Exhibition Room of the Society of Artists, in William-street, is at present used as a Court for the recovery of small debts.

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APPENDIX.

No. I.

POSSESSIONS OF THE DISSOLVED NUNNERY OF HOGGES, DUBLIN, A.D. 1540.

[From the State Paper Office, London. See page 4.]

"Possessiones ad nup Domū Monialiū de Hogges juxta Dubliñ specť.

"Coñ: Dubliñ, Hogges.

"Extenta terř et teñtoꝝ ac aliaꝝ tñ Spūaliū qñ Tempaliū subscriptoꝝ in Coñ Dubliñ que ad manus Dñi Regis deveneř ꝑ dissolucc̃oem nup domus Monialiū de Hoggť juxta Dubliñ de priorissa et Conventu dissolute p'textu cuiusdm̃ actus editi in pliamento dñi Regis tento apud Dubliñ ꝑdc̃am Anno regni dc̃i Dñi Regis nunc xxviii° factť apud Dubliñ ꝑdc̃am viii die Novembř. anno regni ꝑdc̃i Dñi Regis nunc xxxii^do, coram Thoma Walsh, Joñe Mynne et Willmo Cavendyssh assignū unacū Anthonio Seyntleg militē ꝑ ťras Regis patentes de magno Sigillo suo Anglie ad supvidendť et extendendť inť alia possessiones sup'dc̃as ꝑ Sacrm̃ Simonis Gaydon, Jacobi Rychford Joñis Dungayne Riči Morreñ Barnabi Ryely Thome Downe de Callarton Mauricij Ocurreñ Riči Obroy Eđi Osoly et Hugonis Obyrne ꝓboꝝ et legaliū hoñi de visū terř et teñtoꝝ ꝑđ juř. Qui dicunt sup sacrm̃ suū qđ edeficia Eccl̃ie et alioꝝ locoꝝ infra scitū Domus ꝑdct' nup existeñ dirupta existunt ꝑ Willm̃ Brabazoñ Subtheš Dñi Regis Hiꝺnie post dissolucc̃oem Domus ꝑdc̃e et lapides tegule et maremium inde asportať fueř ꝑ eundm̃ Subtheš usq̄ ad Castrum Dni Regis Dubliñ que adhuc ibm̃ existunt ꝑ repac̃oe eiusdm̃ Castri ut intelligunt. Et dicunt qđ est iꝺm quoddm̃ clm̃ pasture muris circumdatū contineñ in se ꝑ estimac̃oem duas acras quod Joñes Dongañ modo occupat reddendť inde ꝑ annū xxviii^s. Et est iꝺm extra muros scitus ꝑdc̃i

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quoddm gardinum quod idm Johes Dongan occupat reddendo inde p annū x^{s}. Et sunt ibm xxviii acre terre aꝛ de terꝛ dnicalibus domus ꝑdce quarꝝ quamꝫt acꝛ extendꝫ p añ ad xii^{d}. xxviii^{s}. quas Johes Whyte miles modo occupat reddendo inde p annū xxviii^{s}. Sm^{a} extente terꝛ dnicaꝫ lxx^{s} [*rectius* LXVI].

" Civitas Dubliñ.

" Et in Civitate Dubliñ est unū teñtū cum gardino et alijs ptiñ suis scituatū in vico voc Roche-lane pcella possesꝰ p'ꝺ quod Simon Gaydon ꝑcator tenet ad firmam p indenturꝛ reddendo inde p annū xii^{s}. ac sustentandꝫ repac̃oes ejusdm et alia oña incūbencia. Et est in eadm Civitate unū aliud teñtū juxta le Tollshyll eiusdm Civitat' in pochia Sci Nichī quod Willms Spenꝰ tenet ad firm reddendꝫ p annū xx^{s}. Et est ibm in eadm pochia unū mes cū ptiñ ex apposito hostio Eccℓie juxta le Tolshyll ꝑdcam quod Robtus Sylyford modo occupat reddendo p annū xvi^{d}. Et in vico voc the Wyne Tavernstrete in pochia Sci Johis infra Civitatem ꝑdcam est unū mes cū ptiñ quod Felmeus Cowper modo occupat reddendo p annū iiii^{s}. ultra repac̃. Et est ibm unū mes cū ptiñ quod Jacobus Paynter modo occupat reddendꝫ p annū v^{s}. ultra repac̃oes. Et est ibm una domus in vico voc the Cookes Strete infra pochiam ꝑꝺ quam Margareta Colgan tenet p indeñ p ꝓmo annoꝝ adhuc duranciū reddendo p annū xvi^{s}. Et est ibm in eodem vico in pochia Sci Owini unū gardinū quod Walꝑus Caron modo occupat reddendo p annū viii^{d}. Et est ibm apud le Woode Kay in pochia Sci Owini quedm domus cū ptiñ quam Ričus Fytz Symond modo occupat reddendo p añ ii^{s}. Et est ibm in vico voc le Fysshamyll' Strete in pochia ꝑdca quedam domus cū ptiñ quam Dns Nichus Carne Clicus modo occupat reddendo p annū vii^{s}. Et est ibm in Alto vico infra pochiam Sci Michis Archi quedam domus quam Jacobus de Grey ꝑcator modo tenet p indenturꝛ p ꝓmino annoꝝ adhuc duranciū reddendo inde p annū xvi^{s}. Et est in eodem vico in pochia ꝑdca quedam domus ad [*blank in orig.*] Bathe de Raffeyth in qua Johes Frenchman Taylo modo inhitat extra quam domū ꝑdcam nup Priorissa et ꝑdecessores sui pcipere solebant an^{tea}. quendam redditū x^{s}. Et est ibm in pochia Sci Georgij unū gardinū juxta coem Venellam, quod Mauricius Fulhm nup occupavit reddendo p Annū vi^{s}. Et est ibm in vico voc the Fore Strete in Oxmantoñ in pochia Sci Miani ultra pontem Civitatꝫ p'dce in suburb ejusdm Civitatꝫ quedam domus cū ptiñ quam Barnabas Keely tenet ad firmam p indenturꝛ p ꝓmio annoꝝ adhuc duranciū reddendo inde p

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annū x^{s}. Et est in Civitate p̄dcā in dc̄ō vico voc̄ le Cookes Strete in p̄dcta pochia Sc̄i Owini quedam domus p̄tinens ad Fra$\overline{\text{r}}$nitatem Sc̄e Anne in eadm̄ Ecc̄lia quam Nic$\overline{\text{h}}$us Humfrey m̄cator modo tenet extra quam domū p̄dcā nup Priorissa et p̄decessores suæ nup Priorisse domus p̄dc̄e p̄cipere solebant in jure eiusdm̄ nup domus sue quendm̄ annualem redditū v^{s}. Et est ibm̄ in Alto Vico juxta Aque Ductū quedam Shopa p̄tinens ad dc̄am Frat'nitatem Sc̄e Anne extra quam p̄dcā nup Priorissa et p̄decessores sue p̄cipere solebant in jure domus sue quendam annualem redditū vi^{s}. Et est infra li$\overline{\text{b}}$tatem cit^{s}. p̄dc̄e in pochia Sc̄i Nic$\overline{\text{h}}$i extra muros eiusdm̄ Civitatis unū gardinū p̄cella possessionū p̄dc̄aꝝ quod Ka$\overline{\text{r}}$ina Marten modo tenet reddendo inde p annū iii^{s}. iiii^{d}. Et est in vico voc̄ le Newstrete infra dc̄am pochiam Sc̄i Nic$\overline{\text{h}}$i unū meš cū p̄tiñ p̄cella possessionū p̄dc̄aꝝ quod Ric̄us Moreñ modo occupat reddendo inde p annū iii^{s}. ultra xii^{d}. p annū solu$\overline{\text{t}}$ Epō Dubliñ de quieto reddū.

"Sm^{a} reddi$\overline{\text{t}}$ assiš in Civitate p̄dc̄e . . . vi^{li}. vii^{s}. iiii^{d}.

"Villata de Ragath.

"Et dicunt qd̄ in Villata de Ragarth in Com̄ p̄dc̄o est unū meš cū p̄tiñ iiii.x acre terre a$\overline{\text{r}}$. et iii acre subbosci et dumoꝝ p̄cella possessionū p̄d̄. quaꝝ quā$\overline{\text{l}}$t acram terre a$\overline{\text{r}}$ extend̄ p annū ad xii^{d}.—iiii^{li}. x^{s}. que Jacobus Rychards m̄cator tenet ad firm̄ p indentu$\overline{\text{r}}$ p̄ ℞miō annoꝝ adhuc duranciū ex dimissione nup Priorisse domus p'dicte reddendo inde p annū liii^{s}. iiii^{d}.

"Villata de Callarton.

"Et in Villata de Callarton in Com̄. p̄dc̄ō sunt tria meš et C. acre terre a$\overline{\text{r}}$ quaꝝ quam$\overline{\text{l}}$t acram extend̄ p annū ad viii^{d}.—lxvi^{s}. viii^{d}. que Mauricius Okerran, Ed̄us Offolye et Ric̄us Obroy modo tenent ad firm̄ ad voluntat̄ reddendo inde in℞. se p anū lxvi^{s}. viii^{d}.

"Et dicunt qd̄ x^{a}. garbaꝝ ejusdm̄ Villata que est p̄cella possessionū p'd̄. colligi$\overline{\text{t}}$ coi$\overline{\text{b}}$^{a} annis p duas copulas acraꝝ erani quaꝝ quam$\overline{\text{l}}$t copulam extend̄ ad xiii^{s}.—iii^{d}., xxvi^{s}. viii^{d}. Et qd̄ quil$\overline{\text{t}}$ p̄d̄ triū tenenciū reddit antm ad festū Na$\overline{\text{t}}$i$\overline{\text{s}}$ dn̄i unam Gallinam p̄cij ii^{s}. vi^{d}.

"Ma$\overline{\text{ll}}$iū de Cromblyn.

"Extenta terraꝝ et teñtoꝝ infra Ma$\overline{\text{ll}}$iū de Cromblyn in Com̄ p̄dc̄ō que ad manus Dn̄i Regis deveneŕ p dissoluc̄oem p̄dc̄ō nup domus Monialiū de Hoggȩ juxta Dubliñ fca' apud Cromblyn p̄dcam̄ xxix die Octobris anno regni Dn̄i Regis nunc Henŕ viii. xxxii. coram Thoma Walsh et Joh̄e Mynne et Willm̄o Cavendyssh Com̄is-

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sionar dĉi Dnī Regis assign unacū Anthonio Scyntleg? Milite ad supindend et extendend oīa et singla mania terr et teīta Dnī Regis in terra sua Hibnie p sacrū Johis Bathe de Cromblyn Riĉi Talbott de eadm Robti Peerse de eadm Nicĥi Lyon de eadm Wlti Braghall de eadm Johis Bolton de eadm Patricij Nele de eadm Johis Lawles et Riĉi Kelly de eadm pboz et legaliū homin' de visū Manij pdĉi jur: Qui dicunt sup sacrū suū qd sunt infra manliū pd. unū meš modo pstratū et xv acre terre pcella possessionū pd p quib' pdĉa nup Priorissa domus illius reddere solebat ad manliū pd de quieto redđu p annū xi'. iii'. que val p annū ultra redditū pdcm ii'.

"Sm extente terr forinĉ in Com Dubliñ vii li. ix'. ii'.

"Com. Mid.

"Extenta terraz et tūtoz in Villat de Dullagh et Knockamore in Com Mid que ad manus dĉi Dnī Regis p dissolucōem nup domus pdĉe similiter devener fcā apud Armulphañ in Com pdcō iiii^{or}. die Octobr anno regni dĉi Dnī Regis nunc xxxii coram Joĥe Myne uno Comissionar Dnī Regis pdcōz assistentibus ei Robto Cowley et Patricio Barnewell p sacrū Johis Whyte Cliĉi Mathei Duff clici Johis Tallon Donaldi Omulrean Patricij Porter Thome Frane Thome Bradye Willī Broketon et alioz pboz et legal homi Com pdĉi jur. Qui dicunt sup sacrū suū qd in pdcā Villata de Dullagh juxta Ardbrackan sunt cte terre que ad dict domū Monialiū ptinebant et valent p Annū vi'. viii'.

"Knockamore.

"Et in Villata de Cnockamore pdĉa sunt cte alie terre eidm nup domui ptinentes que valent p Annū xi'. iii'.

"Sm extente terraz forinĉ in Com Mid } xvii'. xi'.

"Com. Kyldare.

"Extenta ctaz terraz et teītoz nup domui pd ptiñ in Com. pdcō facta apud Kylka in Com Kyldare xxvii die Nov. Anno regni Dnī Regis nunc Henr viii xxxii° coram Joĥe Mynne uno Comissionar Dni Regis pd p sacrum Martini Pell de Athye Thome Fitz Garret de Dullardstoñ Mathei de Scō Miĉhe Baro de Reban Jacobi Fitz Garret de Mellons Grūnge Jacobi Moultell de Athye Robti Woolf de Athye clici Arnoldi Woolf de Kylcolman Leonldi Cashell de Tressel-Dermot Riĉi Vale de Frompolston Dionisij Helan de Athye clici Dermicij Obyen de Catherlaugh Johis M^{c} Mymorogh de

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Russelston David Moyly de Glassely Mauricij Odoren de Woodstok Donaldi Smyth de Domongwery Donaldi O Connoꝰ de Norragh Donaldi Obeagn de Founeston et Johis Herrold de Rathdonal ꝑboꝛ et legaliũ homi Comꝰ ꝑdči juraꝯ. Qui dicunt supꝛ sacrũ suũ qđ sunt in Villata de Achad iiii^{or} acr terre nupꝛ aꝛ magne mensure quaꝛt acra contineñ iiii^{or} acr modo vastaꝛ et inoccupaꝛ ꝛoneꝫ guerꝛ ꝑ le Thoylez et le Kaveners et valent si dimitterenꝛ xvi^{s}. Et x^{s}. eaꝛdm ad dčm nupꝛ Monasꝑm spectabat et vaꝛ quando dča terra semiaꝯ vi^{s}. viii^{d}.

" Sm^{a} tocius extente possessionũ ad dčam nupꝛ domũ de Hogges ultra ꝛre vastat. } xviii^{li}. v^{d}.

đ quibus.

" Deducunꝛ An^{ui} ꝑ ꝓcuraco̅ibus Archiepi Dubliñ . xx^{s}.

" Sm^{a} deduco̅nũ pred.

" Et remañ ultra xvii^{li}. v^{d}."

No. II.

"AN ACCOMPT OF THE RIGHTS OF ST. ANDREW'S PARISH TO PART OF DAMMES-STREET, IN CONTROVERSY BETWEEN THE TWO PARISHES OF ST. WARBURGH AND ST. ANDREWS."

[From the original autograph Manuscript of Anthony Dopping, Bishop of Kildare, A. D. 1678. See page 306.]

" The State of the Case.—The Parish of St. Warburgh pretends that the bounds of St. Warburgh Parish doe extend without the Dammes gate[a] on both sides of the way, unto the water course that runs through the Castle yard, and so along by the Horse guard, and then emptys itself at the end of Essex-street into the Liffie. The Parish of St Andrews challengeth a right to all the houses without Dammes gate on both sides of the way, and makes the Dammes gate and the citty wall to be the meare and bound between the two parishes.

" Pretences of St. Warburgh.—The pretences of St. Warburgh are grounded—1. Upon a record in the Auditor's office that mentions the Dammes milles[b] to be in parochia de Le Dammes. 2. Upon an

[a] See vol. ii., p. 256. [b] Ib. page 253.

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order of vestry pretended to bee made by the Parish^n^ of both parishes anno 1574, and entered in the Registry of St. Warburgh. The copy whereof in futuram rei memoriam I have here inserted.

"THE COPY OF THE ORDER OF VESTRY.

"The Parish^n^ of this parish assembled the 22 of August 1574, anno regni reginæ Elizabethæ 16, for the finall end and determination of a controversy betwixt this church and St. Andrew's (which controversy was to know how far this parish did go without the gate), which was adjudged by the Parish^n^ of St. Andrews as well as by the parish^n^ of this parish to reach no further than the water course that runs through the Castle yard, and so doth divide the aforesaid parishes. From this day it is ordered that the inhabitants without the Gate do resort to divine service to this church so many of them as are of this parish. Tho. Ellis, curate; John Dympsye, James Notarye, Richard Standhurst, Ralph Myles, Will^m^ Staynes, Geo. Rayney, Pat. Archbold, Tho. Smith, Clement Franck, James Stanyhurst, Rich. Edwards, Rich. Cox, James Ryan, Will^m^. Barnwall, Edw. Thomas, Patr. Mills, James Welch.

"The right of St. Andrew's parish to the south side of the way and the houses there without Dammes Gate, viz., to that side of the way wherein Swan-alley lyeth doth depend upon these following proofs:—

"1. Upon grants made by Letters Patent unto Gerald Earle of Kildare, and unto Sir Patrick Fox, which doe recite the ground in Swan Ally[a] to be in the parish of St. Andrews and do meare and bound it accordingly; for the proof of this see the grant made 8th Jacobi unto the Earle of Kildare, which was thus:—Hæred Giraldi Comitis Kildariæ unum messuagium cum gardin & pertinent jacent infra Parochiam St. Andreæ infra franchess Civit Dublin, juxta Le Dames Gate extra murum civit prædict, parcel possess monasterij B. Mariæ abuttant versus Oriental super Le Mill Pond; versus Occidental super le civit ditch; versus Austral super molendin et terram Steph Segar; et versus septentrional super regiam viam.

"Gerald Earl of Kildare made a lease of the premisses reciting the bounds of the Parish, &c., according to his grant from the Crowne. The lease is in the custody of Laurence Hartly, shoemaker, who married the widdow of Nath. Cartwright, an hatter, that built one side of the houses in Swan Ally about the year 1658.

"Sir Pat Fox, his grant of the premisses from the Crowne by

[a] See vol. ii., page 11.

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letters patent, dated nono Jacobi, contains the same words verbatim as they are in the grant of the Earl of Kildare. His heire set a lease of the ground without Dames gate unto Cartwright, from whom they now hold the same.

"2. Upon the testimony (given upon a tryall at the Common Pleas, anno 1677) of Rich. Swan, whose father built the houses on the Mill pond, and after whom the place was named Swan Ally, who did declare upon oath before the Court and the Jury, that about 40 years agoe, the inhabitants in the houses built by his father in Swan Ally were assessed and did pay their assessments towards the building of St. Andrew's Church, the Parish" of St. Andrews being at that time, viz., about the yeare 1636 or 1637 about rebuilding their Parish Church.

"3. Upon a tryall and verdict in the Common Pleas in Mich. Terme 28, Caroli secundi, and a judgment after obtained in Hillary following, anno 1677, against Jonath. Northeast and Geo. Southan, churchward of St. Warborows, who distrained upon the corner house in Swan Ally next to Dammes gate upon the goods of John Goulding, plt., and the goods were replevind by Dr. Dopping, who went to an amicable tryall with the Churchwardens of St. Warburgh and took the defence of the title upon him; and accordingly the said Goulding obtained judgment against them, because the house was in Parochia Sti Andreæ, and not in Parochia Stæ Werburgæ. And after this, Dr. Dopping received his money from the said Inhabitants, without interruption, in the year 1677, Will Vizer being then churchwarden. As to the north side of the way, that leads down to the Councell Chamber and Essex-street; the right of St. Andrews to that depends upon these proofes against the Parish of St. Warburgh.

"1. Upon the Judgment and verdict obtained in the Common Pleas for the south side of the way, from whence it may be inferred that this part belongs unto St. Andrews, as well as the other, since they are defective in their proofs, for that, which was formerly controverted.

"2. From Archbishop Allen's Registry (now in the custody of the Archbishop of Dublin, and his successors), called Repertorium Viride made anno 1532, or thereabout, which lays out the bounds of St. Mary Le Dame in these words:—Parochiani hujus Ecclesiæ sunt inhabitantes Castelli cum paucis aliis.

"3. From the testimony of several witnesses, who can prove that the inhabitants of the North side did, about 50 years ago, pay their assessment towards the rebuilding of St. Andrew's Church,

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when the Parish" were about that work in the Earl of Strafford's government, this proved by Mr. Graham, whose father about that time lived in the three Crane Taverne, and Rich. Weaver, who remembers his master that dwelt on this side the next the Horse guard between y^e^ and Dammes' Gate paying his assessment to St. Andrews. 2. Tho. Woodward, Rob. Ware, and Mr. Scott, whose father received the money from them; looke also for the Widow White who remembers something of it; R^ct^. Moyer knows where she now dwells.

"4. From the great reason for uniting that part to St. Andrews, and the great inconveniences that would follow if it did not belong to it. As 1, that there is no parish in all the city that hath one part within and the other without the gates, and to suppose this to be so, would be a thing without præsident or example. 2. That it lyes much more conveniently for an union to St. Andrews than St. Warburgh, being all without the gates. 3. That the parishioners without the gates could not have the benefit of sacraments and sacramentalls, or the visitacion of their sick in the night time if it should be united to St. Warburgh. The Minister of that parish being resident within the gates.

"5. From enervating the pretences of St. Warburgh. Their great confidence is founded upon the record aforemencioned, that affirms the Dammes mills to be in parochia de le Dames, and upon the order of vestry made by themselves, wherein it is pretended that the water-course is the bound between the two parishes.

"As for the record, it is of little or no avail in this particular, because the naming of any place as in such a parish doth not make it to be of that parish, and in case it did, it is contradicted by other records which mention some of the ground without the gate, abutting on the town wall, to be in parochia Sti. Andreæ.

"And as for the pretended order of vestry that makes the water-course to be the boundary, there are material exceptions against it as being an order made in their own cause, without any minister of St. Andrew's signing it, and for aught any man knows, none of the inhabitants of St. Andrew's being present at it.

"But, supposing it to be true that the water-course was the boundary, the query still remains, whether the water-course be not altered, and the current directed another way, since it appears out of the Chronicles and History of Ireland, 1. That the sea did anciently flow up as far as Ship-street, where it met with the stream that came down under Powle-gate Bridge. 2. That boates have passed about the city walls as far as Newgate. 3. That it is not very long ago

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since the ground (where now the Councell Chamber and Essex-street stand) was a perfect strand[a], and recovered from the sea by Jacob Newman, from whom the Earl of Strafford after bought it for the King's use. See the records in the Auditor's Office. 4. That the water-course did anciently run close to the town and Castle walls, and from thence it passed under Dammes' Bridge, and so emptied itself into the Liffee. 5. I do find further by perusal of ancient history, that, before the city walls were built, and for some time after, the water ran round the City of Dublin, and it had large trenches about twenty yards broad. 6. The plot of ground on which the Dammes mills now stands was anciently called Insula de le dames, which supposeth a double water-course encompassing it. Enquire about this last thing of Norris, the sadler. 7. If inspection be made into the vestry book of St. Warburgh, it will be found that they have concluded themselves, since that pretended order, of all manner of right to the part now in controversy by their own electing of persons out of the controverted part as officers of St. Andrews, some Churchwardens, some for sidesmen, and some for overseers of the poor, viz., Capt. Payne, Liftent. Shiver, Rob. Condil, Steph. Palmer. 8. The inhabitants of the controverted part have always been assessed with the inhabitants of St. Andrews, and not with the inhabitants of St. Warbugh until the Lord Chief Baron Bysse of late thought fit to alter it. Anno 1191, Le Dames bridge was built. Q[uære] Alderman Jo Desmynier, and one Roe, a shoemaker, about the passage of the water-course into the river Liffie.

"This narrative of things was entered into the Registry of St. Andrews, March 6, 1678, per me,

"ANTH. DARENS.

"One thing more must be remembered in reference to the preceding state of the controversy between the two parishes, that in case it could be made out that the parish of St. Warburgh hath a right to the part in controversy: yet sure it is certain that they only pretend to it as being part of the parish of St. Mary le Dames there ought to be an union of it to the parish of St. Warburgh, and since that union is no where to be found, since I have searched all the records that I could about it, and could never meet with the union, and the Parishioners themselves upon the tryal in the Common Pleas could not nor did produce any such union: it will, therefore, follow that they

[a] See vol. ii., page 132.

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have no right to it until such an union be produced. This thing I did not insist upon at the tryall because I reserved it to the last in case all other proofs had failed me."

No. III.

SCHEDULE OF PART OF THE POSSESSIONS OF THE DISSOLVED NUNNERY OF HOGGES, DUBLIN, A.D. 1550.

[From the State Paper Office, London. See page 5.]

"P'cell possessionũ nup Domus Monialiũ de le Hoggez juxta Dubliñ dudum dissoluť in Com. ꝑdčð.

"Coñ. Dubliñ.

Scitus cum terř dñicalibus dče nup domꝰ nec-non divers' Meš teñta & gardina jaceñ. in Civitať. Dubliñ. & suburƀ. eiusdñ cum eoꝝ ptiñ. in comitať ꝑdčð.

valent.

Exiť. scitus dče nup domus ac cuius-dñ claũs pastuř murο circumdať unius gardini extra muros p'dče nup domus et xxviii acr. terř arabiliũ de terř dñicalibus p'dče nup domus p'dcũm put p supius inde p Comissioñ. Dnť Regis Anno xxxii nup Regis Henři viii^vi. factpatet. — xxvis. viiid. — xxs. — xxvis. viiid. — lxvi^s.

Exiť. diᵛš Teñtoꝝ cum gardinis eisdñ Tenťis ptnẽ jacenť. et existť infra Civitatem Dubliñ et suburƀ. eiusdñ cum ptiñ dicť. nup domui ptiñ put p eandñ supius inde exañiať patet p Annũ. — vi^li. vii^s. iiii^d.

ix^li. xiii^s. iiii^d.

Ex. p me Ricñ Brasier Aud."

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No. IV.

ENGRAVINGS EXECUTED BY ANDREW MILLER, OF DUBLIN.

[See page 318.]

PORTRAITS.

1. James Annesley, claimant of the Anglesey Peerage. Laurence, *pinxit.*

2. Joseph Baudin, painter.

3. Lieutenant-General William Blakeney, Colonel of the Iniskillen Regiment of Foot, and Lieutenant-Governor of Minorca. Hudson, *pinxit.*

4. Gustavus Viscount Boyne, whole-length. W. Hogarth, *pinxit.* A rival plate to Michael Ford's engraving of the same nobleman.

5. Philip, Earl of Chesterfield, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1746. Hoare, *pinxit.*

6. Charles Cobbe, Archbishop of Dublin, 1745. F. Bindon, *pinxit.*

7. Sir Edward Coke, Lord Chief Justice.

8. Oliver Cromwell and John Lambert, 1745. Dobson, *pinxit.*

9. The Duke of Cumberland, on horseback, at the Surrender of Carlisle, 1746. Thomas Hudson, *pinxit.*

10. The Duke of Cumberland, whole-length. Murry, *pinxit.*

11. His Royal Highness Prince Edward, 1752. Rich. Wilson, *pinxit.*

12. Queen Elizabeth.

13. Garrick, as Richard III. W. Hogarth, *pinxit.*

14. Georgius Secundus, D. G. Mag. Brit. Fran. et Hib. Rex.

15. Gulielmus Tertius, D. G. Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Rex. Kneller, *pinxit.*

16. John Hampden.

17. John Harper, in the character of "Jobson," 1739. G. White, *pinxit.*

18. Admiral Sir Edward Hawke, Knight of the Bath.

19. Josiah Hort, Archbishop of Tuam, 1752. Wills, *pinxit.*

20. Robert Jocelyn Baron Newport, 1747. Stevens, *pinxit.*

21. William King, Archbishop of Dublin.

22. John Lawson, Librarian, Trinity College, Dublin.

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23. Le Beck, Tavern-keeper, 1739. Kneller, *pinxit.*

24. Charles Lucas, M. D., whole-length.

25. John Duke of Marlborough.

26. Joannes Milton, ætatis 21.

27. Henry Maule, late Archbishop of Tuam, 1752. A. Lee, *pinxit.*

28. Joseph Miller, actor, in the character of "Teague," 1739.

29. Cornelius Nary, D. D.

30. Sir Isaac Newton.

31. General Gervase Parker, 1745. A. Lee, *pinxit.*

32. Hercules Langford Rowley, M. P., whole-length. Bindon, *pinxit.*

33. Sir John Salter, Alderman of London, 1740. Richardson, *pinxit.*

34. Frederic Duke of Schonberg.

35. John Sowdon, in the character of "Caled" in the "Siege of Damascus," 1754. John Lewis, *pinxit.*

36. Eaton Stannard, Recorder of Dublin, 1755. J. Latham, *pinxit.*

37. James Francis Edward Stuart, 1737. B. Lutterel, *pinxit.*

38. Jonathan Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's, whole length. F. Bindon, *pinxit.*

39. Archbishop Tillotson. Kneller, *pinxit.*

40. Charles Tottenham, M. P., 1749, whole-length. Stevens, *pinxit.*

41. Turbutt as "Sosia" in "Amphitryon," 1740. Bliss, *pinxit.*

42. Archbishop Ussher. Lely, *pinxit.*

43. Mrs. Margaret Woffington, 1745. Eccard, *pinxit.*

MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS ENGRAVED BY ANDREW MILLER.

1. "Date obolum Belisario." Vandyke, *pinxit.*

2. The Battle of Dettingen.

3. Shakespeare's Monument in Westminster Abbey.

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No. V.

"A CATALOGUE OF THE PICTURES, SCULPTURES, MODELS, DESIGNS IN ARCHITECTURE, DRAWINGS, ETC., EXHIBITED BY THE SOCIETY OF ARTISTS IN IRELAND, ETC., AT THEIR ROOM IN GEORGE'S-LANE, DUBLIN, FEBRUARY THE TWELFTH, 1765, BEING THE FIRST YEAR OF THEIR EXHIBITION.

'Each pleasing art gives softness to the mind,
And by our studies are our lives refined.'

1765.

[See pages 195 and 344.]

PICTURES.

Mr. Butts, College-green: 1. Landscape, morning. 2. Ditto, evening. 3. A sun-rise. 4. A landscape.

Mr. Bertrand, Arran-quay: 5. A portrait of a lady and her child, in the character of a Madonna, in crayons. 6. A portrait of a lady, in oil. 7. Ditto, of a gentleman, ditto.

Mr. Carver[a], Lazar's-hill: 8. A landscape and figures. 9. Ditto. 10. Ditto.

Mr. Ennis[b], Shaw's Court: 11. The death of Crœsus. 12. A small whole-length portrait.

Mr. Forrester, now in Rome: 13. A land storm. 14. The Companion, a calm. 15. A landscape and figures.

Mr. Fisher, Great Ship-street: 16. A view of Tinneyhinch, in the county of Wicklow. 17. Ditto, of Powerscourt Waterfall, taken from the Octagon Room in the Park. 18. A distant view of ditto, from the Long Hill. 19. A View of Belvedere, near Mullingar.

Mr. Hunter, Bolton-street: 20. Susanna and the Elders. 21. Portrait of a gentleman. 22. Ditto. 23. Ditto of a lady. 24. A boy's head. 25. A girl's head. 26. A portrait of Miss Hunter, aged thirteen years, painted by herself, being her first attempt in colours.

Mr. Hamilton[c], Parliament-street: 27. A case of miniatures.

Mr. Jervace, Martin's-lane: 28. A flower-piece in stained glass.

Mr. Mullins[d], Temple-bar: 29. A landscape and figures. 30. Ditto. 31. Ditto.

[a] See page 348.
[b] See vol. ii., page 295.
[c] See vol. ii., page 308.
[d] See vol. ii., page 317.

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Mr. Murphy, George's-lane: 32. Music, a whole-length portrait. 33. Cleopatra.

Mr. Mannin[a], Shaw's Court: 34. A landscape and figures. 35. A composition of ornament, landscape and flowers. 36. The companion. 37. A basket of flowers. 38. The companion.

Mr. Reily[b], Grafton-street: 39. A family picture in miniature, whole-length figures. 40. A composition of two figures, portraits, half-length.

Mr. Robinson, Abbey-street: 41. A boy's head in crayons. 42. A girl's head, ditto.

Mr. Sisson, William-street: 43. Portrait of a lady in oil. 44. Portrait of a gentleman, ditto. 45. Ditto.

Mr. Thomas Pope Stevens, Parliament-street: 46. A landscape. 47. Ditto. 48. Ditto. 49. Portrait of a Black's head. 50. Portrait of a gentleman. 51. Ditto of a lady.

Mr. Peter Shee[c], Smock-alley: 52. Faith, Hope, and Charity. 53. A dead Christ.

Mr. Watson, College-green: 54. Pœtus and Arria. 55. Portrait of a lady, in oil. 56. Ditto of a gentleman, in crayons.

SCULPTURES AND MODELS.

Mr. Cunningham[d], Marlborough-street: 57. A statue of the Farnesian Hercules. 58. A bust of the Rev. Dean Delany, in marble. 59. A model of a monument to the memory of the late Dr. Swift.

Mr. Cranfield, Church-lane: 60. An emblematical group of Hibernia, &c., carved in wood, done for the Directors of the Hibernian Silk Warehouse. 61. Elijah taken up to heaven, a sbozzo basso relievo, in wood.

Mr. Kelly, Eustace-street: 62. An allegorical basso relievo, in wood, representing Hibernia presenting the heart of the people to the King, attended by Industry, &c. 63. A basso relievo in wood, representing the elements of fire.

Mr. Vierpyl, Henry-street: 64. Meleager. 65. A busto portrait.

DESIGNS IN ARCHITECTURE.

Mr. Grace, Fleet-street: 66. A plan and elevation of a house and part of the offices for a nobleman.

[a] See vol. ii., page 291.
[b] Ante, page 217.
[c] Ante, page 343.
[d] See vol. ii., page 293.

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Mr. Mack, James'-street: 67. A design for His Majesty's Courts of Justice, &c., and their offices.

DRAWINGS.

Mr. Bertrand: 68. A sketch of the Three Graces, chained by Cupid. 69. Ditto, a land storm. 70. Ditto, an old man's head. 71. A boy's head, in red chalk. 72. More drawings.

Mr. Fisher: 73. A view of part of the Dargle. 74. The companion, in Indian ink.

Mr. Forrester: 75. Two Academy figures, in red chalk. 76. Two heads, in ditto. 77. Two landscapes.

Mr. Mullins: 78. A view of Leixlip.

Mr. Mannin: 79. A design for a staircase.

PAINTINGS, ETC.

Mr. Beranger, Stephen's-green: 80. A sea piece. 81. A fresh gale. 82. The companion. 83. A fog. 84. A storm. 85. A squadron going to anchor. 86. An engagement.

Mr. Wilder, Crow-street: 87. A conversation.

Mr. Wingfield, Skinner-row: 88. Transparent and opaque enamels."

No. VI.

A CATALOGUE OF THE PICTURES, SCULPTURES, MODELS, DESIGNS IN ARCHITECTURE, DRAWINGS, ETC., EXHIBITED BY THE SOCIETY OF ARTISTS IN IRELAND, AT THEIR EXHIBITION-ROOM IN WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN, MAY 8, 1780.

[See page 348.]

PICTURES, ETC.

Those marked thus * were to be disposed of.

Mr. Ashford, No. 27, College-green: 1. A view of part of the **domain of Carton.** 2. Ditto. 3. A view of the ruins of Maynooth **4. Ditto in Powerscourt Park.** 5. Ditto of part of Sugar-loaf Hill.

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6. Ditto of the Scalp. 7. Ditto of Killarney, from Aghadoe. 8. Ditto of Innisfallen Island. 9. Ditto in the Passage to the Upper Lake. 10. Ditto of Mucross Abbey. 11. A composition. 12. Ditto. 13. A scene from Whyte's Shamrock, page 419. 14. A view in Wales.

Mr. Adams, pupil to Mr. Smyth, Sculptor, Mabbot-street: 15. Minerva conducting Genius to the Temple of Fame; a Basso-relievo Model.

Mr. Brooke, Drawing Master, No. 12, Clarendon-street: 16. Abraham's servant binding the bracelet on Rebecca's arm at the well, Genesis xxiv. 22. 17. An Angel appearing to Manoah and his wife, Judges, xiii. 20. 18. The woman of Canaan, Matthew xv. 21. 19. The return of Tobias, Tobit xi. 12. 20. Isaac blessing Jacob, Genesis xxvii. 27. 21. A Landscape.

Mr. Richard Bull, at Mr. Watson's, No. 17, Castle-street: 22. Miniatures in colours and hair.

Mr. John James Barralet, Fellow of the Incorporated Society of Artists, London, No. 2, George's Court, Great George's-street: Drawings—23. King William giving orders to Sir Albert Conyngham, at the head of the Enniskilleners. 24. The inside view of Cashel Cathedral. 25. Ditto of Holy Cross Abbey. 26. South-east view of the Rock of Cashel.

Mr. James George Brien, No. 30, Bride-street: Drawings—27. S. W. view of St. Canice Cathedral, Kilkenny. 28. Ditto of Gowran Abbey, ditto. 29. Ditto of Grennell Castle, near Thomastown, ditto. 30. View of Graignermanaugh. 31. Tinnyhinch Hill, County Carlow. 32. View of Dundrum, near Miltown. 33. Ditto from the Glen. 34. Ditto of Tinnyhinch Bridge, near Powerscourt.

Mr. Collopy, No. 112, Grafton-street: 35. Portrait of a gentleman, with a view in America. 36. Ditto of an American lady sacrificing to Peace. 37. Ditto of a lady and child. 38. Ditto of a lady.

Mr. John Smith Cranfield, London: 39.* Bacchus discovering Ariadne, after the departure of Theseus; a basso-relievo in marble.

Mr. Doughty, No. 72, Grafton-street: 40. Portrait of a nobleman. 41. Of a bishop. 42. Ditto, ditto. 43. Ditto of a gentleman. 44. Ditto, ditto. 45. Ditto, ditto. 46. Ditto, ditto. 47. Ditto of a lady. 48. Ditto, ditto. 49. Ditto of a child with a dog. 50. Ditto of a gentleman. 51. Ditto of a lady. 52. Ditto of a gentleman.

Mr. Fisher, Great Ship-street: 53. A landscape and figures,

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Morning. 54. Ditto, Evening. 55. N. W. view of the Lake of Killarney.

Mr. Foster, No. 36, Stafford-street: Drawings in chalk—56.* A landscape and figures, Morning. 57.* Ditto, Evening, 58. A landscape and figures. 59. Ditto. 60. Ditto. 61. Ditto. 62. Ditto. 63. Portraits of two ladies.

Miss Forster, No. 36, Stafford-street: 64. Miniatures.

Mr. Henry Graham, at Mr. Fisher's, Great Ship-street: 65. A view of Clanskeagh, near Miltown, Morning. 66. A view in the valley of Glandalough.

Mr. Hamilton, College-green: 67. A drawing in crayons, whole-length.

Mr. Thomas Hickey, Bath: 68. Portrait of a gentleman, whole-length. 69. Ditto, ditto, Kit Cat.

Mr. Hone, No. 107, Capel-street: 70. Portraits of two ladies, whole-lengths, painted in England, 1778. 71. Portrait of a nobleman, painted at Rome, 1775, Kit Cat. 72. Half-length portrait of a lady. 73. Ditto of a gentleman. 74. Three-quarters portrait of a nobleman. 75. Ditto. 76. Ditto. 77. Ditto. 78. Ditto of a young gentleman. 79. Head of a lady. 80. Ditto, of a lady with a dog. 81. Ditto of a nobleman. 82. Ditto. 83. Head of a bishop. 84. Ditto of a gentleman. 85. Ditto. 86. Ditto. 87. Ditto. 88. Ditto. 89. A Circe. 90. An allegorical picture of Painting, painted in England, 1778.

Mr. Hand, Lazar's Hill: 91. Two fruit pieces from nature. 92. A fruit piece in glass, from nature. 93. A dog, from nature.

Mr. Hincks, No. 117, Capel-street: 94. The death of Virginia, from Goldsmith's Roman History, Vol. I. 95. Portrait of a lady. 96. Ditto, her daughter. 97. A case of miniatures.

Mr. George Laurence, No. 34, Grafton-street: Crayons—98. Portrait of a gentleman. 99. Ditto. 100. Ditto. 101. Ditto of a boy. 102. Ditto of a lady. 103. Ditto.

Mr. Lewis, Essex-street: 104. A large fruit picture, with a macaw. 105.* Five fruit pieces. 106.* A flower piece. 107.* Dead birds.

Robert Pool, No. 7, Clarendon-street, and John Cash, No. 21, Skinner-row: 108. An engraved title to a work published by them, with a vignette vidio of the statue of King William III. in College-green. 109. A plan of Dublin, drawn in 1780. 110. A view of part of the north side of Dublin Castle. 111. The garden front of ditto. 112. The Parliament House. 113. Section of the House of

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Commons. 114. The west front of Trinity College. 115. The east side of the principal square in ditto, not yet erected. 116. The front of the theatre in ditto, now erecting. 117. View of the Provost's House. 118. North front of the Royal Exchange. 119. Section of ditto, from east to west. 120. Essex and the Queen's Bridges. 121. New jail. 122. East front of the Blue Coat Hospital. 123. Lying-in Hospital. 124. Marine School. 125. Christ Church Cathedral. 126. St. Patrick's ditto. 127. St. Werburgh's Church. 128. St. Thomas's ditto. 129. St. Catherine's ditto. 130. Earl of Kildare's Monument in Christ Church. 131. Thomas Prior's ditto, ditto. 132. Lord Bowes's ditto, ditto. 133. Archbishop Smith's ditto, St. Patrick's Church. 134. The west front of Leinster House. 135. Powerscourt, ditto. 136. Charlemont, ditto. 137. Tyrone, ditto.

Mr. Henry Pelham, No. 48, College-green. 138. A frame with seven portraits in miniature.

Mr. Thomas Pope Steevens, No. 39, Bolton-street. 139. An oval basso-relievo. 140.* A deception. 141.* Ditto.

Mr. Alexander Pope, Jun., No. 29, Bolton-street. 142. Small portraits in crayons.

Mr. Sadler, No. 13, Great Ship-street: In oil—143. Portrait of a lady. 144. Ditto. In crayons—145. Ditto. 146. Ditto. 147. Ditto. 148. Ditto of a gentleman.

Mr. Trotter, No. 5, Jervis-street: Half-lengths—149. Portrait of a gentleman. 150. Ditto, ditto. 151. Ditto of a nobleman. 152. Ditto, of a lady. 153. Ditto. 154. Ditto. Ovals—155. Portrait of a nobleman. 156. Ditto of a gentleman. 157. Ditto of a lady. 158. Portrait of a gentleman, whole-length, Kit Cat. 159. An historical picture of Cymon and Iphigene.

Mr. West, Exchequer-street: 160. Christ praying in the Garden. 161. The Annunciation.

Mr. Wade, Exchange-street: 162. Portraits in miniature.

Mr. Wheatley, College-green: 163. A view of College-green, with a meeting of the Volunteers, on the 4th of November, 1779, to commemorate the birth-day of King William[a]. 164. Portrait of a nobleman, small whole-length. 165. Ditto of a gentleman, with a horse. 166. A view from Clontarf. 167. Ditto from Dunleary.

Mr. Wogan, No. 35, Great George's-street. 168. Six portraits in miniature. 169. One ditto in hair.

[a] See page 47.

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Mr. Sol. Williams, Castle-street: 170. Impressions from seals.

The following sent too late for regular insertion in the Catalogue:—

Mr. Samuel Byron, Land Surveyor, Eustace-street: 171. A bird's-eye perspective plan of Trinity College park and gardens. 172. His Majesty's park, the Phœnix. 173. Belan, the seat of the Earl of Aldborough. 174. The seat of Robert Clements, Esq., in the Phœnix Park. 175. Forthfield, the seat of Barry Yelverton, Esq.

Mr. Ferrest, Chatham-street: 176.* Four drawings in chalks. 177.* A small picture in water colours. 178.* Two miniatures.

HONORARY EXHIBITORS.

179. Miss Cranfield: A landscape, copy from Butts. 180. A wash drawing view of Conway Castle, copy. 181. A chalk drawing. 182. An Indian ink drawing. 183. Ditto, ditto.

Miss Hawkins, pupil of Mr. Ballard, No. 34, Mary's-abbey: 184. Portrait of a young lady, in oil. 185. Landscape and figures, copy. 186. Stained drawing.

A young lady, pupil of Mr. Ballard: 187. Portrait of a lady, in crayons, copy. 188. Erigone, in chalks, copy.

Miss Steel, pupil of Mr. Ballard: 189. Lucretia, in chalks, copy. 190. Portrait of a gentleman, in miniature (first attempt). 191. Portrait of a gentlemen, in crayons, copy by a young lady.

Miss Fleming: 192. A landscape, with figures, stained.

Master Henry Chaigneau, paintings: 193. Cattle, after Cuyp. 194. Two landscapes, after Vangoyne. 195. Vandyke, copy.

Drawings: 196. Front of the College Printing House. 197. Gothic front for a Church. 198. Chapel of King's College, Cambridge, unfinished.

Mr. Smart, No. 11, Denmark-street: 199.* A landscape and figures, in crayons, after Both. 200.* Ditto, after Schutz. 201.* Ditto, after Edema.

Miss M'Mahon, No. 5, Stephen-street: 202. Portrait of Mr. Garrick, in black and white chalk, copy.

A young lady, pupil to Miss M'Mahon: 203. A family piece, copy. 204. Portrait of Doctor Johnson, ditto.

Master John Edmond Halpin, Temple-bar, pupil to Mr. West and Mr. Barralet: 205.* The traveller and satyr, from Croxal's Æsop, in crayons, after West. 206. A landscape, in Indian ink, after Barralet. 207.* An English ale-house, after ditto.

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Mr. Sisson Putland Darling, Mercantile Academy, No. 36, Mabbot-street: 208. Two planispheres on a new construction, on which may be performed all the interesting problems of the celestial and terrestial globes, by only moving a button on the back of each.

A gentleman: 209. Marquis of Lothian, copy. 210. Dead game, copy. 211. A Madonna, copy. 212. Cleopatra, copy.

Graham Stewart, Green-street: 213. Conversion of St. Paul, in Indian ink, copy from Rubens.

A young lady, pupil to Mr. Forster: 214. View of the Provost's seat at Palmerston, taken from nature.

No. VII.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN THE PARLIAMENT OF IRELAND.

[From 1661 to the Union, with the dates of their elections.]

Sir Audley Mervyn,	May 8, 1661.
John Temple, Esq., pro tempore,	Sept. 6, 1661.
Sir Richard Levinge,	Oct. 5, 1692.
Robert Rochfort, Esq.,	August 27, 1695.
Alan Brodrick, Esq.,	Sept. 21, 1703.
Hon. John Forster,	May 19, 1710.
Alan Brodrick, Esq.,	Nov. 25, 1713.
Right Hon. William Conolly,	Nov. 12, 1715.
Sir Ralph Gore,	Oct. 13, 1729.
Hon. Henry Boyle,	Oct. 4, 1733.
Right Hon. John Ponsonby,	April 26, 1756.
Right Hon. Edmund Sexten Pery,	March 7, 1771.
Right Hon. John Foster,	Sept. 5, 1785.

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No. VIII.

ANNUITIES GRANTED TO OFFICERS OF BOTH HOUSES OF THE PARLIAMENT OF IRELAND, AT THE UNION WITH GREAT BRITAIN, A. D. 1800.

[Payable, without any deduction or abatement whatsoever, as compensation for the respective losses of the several persons, by reason of the discontinuance of their emoluments or offices as Officers or Attendants of the two Houses of Parliament. See page 177, and "Journals of the House of Commons of the Kingdom of Ireland," xix., Part i., 1800, page 276.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.

John Earl of Clare, Lord Chancellor, Speaker, . .	£3978	3	4
John Earl of Mayo, Chairman of the Committees, .	1443	6	0
Edmond Henry Lord Glentworth, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, ...	379	10	0
William Meeke, Esq., Clerk of the Parliaments, .	2705	16	0
Thomas Lindsay, Esq., Usher of the Black Rod, . .	964	9	9
Edward Westby, Esq., Master in Chancery, . . .	104	4	2
Thomas Walker, Esq., ,, ,,	104	4	2
William Henn, Esq., ,, ,,	104	4	2
Stewart King, Esq., ,, ,,	104	4	2
John Gayer, Esq., Deputy Clerk of the Parliaments,	651	13	4
Thomas Bourchier, Esq., Deputy Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, ...	101	2	1
John Gregg, Esq., Clerk Assistant, ...	780	12	4
Joseph Griffith, Esq., Reading Clerk, ...	293	3	1
Henry Minchin, Esq., Sergeant-at-Arms, ...	314	2	2
Richard Carpenter Smith, Junior, Esq., Committee Clerk, ...	231	6	0
Edmund Fenner, Esq., Journal Clerk, ...	287	7	6
Bryan Connor, Esq., Yeoman Usher, ...	243	16	6
William Walker, Esq., Additional Clerk, ...	70	0	0
Theobald Richard O'Flaherty, Clerk in the Parliament Office, ...	74	10	8
Charles Joseph Joly, door-keeper at the great door, .	92	2	8
John Polding, door-keeper to the robe-room, . . .	92	2	8
Patrick Martin, door-keeper to the Clerk's Office, .	92	2	8
William Corbett, door-keeper to the Speaker's Chamber, ...	105	0	4

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William Graham, side-door keeper,	£92	2	8
Paul Thompson, door-keeper at the new entrance,	92	2	8
George Paine, additional door-keeper,	92	2	8
Patrick Long, Messenger,	91	13	9
James Cavendish, Messenger,	91	13	9
Michael Quinan, Messenger,	91	13	9
John Tobin, Messenger,	91	13	9
Mrs. Albinia Taylor, keeper of the Parliament House,	877	18	9
Mary Forster, housekeeper,	472	18	11
Mary Anne Forster, housemaid,	20	9	6
Sir Chichester Fortescue, Ulster King-at Arms,	290	19	5
Philip O'Brien, gate-keeper,	42	6	8
Richard Taylor, keeper of the Speaker's Chamber,	50	0	0
Henry Welbore Viscount Clifden, Clerk of the Council,	181	13	4
Henry Upton, Esq., Deputy Clerk of the Council,	104	8	11
John Patrickson, Esq., Deputy Clerk of the Council, Usher of the Council Chamber, and Solicitor for Turnpike Bills,	421	9	5
Mr. William M'Kay, Assistant Clerk of the Council,	100	17	2
John Ebbs and Elizabeth Grant, door-keeper and Council Office-keeper,	14	8	2
John Dwyer, Esq., Secretary to the Lord Chancellor,	29	2	8
John Beresford, Esq., Purse-bearer to the Lord Chancellor,	14	11	4
Andrew Bowen, water porter,	4	11	0

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Right Honorable John Foster, Speaker of the House of Commons,	5038	8	4
Henry Alexander, Esq., Chairman of the Committees of Supply and Ways and Means,	500	0	0
Sir George Fitzgerald Hill, Bart., Clerk of the House,	2265	13	9½
Edward Cooke, Esq., Clerk of the House in reversion,	500	0	0
John M'Clintock, Esq., and William Foster M'Clintock, Serjeants at Arms, including £100 on Civil List,	1200	0	0
Edward Tresham, Clerk Assistant,	594	6	10

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George Frederick Winstanley, Committee Clerk, .	£250	0	0
Jonathan Rogers, do. . . .	250	0	0
James Rafferty, Assistant do. . . .	100	0	0
Dawson Ellis, Superannuated Engrossing Clerk, . .	140	0	0
Charles Henry Tandy, Engrossing Clerk, ...	398	7	0
Townley Richardson, Assistant do.	150	0	0
William Rafferty, Clerk in the Chief Clerk's Office, Clerk of the Minutes, and Clerk of the Fees, . .	470	0	0
Henry Coddington, Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, . .	350	0	0
James Corry, Clerk of the Journals and Records, .	660	0	0
John Smith, Assistant do. . .	230	0	0
Roderick Connor, Attending Clerk, ...	60	0	0
Arthur Hume, Clerk of the Briefs, ...	100	0	0
John Judd, Assistant Clerk in the Chief Clerk's Office,	63	6	8
John Leslie Foster, Esq., Speaker's Secretary, . .	10	0	5
George Dunlevy, Messenger, ...	68	0	0
Robert Burnside, Back-door Keeper, ...	48	0	0
Robert Fleming do.	48	0	0
Joseph Dogherty, Messenger, ...	46	0	0
Denis Smith, do.	46	0	0
Jeremiah Bannen, do.	51	18	6
Fourteen Messengers, at £36 each, ...	504	0	0
William Browne, Distributor of Votes, ...	130	0	0
Hugh Higgins, Assistant do.	30	0	0
Sarah Connor, Housekeeper, ...	401	13	2
John Kennedy, Front Doorkeeper, ...	168	4	9½
John Walsh, do.	168	4	9½
Mary Connor, House Attendant, ...	4	11	0
Thomas Seavers, Fire-lighter, ...	11	7	6
Rodney Watham, do.	6	16	6
Edmund Henry Lord Glentworth, Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper, ...	131	8	6⅓
Thomas Bourchier, Deputy do.	52	5	6
John Beresford, Esq., Purse-bearer to Lord Chancellor, ...	33	18	9
Mrs. Albinia Taylor, Keeper of the Parliament House,	140	0	0
Total amount annually,	£32,006	14	1

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AUTHORITIES.

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CHAPTER V.—Manuscript Records of the Parish of St. Andrew, Dublin.—Statutes passed in the Parliament held in Ireland, 17 & 18 Car. II., cap. vii.; 6 Annæ, cap. xxii.—Documents penes Robert Travers, M.B., Dublin.—"A new Elegy occasionally writ on the death of Dr. Travers, who departed from this transitory world on Sunday, the 17th of this instant September, 1727," (Broadside).—"Elegy on the much lamented death of the Reverend Doctor Travers, who departed this life at his late dwelling-house, on Sunday, the 17th of this instant, September, 1727," (Broadside).—Dublin Gazette (1733), 621. (1736), 915.—Journals of the House of Commons of Ireland, iv. (1796), 451. 459. 462; vii. 216. 226. 229; viii. (1797), 46. 177. 195. 316. 323; clvi. cccxxiii. xi. 261. 262. 267. 277. 278. 448; xvi. 209; xviii. (1799), 48.—Census of Ireland (1851).—History of the Cathedral of St. Patrick, by W. M. Mason (1820).—Works of Sir J. Ware, by W. Harris (1746), iii. 207.—A brief Discourse in Vindication of the Antiquity of Ireland, by Hugh M'Curtin (1717).—The Censor (1749), iv.—Poems, by Laurence Whyte (1740).—Anthologia Hibernica, ii. (1793), 109. 188. 242.—Letters written by Hugh Boulter, D.D. (1770), ii. 155.—Faulkner's Dublin Journal (1742), 1653. (1744), 1855-6. 1871. (1751), 2499. 2528. (1762), 3634. (1763), 3795. (1768), 4257.—Views of Seats in Ireland, by T. Milton (1783).—Freeman's Journal, ii. (1765), 411; iii. (1766), 291; viii. (1771), 443. 607.—Peerage of Ireland, by J. Lodge and M. Archdall (1789), iv. 92; v. 276.—Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medical Science, xvii. 210.—The Repository, MS. penes the Royal Irish Academy.—Recollections of J. O'Keeffe (1826).—Curran and his Contemporaries, by C. Phillips (1850).—Hibernian Magazine (1771), 200. 229. (1788), 445. (1790), 10.—Documents relative to the Carey family, penes Auctorem.—Memoirs of the Irish Union (1802).—The United Irishmen, by R. R. Madden, second series (1843), ii. 9. 294.—Report of the Trial of Peter Finerty, by W. Ridgeway (1798).—Journals of the House of Lords of Ireland, viii. (1800), 27. 31. 117.—Memoirs of William Sampson (1832).—Life of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, by T. Moore (1832).—Memoirs of T. Moore, by Lord John Russell (1853).—Pasquin's Authentic History.—Dublin Weekly Journal (1726), 312.—Works of Swift, edited by Sir W. Scott (1824).—Works of Alexander Pope, by W. L. Bowles (1806).—Letters of Thomas Rundle, D.D., by J. Dallaway (1789).—Collection of Pieces formerly published by H. Brooke (1778).—Brookiana (1804).—Works of Samuel Johnson (1825), v. 329.—Memoirs of Charles O'Conor.—Historic View of the Irish Stage, by R. Hitchcock (1788).—Biographia Dramatica (1812).—Select Essays, from the Batchelor (1772).—"The Tryal of the Roman Catholics on a Special Commission directed to Lord Chief Justice Reason, Lord Chief Baron Interest, and Mr. Justice Clemency, Wednesday, August 5th, 1761, Mr. Clodworthy Common Sense; Foreman of the Jury; Mr. Sergeant Statute, Counsel for the Crown; Constantine Candour, Esq., Counsel for the Accused" (1762).—Dublin University Magazine, xxxix. (1852), 200.—"An Elegy on the much lamented death of Edward Wingfield, Esq., who departed this life on Thursday last, and yesterday, being the 12th of this instant January, 1728-9, died his lady, at their house in William-street," (Broadside).—A Catalogue of the Goods and Stock of the late Edward Wingfield, Esq., at

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I. A TREATISE ON THE OGHAM OR OCCULT FORMS OF WRITING OF THE ANCIENT IRISH; from a MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin; with a Translation and Notes, and Preliminary Dissertation, by the Rev. CHARLES GRAVES, D. D., M. R. I. A., Fellow of Trinity College, and Professor of Mathematics in the University of Dublin. (*In the Press.*)

II. The Martyrology of Donegal.

III. Cormac's Glossary. Edited by J. H. TODD, D. D., with a Translation and Notes, by J. O'DONOVAN, LL. D., M. R. I. A., and EUGENE CURRY, Esq., M. R. I. A. (*In the Press.*)

IV. The Annals of Ulster. With a Translation and Notes. Edited from a MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, collated with the Translation made for Sir James Ware by Dudley or Duald Mac Firbis, a MS. in the British Museum.

V. The Annals of Innisfallen; from a MS. in the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

VI. The Annals of Tighernach, and Chronicon Scotorum, from MSS. in the Bodleian Library, and that of Trinity College, Dublin.

VII. The Genealogy and History of the Saints of Ireland: from the Book of Lecan.

VIII. An Account of the Firbolgs and Danes of Ireland, by Duald Mac Firbis, from a MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.

IX. Boromha. The Origin and History of the Boromean Tribute. Edited from a MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, with a Translation and Notes, by EUGENE CURRY, Esq., M. R. I. A.

X. The Topographical Poems of O'Heerin and O'Dugan.

XI. Leabar Gabala, or, The History of the Invasions of Ireland, by the Four Masters.

XII. Forus Feasa ar Eirinn, or, The History of Ireland, by Dr. Geoffrey Keating.

XIII. Leabar Onn Seanchus, or, History of the Noted Places in Ireland.

XIV. The Works of Giraldus Cambrensis relating to Ireland.

XV. Miscellany of the Irish Archæological and Celtic Society.

The Council will receive Donations or Subscriptions to be applied especially to any of the above Publications.

Subscriptions are received by EDWARD CLIBBORN, Esq., Royal Irish Academy, Dawson-street, Dublin. Persons desirous of becoming Subscribers to the Society are requested to communicate, by letter, with the Hon. Secretaries, at No. 35, Trinity College, Dublin.

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REPORT OF THE AUDITORS.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE IRISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY,

FROM THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1851, TO THE 1ST DAY OF MAY, 1854.

When the Celtic Society was united, under the title of the "Irish Archæological and Celtic Society."

Dr.	£	s.	d.
1853. *Mar.* 30. To Messrs. Hodges and Smith, balance of account furnished up to March 30, 1853,	233	19	10
May 10. To Ditto, May 10, 1853,	15	12	6
1854. *June* 21. To Ditto, June 21, 1854,	9	17	0
1852. *June* 1. To Mr. Curry, on account of editing Cormac's Glossary,	15	0	0
July 28. To Ditto, Balance due,	15	0	0
Dec. 3. To Dr. O'Donovan, balance due for editing Cormac's Glossary,	15	0	0
To sundries paid by Treasurer,	6	10	6
1854. *May* 1. To balance to credit of the Society,	138	0	11
	£449	0	9

Cr.	£	s.	d.
1851. *Dec.* 31. By balance to credit of Society in last account,	31	2	9
By donation from the Marquis of Kildare,	50	0	0
By life compositions, entrance fees, and annual subscriptions received, for 1852, 1853, and 1854, up to the 1st of May,	362	15	0
By books sold to members,	5	3	0
	£449	0	9

(Signed) J. H. TODD, D. D., JOHN C. O'CALLAGHAN, } *Auditors.*

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REPORT OF THE AUDITORS.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE IRISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND CELTIC SOCIETY,

FROM THE 1ST DAY OF MAY, 1854, TO THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1856.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
1855. *Mar.* 24. To M. H. Gill, on account of printing the first part of the Book of Hymns, ...	50	0	0
Mar. 29. To Ditto, balance of account, . . .	21	18	10
,, To Ditto, miscellaneous printing, . .	10	5	10
July 21. To John Galway, binding 200 copies of the Book of Hymns, ...	6	19	10
,, 28. To George Hanlon, for engravings on wood, ...	5	10	0
1856. *Jan.* 16. To Mr. Todhunter, three years' salary as book-keeper, to 1st of January, 1857, . . .	15	0	0
July 14. To Messrs. Hodges and Smith, removing books to the Royal Irish Academy, ...	0	15	0
,, 28. To Messrs. Hanhart, for lithographic fac-similes for Life of St. Columba, ...	21	0	0
To advertisements in Notes and Queries, ...	4	0	0
1857. *Feb.* 17. To J. Mowatt, binding 265 volumes of Cambrensis Eversus, ...	13	5	0
To postage, stationery, carriage of parcels, &c., . . .	4	8	6
To M. H. Gill, on account of printing the Life of St. Columba, ...	350	0	0
To balance to credit of Society in the Bank of Ireland,	53	7	9
	£556	10	9

Cr.	£	s.	d.
854. *May* 1. By balance to credit of Society in last account, ...	138	0	11
By life compositions, entrance fees, and annual subscriptions received, in 1854, 1855, and 1856, . .	274	0	0
By books sold to members, ...	8	7	0
By cash from the Bannatyne Club, for 100 copies of the Life of St. Columba, ...	135	0	0
By interest on £138 in the Royal Bank, from 24th of August, 1855, to 28th February, 1857, ...	6	2	10
	£556	10	9

(Signed) J. H. TODD, D. D., JOHN C. O'CALLAGHAN, } *Auditors.*

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